PRESENT-DAY JAPAN

ACTIVITIES and ADVANCES

1931

Present day Nippon

ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT
OF
THE ASAHI
OSAKA AND TOKYO
1931

MITSUBISHI CONCERNS

Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha

Established in 1893

Cable Address:—" IWASAKI TOKYO "

Partners: Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President)
Baron HISAYA IWASAKI
Mr. HIKOYATA IWASAKI

CAPITAL: **Yen 120,000,000.**

Head Office: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

ESTATE DEPARTMENT
(Controlling Estates & Buildings)
Cable Address:—" IWASAKILAD TOKYO "

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" IWASAKISIP TOKYO "

Shipbuilders; Engine, Boiler & Machinery Makers.

CAPITAL: **Yen 50,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Shipyards, Docks & Engine Works:—NAGASAKI, KOBE, HIKOSHIMA.
Research Laboratory:—TOKYO.

Mitsubishi Seitetsu Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" IWASAKIRON TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Iron & Steel.

CAPITAL: **Yen 25,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Works:—KENJIHO (CHOSEN).

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" IWASAKISOK TOKYO "

Landing, Shipping & Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen.

CAPITAL: **Yen 10,000,000.**

Head Office:—EDOBASHI, TOKYO.
Branches:—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—' IWASAKISAL TOKYO "

Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners.

CAPITAL: **Yen 15,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Branches & Agencies:—(Home) Keelung, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Sasebo, Seoul, Takow, Yokohama, etc.
(Oversea) Chinwangtao, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Mukden, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vancouver, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" IWASAKIMIN TOKYO "

Producers and Sellers of Coal, Metals & other Minerals.

CAPITAL: **Yen 100,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Metal Mines:—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Arakawa, Makimine, Akenobe, Yoshioka, Takara, Kintei, etc.
Coal Mines:—Takashima, Bibai, Namazuta, Ochi, Sinnyu, Hojo, Kamiyamada, Oyubari, Ashibetsu, etc.
Metallurgical Works, Refineries & Factories:—Osaka, Naoshima.
Coke Works:—Makiyama.
Branches & Representatives:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Sakito, Karatsu, Moji, Osaka, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kushiro, Sapporo, Aomori, Funakawa, Sendai, Ominato, Tsuruga, Niigata, Sakata, Fushiki & Ejiri.
Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory:—Tokyo.

Mitsubishi Kaijo Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" INSURER TOKYO "

Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport, Automobile, Burglary & Personal Accident Insurance.

CAPITAL: **Yen 5,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Branches & Agencies:—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

Cable Address:—" IWASAKIBAK TOKYO "

General Banking & Exchange Business.

CAPITAL: **Yen 100,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Branches:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru Shanghai, London, New York.

Mitsubishi Kōkūki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—" IWASAKIAIR TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Aircrafts, Aero-Engines, Aeronautical Arms, Automobiles, etc.

CAPITAL: **Yen 5,000,000.**

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo. Works:—Nagoya, Tokyo.

Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.

Cable Address:—" IWASAKILEC TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers, Other Electrical Machineries, Air Brake Apparatus & Door Control Engines.

CAPITAL: **Yen 15,000,000.**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
Works:—Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya.

Mitsubishi Trust Company, Limited

General Trust Business.

CAPITAL: **Yen 30,000,000.**

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo. Branch:—Osaka.

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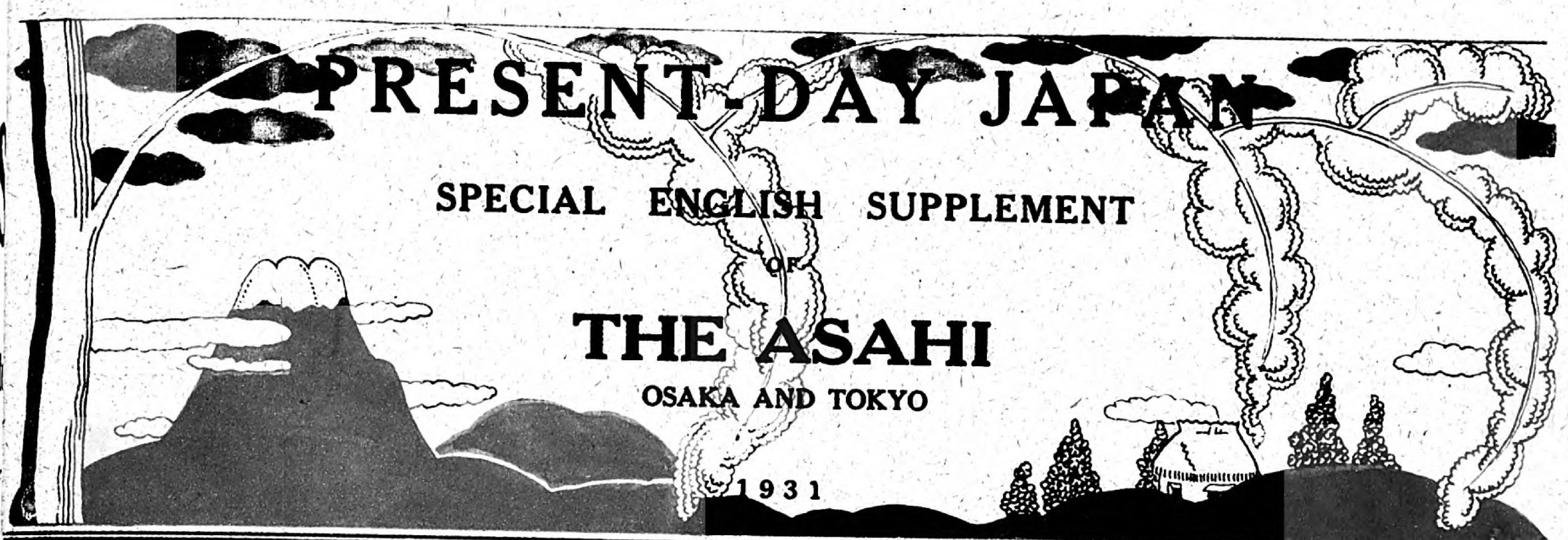
okyo Asahi & the Osaka Asahi
-22-1932



PRESENT-DAY JAPAN

SPECIAL ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE ASAHI

OSAKA AND TOKYO

1931

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昭和6年10月20日印刷　昭和6年10月25日發行　編輯兼發行兼印刷人 大道弘雄　印刷 發行所 大阪市北區中之島3丁目3番地 株式會社 朝日新聞社

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Macnin is a valuable vermifuge for dogs and other animals suffering from Ascaris Lumbricoides (round worms) and other intestinal parasites which are fatal to health, and no owner of kennels should be without a supply of this anthelmintic remedy. According to a recent report published by the Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department, connected with the Tokyo Imperial University, **Macnin** can be safely given even to puppies without fear of any harmful after effects: and it can be freely administered as a household ascarisvermifuge for all breeds of dogs. In this report it is further testified that if **Macnin** is administered once a month to a puppy it will act as a preventive against ascariasis.

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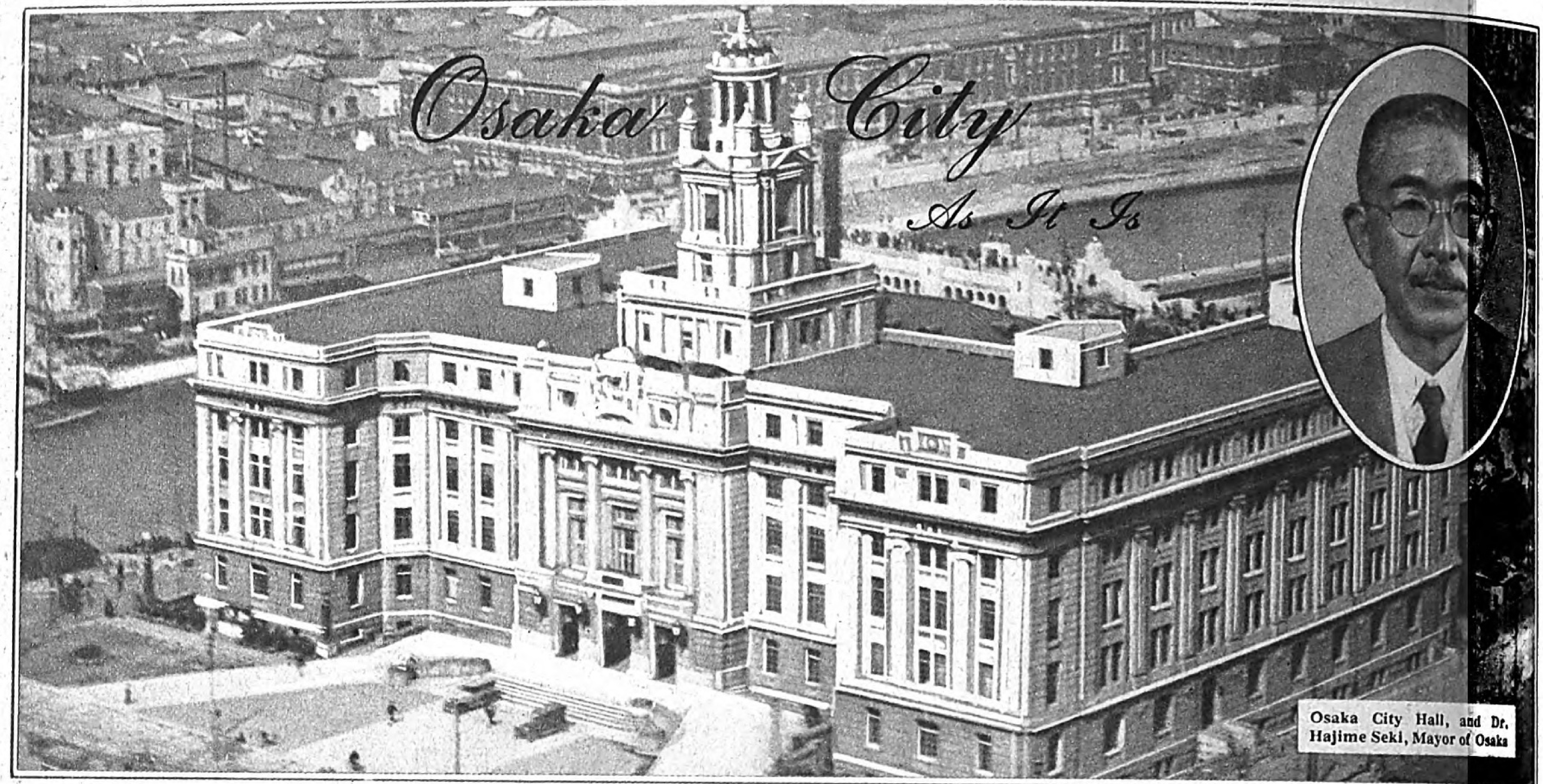
Osaka City
As It Is

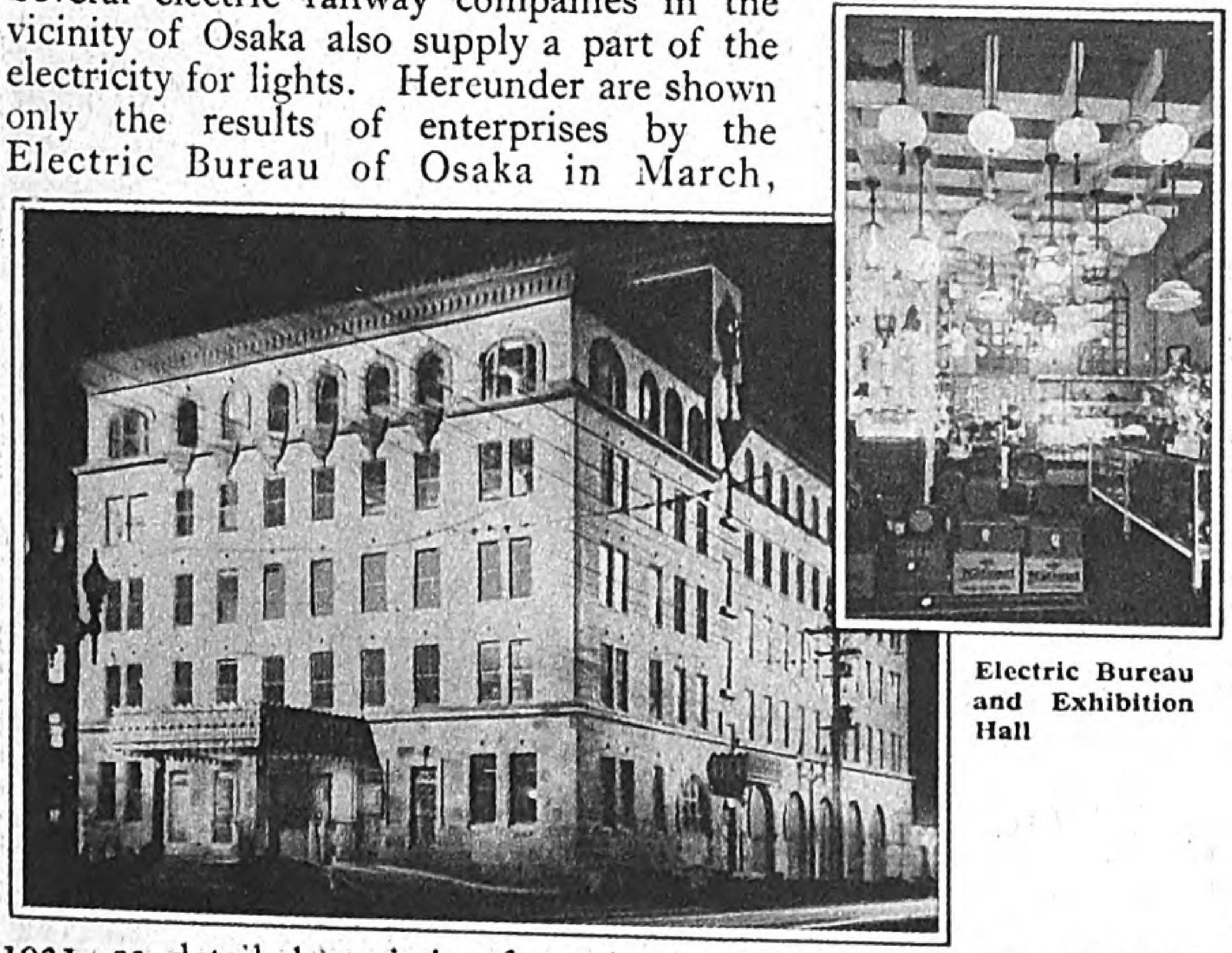


Osaka City Hall, and Dr. Hajime Seki, Mayor of Osaka

Electric Light and Power Enterprises Managed by Osaka City

OSAKA is the centre of Japan's industrial world, with an area of about 185 square kilometres, 2,450,000 inhabitants 540,000 households. As the development of a city depends upon the progress of commerce and industry, so the development of commerce and industry depends upon the expansion of the utilization of electric power. The development of Osaka owes much to electricity.

The Electric Bureau of Osaka supplies the greater part of the electricity required in the city. The Ujigawa Electric Co., Ltd., and the Nippon Electric Power Co., Ltd. together supply about 313,000 Hp. of electric power and about 44,000 Kw. of electric heat. Several electric railway companies in the vicinity of Osaka also supply a part of the electricity for lights. Hereunder are shown only the results of enterprises by the Electric Bureau of Osaka in March, 1931, as detailed statistics for other companies are not available.



Electric Bureau and Exhibition Hall

Classification	Number Installed	Number of Households	Number Installed Per House	Increase During Year
Elec. Lights Fixed Price	2,000,975	446,312	4.5	22,450
Meter ...	808,621	43,771	18.5	69,615
Elec. Power	116,093 hp.	27,761	4.2	10,471 hp.
Elec. Heat	49,717 kw.	40,372	1.2	5,126kw.
Elec. Fans	97,711	74,715	1.3	1,701
Eliminators	72,355	72,327	1.0	32,661

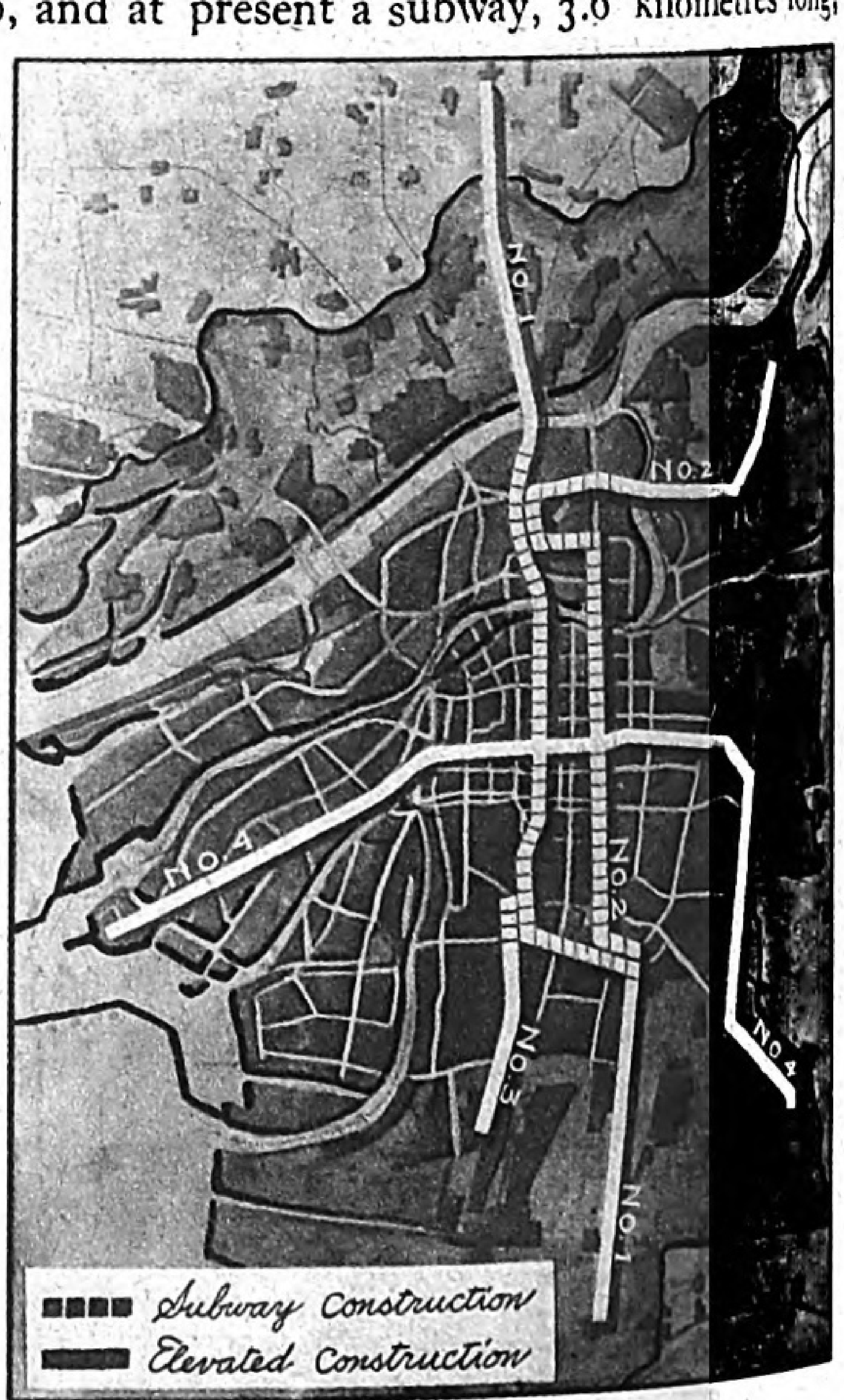
As for generating and other plants, the domestic plants have a capacity of 550,000 kilowatts, their output being 38,000 kilowatts. The electric power bought from other enterprisers is 66,900 kilowatts for daytime use and 85,000 kilowatts for night use. This electric power is used for railways, and for electric light and power, and of the electric power used during 1930 about 89 per cent was used for electric lights and power. In other words, the demand for electricity of Osaka City is filled almost entirely by bought power, and the domestically generated electricity is only kept for emergency use.

The number of transformer sub-stations is 31. The electric lines were 1,667 kilometres long in February, 1931, and extension lines were 3,872 kilometres for low pressure, and 7,287 kilometres for high pressure, totalling 11,155 kilometres. Investments in electric supplying enterprises amounted at the beginning of 1931 to ¥116,565,259. The annual income budget for the same year is estimated at ¥25,456,099, (consisting of the income from electric lights amounting to ¥17,820,000; the income from electric power, ¥4,620,000; the income from electric heat, ¥1,045,000; and the income from electric fans, ¥852,000), and the annual expenditure is estimated at ¥15,213,113 (consisting of expenditure for electric power amounting to ¥10,150,000; upkeep of plants, ¥1,990,000; electric lines, ¥372,000; and business expenses, ¥920,000). The profit was ¥10,242,986, which was 8.5% on the investment.

The electric enterprise in Osaka began with the establishment of the Osaka Electric Light Co., Ltd. in February, 1888, and in May the next year the supply of electricity was started. The only generating plant at that time was one generator of thirty kilowatts, and the number of lights was only 1,830. We can not help feeling that we are indeed separated by an age from those days. In October, 1923, the company was purchased by the city, and it has continued growing to this day.

The High-Speed Railway Enterprises of Osaka City

Work on the high-speed railways of the city of Osaka was started on January 29, 1930, and at present a subway, 3.6 kilometres long, is under construction along Mido-suji, a wide street running from north to south through the middle of the city. The present construction area is in the central part of the city, where many rivers have to be crossed, and the ground is very weak. So the work is very difficult. It is expected, however, that the line will be completed and a part opened to traffic in 1932. The present enterprise leads all the cities of Europe and America in that it is the first high-speed city railway planned and managed by a city and that a part of the building costs are to be collected as beneficiaries, shares from landowners along the lines, who will gain profits from the enterprise.



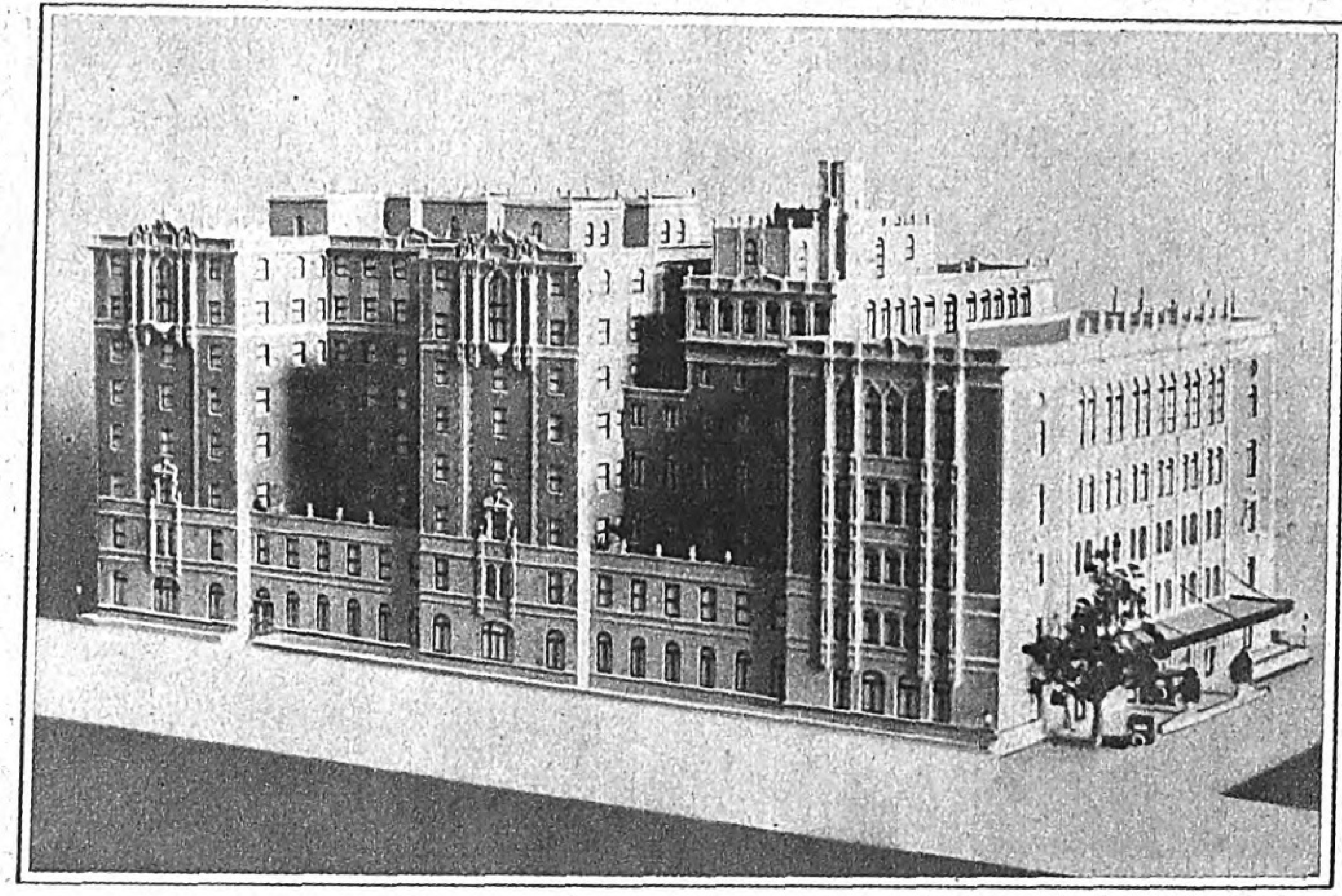
Plan for the Underground Railway, Osaka

Studies for the high-speed railway date back to 1918, when all those concerned in the enterprise participated in investigations and discussions. In March, 1926, the plan was sanctioned by the then premier and put in operation as part of the city planning enterprise. The railway is to consist of four lines, which together will have a length of 55 kilometres. The total budget amounts to ¥162,300,000. The line through the middle of the city is to be a subway, and in the suburbs elevated lines will be constructed. The subway is to be 21 kilometres long and the elevated railways 34 kilometres.

In 1928 the municipal assembly of Osaka decided to construct, first of all, 19 kilometres of the first line as the first section of the work, and passed a budget of ¥75,650,000 for the cost of construction (including the line, stations, electric works, rolling stock, etc.) as a continuous enterprise extending from 1928 to 1932. ¥12,546,000 are to be charged upon the landowners along the line as beneficiaries' shares. The cost of construction was all to be raised from public loans, and though the government did not permit the floating of loans as estimated, their floatation was permitted toward the end of 1929 as a relief enterprise for the unemployed. On January 29, 1930, a ceremony was held, and the first pickaxe was driven into the ground by the mayor of Osaka.

The Osaka City Hotel

Osaka is the centre of economic Japan with a population of 2,450,000, the biggest commercial and industrial city in the Orient, and its industries and trade are making steady progress year after year. Recently with its marvelous development in commerce and traffic, the number of foreign and Japanese visitors to the city has become very large.


Osaka City Hotel

In view of this situation, a well-equipped hotel for the benefit of these visitors is urgently needed. The city has now started to solve this problem, and supported by the government, has decided to build an ideal hotel costing ¥3,500,000. It will be completed during the year 1932.

Osaka lies among a net work of canals numbering more than fifty, the water for which comes from Lake Biwa, and is called the "Water City." The hotel is, therefore, planned so as to enhance the beauty of the city and is based on the modernized Venetian Gothic, which developed in Venice in Northern Italy and has much of Oriental grace. In addition, it will be situated in the middle of Nakanoshima, the commercial centre of Osaka, facing the two rivers, the Dojima and the Tosabori. So visitors staying there will not be greatly disturbed by the din and bustle of the city. The site is also conveniently situated, for the main line of surface-cars running from north to south intersects near it the cross-town line bound for the harbour, and Osaka station can be reached in a few minutes. The hotel is to be contiguous to the Osaka Asahi, and in its neighbourhood will be the Central Post Office of Osaka, the Osaka Mainichi, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Central Public Hall, the Bank of Japan, the Municipal Office of Osaka, and other government offices, banks and companies. So guests will be able to do almost everything without going out.

The building is to be a steel-framed reinforced concrete building, 36 metres across the front and 80 metres in depth, covering an area of 2,720 square metres, with a total floor area of 21,000 square metres. It is to be divided into the hotel proper and a hall for meetings. The former will be an eight-storied building, thirty metres high, with more than 240 rooms, and the latter a six-storied building 27 metres high. There will be two stories under the ground. The hall is to be used for banquets, ceremonies and social intercourse. It is expected that on completion the hotel will afford its patrons ample satisfaction.

Osaka City Planning

Sewerage System

The sewage disposal plan of Osaka city was decided on as a part of the city planning and sanctioned by the ministry on May 29, 1928. The whole city has been divided into five sections according to natural features, and after the sewage is purified in each section, it is to be drained into the rivers and sea.

Recently with the development of the city and the sudden increase in population, the quantity of water used has greatly increased, and the sewage, with the increase of foreign style lavatories in many-storied buildings, is polluting the rivers to such an extent that the health of the citizens demands immediate action. At the same time, the Japanese way of disposing of night-soil causes the spread of epidemics, and this, with the shortage of coolies and the high prices charged for removal, is augmenting the uneasiness of the citizens. The necessary of a speedy solution of the sewage question can easily be imagined.

The total drainage area of Osaka amounts to about 2,400 hectares, and the inhabitants to be benefited by the present plan number about 1,185,000. For the disposal of the sewage, the mud accelerating method, that has recently shown remarkable results, will be used. The present enterprise is a continuous enterprise to last for six years beginning in 1930, and the cost will be ¥17,000,000, which will be defrayed by a subsidy from the government, benificiary shares and public loans raised for the purpose. The charges for use of the sewerage system are to be collected in and after 1936, on the completion of the works. The works are to be completed in 1935.

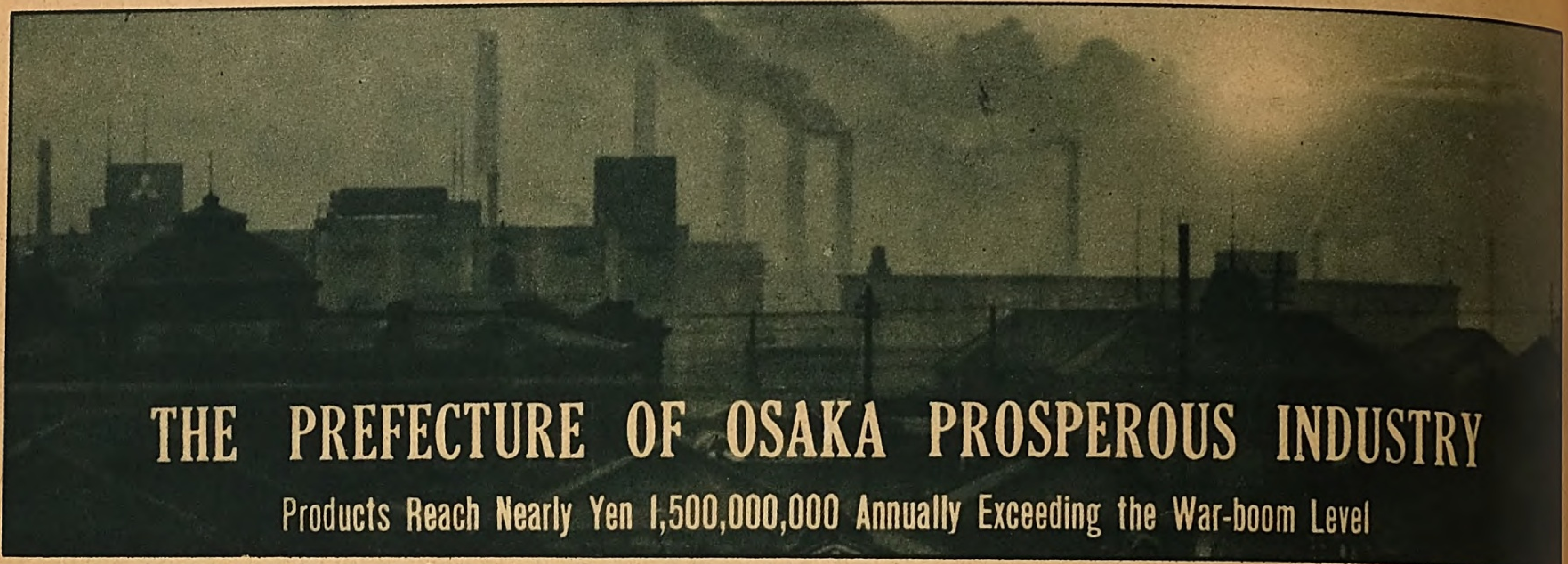
OHBAYASHI GUMI, LTD.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS

HEAD OFFICE:
KYOBASHI 3-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA CITY

TOKYO BRANCH: Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo City
YOKOHAMA „ 53 Aioicho 3-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama City
NAGOYA „ 3 Shin Yanagi-machi 6-chome Naka-ku Nagoya City
FUKUOKA „ 59 Nakajima-cho, Fukuoka City
KYOTO „ Sakaimachi-dori Oike Sagaru, Nakakyo-ku Kyoto City
KOBE „ 12 Kaigan-dori, Kobe-ku, Kobe City
KANAZAWA BRANCH: 61 Shimotsutsumi-cho, Kanazawa City
SHIZUOKA „ 137 Dema-cho, Shizuoka City
HIROSHIMA „ 6 Togiya-machi, Hiroshima City
KEIJO SUB-BRANCH: 8 Kanko-dori, Keijo City
TAIHOKU „ 11 Taisho-dori 1-chome, Taihoku City
DAIREN „ 13 Satsuma-cho, Dairen City
OSAKA FACTORY: 6 Chishima-cho, Minato-ku, Osaka City
TOKYO „ 1 Shiozaki-cho, Fukagawa-ku Tokyo City

AD.



THE PREFECTURE OF OSAKA PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY

Products Reach Nearly Yen 1,500,000,000 Annually Exceeding the War-boom Level

Three Big Facilities for the Encouragement of Industry

Osaka being the industrial centre of Japan, the ebb and flow of business there immediately affects the position of Japan in international trade. So it is very important for this country to promote the industry of Osaka by every possible means. And the industry of Osaka is in great measure made up of tens of thousands of medium sized and small-scale enterprises, whose business accounts for the greater part of the total value of all industrial products, reaching annually fifteen hundred million yen. The Prefecture of Osaka, in consideration of the importance of these minor enterprises, has complete facilities for their interests. The three most important of these are introduced below.

The Overseas Trade Hall

The old building of the Overseas Trade Hall was built in 1890, but the present structure at Hashizume, Uchihommachi, was constructed as an undertaking extending over three years, beginning in 1914. The aims of the hall include: (1) the display for the inspection of the public of commodities from foreign markets, raw materials and other articles for reference; (2) the collecting of all kinds of printed matter relating to trade and industry; (3) the introducing of merchants to new business transactions and the helping of them in the practical methods of foreign trade; (4) the answering of enquiries regarding trade and industry; (5) the publication of guides to trade and industry; (6) the holding of various meetings and the preparing of facilities for trade and industrial purposes.

The Industry Encouragement Hall

The industrial products of Osaka Prefecture promise to reach ¥1,500,000,000 a year, turned out by 7,500 factories with more than 200,000 people employed. This hall is established with the purpose of encouraging industry by reducing the cost of production and enabling the manufacture of superior goods by scientific methods. For the achievement of these things, the hall devotes itself to the inspection of industrial products and the encouragement of inventions and industrial experiments.

The Industrial Efficiency Research Institute

The work of this Institute is in the main research in scientific management and efficiency of labour, two factors fundamental to the improvement of industry. It was inaugurated to commemorate the royal wedding of the Prince Regent in 1924.

TRADE MARK
Orange
NET WT. 300 Gr.
JAM
TSUKESHIN & CO.
NET WT. 270 Gr.
MADE IN JAPAN
MANDARIN
COCKTAIL
BEST
MANDARIN
ORANGE
MADE IN JAPAN
TSUKESHIN

TSUKESHIN & COMPANY
2-CHOME KYOMACHIBORI-DORI
OSAKA, JAPAN

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.
(DAIDO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

The $15,000,000 bond issue successfully floated by Daido in New York August 1, 1924, was the first private Japanese industrial loan to be offered in the American market.

The territory served by Daido comprises Japan's principal industrial districts, with a total population of 20,000,000 and constantly increasing needs for electric power.

HEAD OFFICE:
TOKYO-KAIJO BUILDING, TOKYO.
BRANCHES:
NAGOYA & OSAKA, JAPAN.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS:
JIRO MASUDA, President
KOKI OTA, Vice-President

President: Teikichi Shimizu
Vice-President: Dr. R. Sano

Capital: ¥3,000,000
Established: 1804

SHIMIZU GUMI, LTD.

General Contractors & Civil Engineers

HEAD OFFICE:
644 Maru-Biru, 2-chome, Marunouchi,
TOKYO

BRANCHES:
OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA

Ujigawa Electric Power Company, Limited

OSAKA, JAPAN

President & Director - - - YASUSHIGE HAYASHI
Managing Director - - - SENZABURO KAGEYAMA

CAPITAL - - - - YEN 92,500,000

The Company supplies Power, Light and Heat at reasonable rates. Electrical Supply quickly installed. There are Electric Railways under the Company's management.

A World-Wide Position in the Rubber Industry, Japan's Pride

THE NIHON-TABI CO., LTD.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT

THE striking development and export activities of Japan's rubber industry may well be called a striking phenomenon in recent economic circles, which are suffering greatly from the universal depression.

Up to a few years ago only a small surplus of rubber goods was exported to China and Manchuria, but now their export ranks the highest in the world, and their quality is second to none. Especially the market in India, the South Sea Islands, Africa and South America are on the point of being monopolized by Japanese rubber goods.

At least three causes may be given for this development.

First. Japanese artisans are born experts in handicraft.

Second. Japan is near the South Seas, the greatest rubber producing region in the world.

Third. The supply of cotton cloth necessary to the manufacture of rubber goods is abundant in Japan.

The history of Japan's rubber industry is the history of the Nihon Tabi Co., Ltd. In 1921 this company first manufactured and sold the Asahi rubber-soled Japanese shoes. In ten years this company has made such great progress that this company now has more than 500 agents and more than 70,000 dealers handling its goods throughout the country, and 80% of the whole demand for these shoes is met by this company.

In 1926 this company planned the export of rubber-soled canvas shoes, for which purpose it established the Fukuoka Factory covering an area of about 1,000 ares. The annual export of these shoes is at present ¥10,000,000, and their sale has been extended practically all over the world.

Furthermore, for the last few years the company has employed more than ten engineers to study the manufacture of automobile tyres under the guidance of Prof. Kimizima, doctor of engineering, and Herr P. Berger, chief engineer. The result of endurance tests against heat and cold in Hokkaido, Korea and Formosa, and against bad roads having proved excellent, they began the sale of their Bridgestone Tyres early this year. At the same time a sister company called, "The Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd.," was established for the sole manufacture of Bridgestone Tyres.

The Rubber Industry and Our Company's Attitude

SHOJIRO ISHIBASHI President of the Nihon-Tabi Co. & the Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd.

MR. SHOJIRO ISHIBASHI

The business depression arising from the Great War has had a serious effect on the industries of our country and a speedy recovery is not yet to be expected. Especially is this the case with the iron, steel, mineral, and shipbuilding industries. The rubber industry alone, however, has made a remarkable development in spite of the worldwide economic inactivity. This is solely due to the fact that the rubber industry is founded, directly, as other industries are not, on the daily life of the people and is closely connected with its ups and downs.

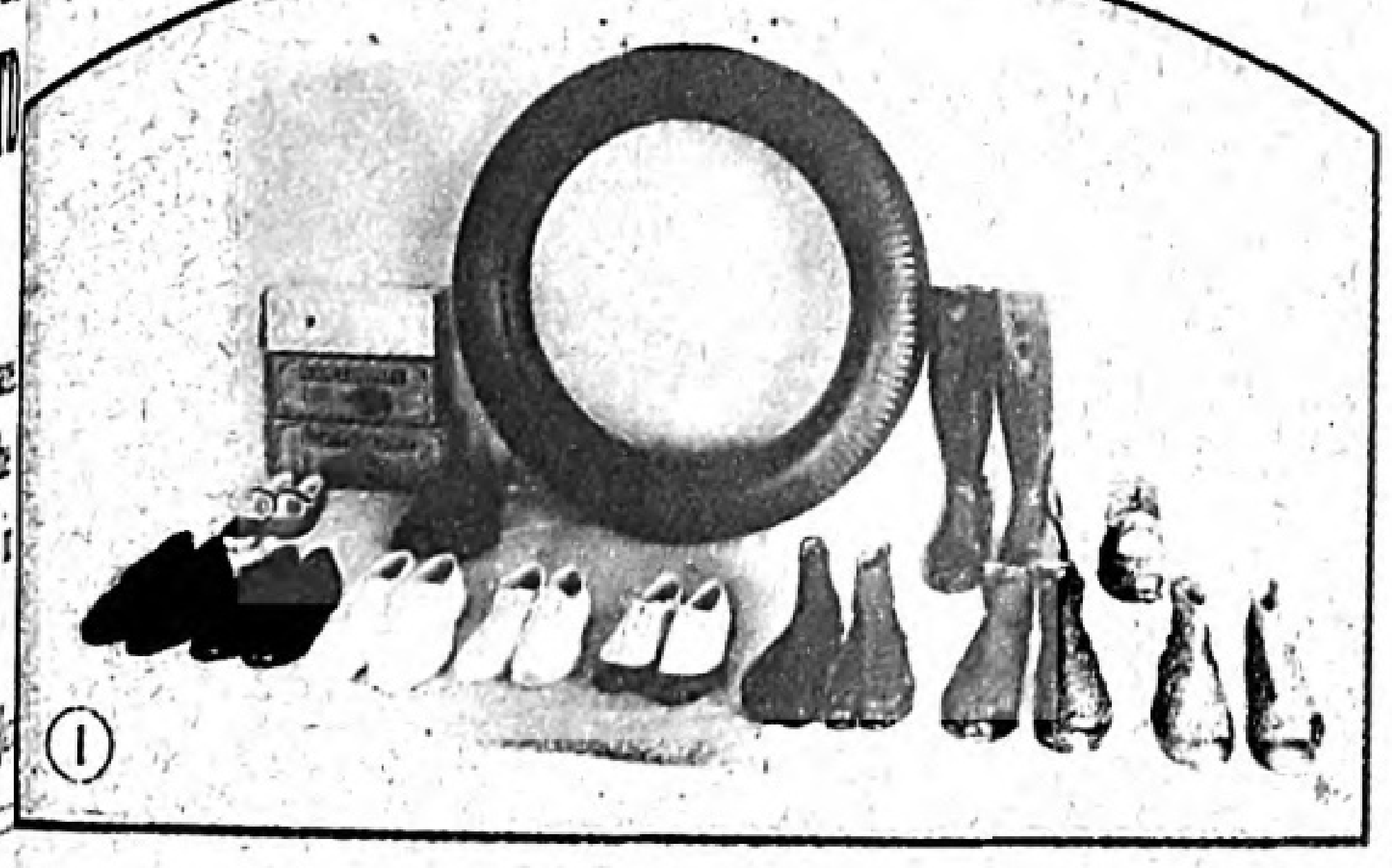
Our company has long been endeavouring to bring rationalization to the shoe business, and after many difficulties, the ideal Asahi rubber-soled Japanese shoes for labouring use has been perfected. On account of its lightness, durability, comfortableness, etc., the efficiency of labour out of doors has been trebled. How this revolution in shoes exactly fills the demand among labourers is proved by the fact that our Asahi rubber-soled Japanese shoes fill 80% of the whole demand of our country and that, year after year, their export is increasing.

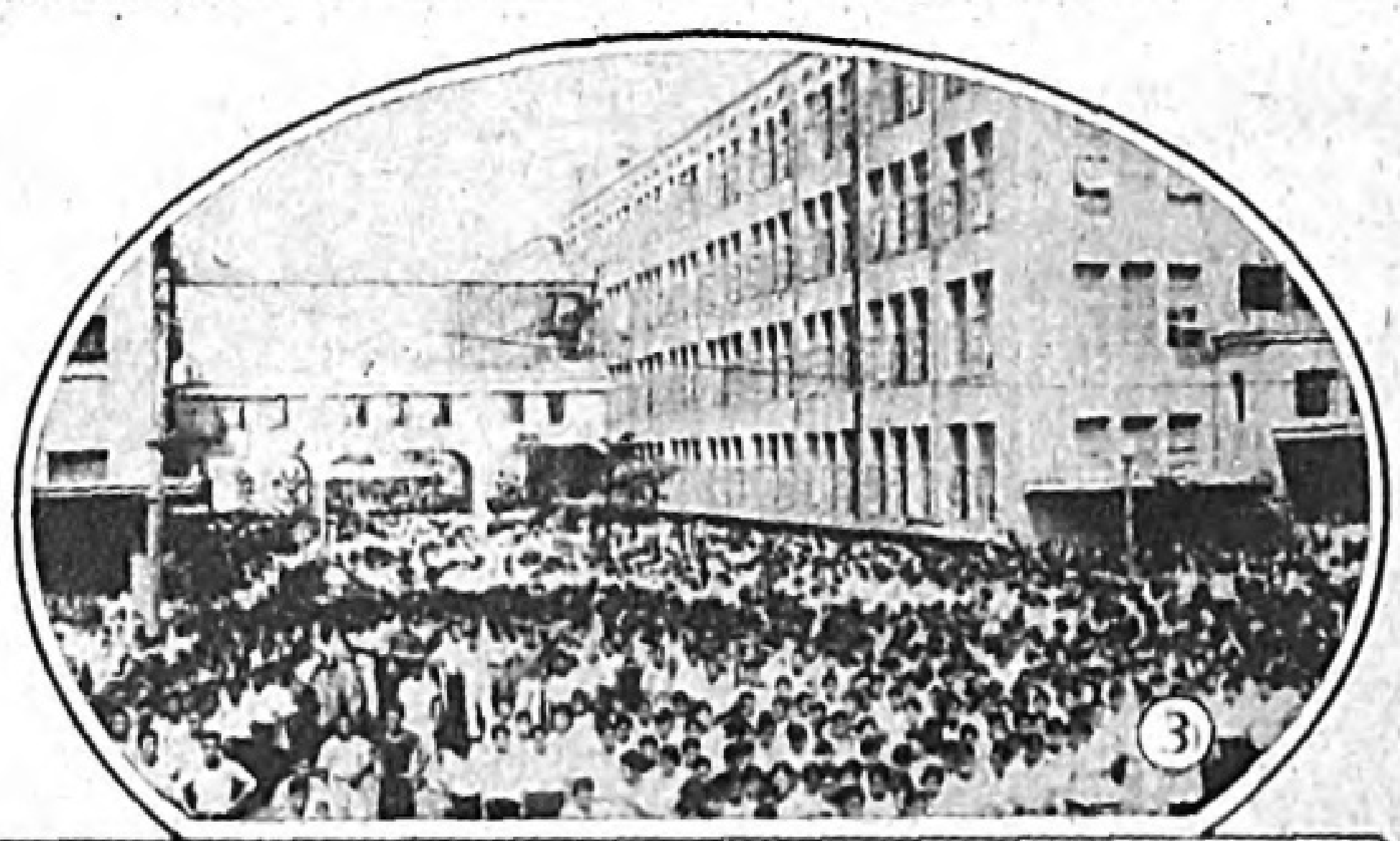
Encouraged by this success, we have turned to other shoes, and our Asahi rubber-soled canvas shoes are the result. They are cheap and hygienic, and are fit for school children as everyday shoes. We are also producing high class shoes of the same kind for sports use, as well as for ladies and gentlemen.

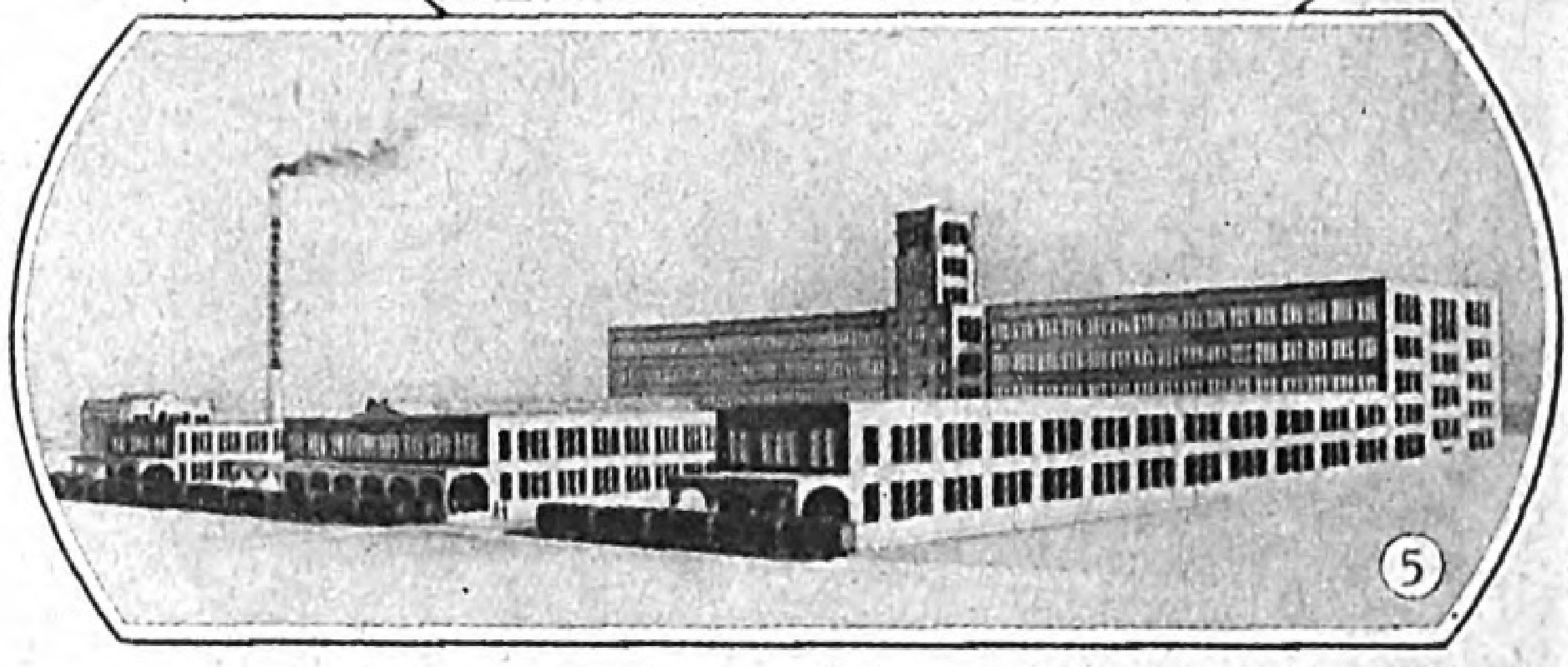
In 1920 we produced 1,260,000 pairs of the two shoes mentioned above, and in 1930 this number had increased to 45,500,000. One third of the whole output is exported and cancels the value of the imported rubber and cotton materials.

Farthermore, in March, 1931, we established a sister company called the Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd., for the manufacture and sale of tyres and inner tubes. Recently the number of automobiles has greatly increased in every country with the development of transportation, and the demand for automobile tyres has increased accordingly. Our country imports more than ¥20,000,000 worth of tyres every year, and yet no home-made tyre appeared till recently. We have devoted ourselves to the study and manufacture of tyres for many years and at last have begun to sell them with full confidence. If our hopes are realized, the annual import of tyres will stop, and we will be exporting cheap tyres of superior quality in the near future.

In a word, it is our firm belief that the rubber industry should be with the people at large and that its goods should be cheap and strong. We are making every effort with this conviction. Encouragement and support in any form will, therefore, be greatly appreciated.







PHOTOS :—
1. Part of the Manufacture of the Nihon Tabi Co., Ltd. and the Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd.
2. Main Factory of the Nihon Tabi Co., Ltd.
3. Operatives of the Factory taking a rest
4. Head Office
5. Fukuoka Factory

THE NIHON-TABI CO., LTD. & THE BRIDGESTONE TYRE CO., LTD.

Established in 1892
Capital : ¥6,000,000
President : Mr. Shojiro Ishibashi
Adviser : Mr. Tokujiro Ishibashi
Engineering Adviser : Mr. Takeo Kimijima, Doctor of Engineering
Factories : Head Factory . . 2,000 ares
Fukuoka Factory . . . . 1,200 ares
Motive Power :
Electric . . . . 8,000 horse-power
Steam . . . . 10,000 horse-power
Employees : 7,000
Annual Output : ¥50,000,000
Chief Products : Asahi Rubber-Soled Japanese Shoes, Asahi Rubber-Soled Canvas Shoes and Bridgestone Tyres
Markets : Japan Proper, Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, China, Straits Settlements, South Seas, Australia, India, North & South America, Holland, Egypt, Belgium, France, England
Head Office : Arai-machi, Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture
Branches : Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, and 500 agencies and more than 60,000 dealers
Residents Abroad: At Antong, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hangkow, Hongkong, India, Singapore

MERITS OF THE BRIDGESTONE TYRE CO., LTD.

MOTIVES FOR TYRE MANUFACTURE

The age of iron and cotton has passed, and now we are in the rubber age. The demand for rubber in the world has been on an average 750,000 tons for the past few years, out of which America alone consumes 430,000 tons, i.e. about 60 per cent, and the greater part of it is used for the manufacture of automobile tyres.

Our country imports about ¥25,000,000 of raw rubber and ¥5,500,000 worth of tyres every year. ¥20,000,000 worth of tyres are produced and consumed in Japan, but all of them under the control of foreign investments, such as the Dunlop Co., the Goodridge Co., etc. This is indeed a matter for regret.

The number of automobiles in Japan has been increasing with great velocity in recent years, the rate of increase being reported to be 20% a year. So in ten years, it is expected, 400,000 automobiles will be running in Japan, and ¥100,000,000 worth of tyres will be consumed annually. From the national economic point of view, therefore, home made tyres are badly needed today.

Several companies have already tried to manufacture tyres to meet the situation, but to no effect. It is, therefore, our pride to say that the Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd. has at last succeeded after five years' pains-taking study and effort.

COMPARISON WITH IMPORTED TYRES

1. The forms of these tyres are up-to-date.

2. Excellent material is used for the tread which is sure proof against speedy wear.

3. The patterns and shape of the tread are so well desinged that the contact area is great, it throws aside obstacles in a proper way, and it keeps things from penetrating it.

4. The cotton cloth used in the case is made of Egyptian cotton of good quality, and the case itself is designed logically.

5. The rubber used in the case has great adhesion and elasticity and is proof against heat.

6. Tenacious steel wires are properly placed in the bead. The form of the bead is so designed as to fit the latest rims.

7. The equality and balance of finished tyres are strictly tested, and special paint is applied to the outside to prevent aging.

Their products are always tested physically and chemically with various highly perfected apparatus, and their quality is improving constantly.

AD.

末廣勝風堂

醫學博士井上康治氏指導

二大製藥

風に
特効
胃腸に
特効
うどんや風一夜服
うどんや胃腸薬

UDONYA'S FIEBER MITTEL
UDONYA'S MAGEN DARM MITTEL

Dr. Med. . . . YASUHARU INOUE
Pharmaceutist: KOZABURO SUEHIRO
Tamaya-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka, Japan
Tel. Minami 5020

Apollo

DIRECTIONS:

Sprinkle 10 to 15 drops of this preparation at a time, and take care that not too much of it is used at once, as it will lose its effectiveness considerably.

MANUFACTURED BY
HAYASHI GENJURO & CO., LTD.
OKAYAMA, JAPAN

SOLE AGENT
KOEI SHOKAI
FUSHIMIMACHI,
OSAKA, JAPAN

TAMAOKI GOMEI CO.
SETOMONO-CHO,
TOKYO, JAPAN

Dr. H. Hayashi
IDEAL
DEODORIZER
APOLLO
Reg. Trade Mark
御臭防印バタフ
ロホア
SOLE AGENT
KOEI SHOKWAI
OSAKA JAPAN

EIKEN NEO VERMIN

衛研ネオベルミン

MAGGOT'S BANE

Manufactured by
HYGIENIC INSUTITUTE
S. M. R. CO.

Sole Agent
KOEI SHOKAI
Fushimi-machi, Osaka

EXE

A Remarkably Effectivy Remedy For Ringworm And Other Skin Diseases

A Painless Liniment

Containing neither alcohol nor oil, it kills germs with incredible rapidity. Comes in bottles of three sizes.

20-gram size	**30 sen**
45-gram size	**50 sen**
100-gram size	**¥1.00**

Obtainable at all leading druggists'

Prepard by
KOEI SHOKAI
No. 27, 3-chome, Fushimi-machi,
Higashi-ku, OSAKA

Kanto Agent:
Tamaoki Gomei Kaisha
Setomono-cho, Nihombashi-ku,
TOKYO

EXE
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EXE
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エキセ

NIPPON GWAN

A Wonderful Builder of Vital Energy

SHOTARO IWAO
HIDA-CHO, OITA PREFECTURE

BRACHES: TOKYO, OSAKA, HIROSHIMA.

Nippon-Gwan is a compound of several vegetable and animal substances, most effective in building up vital energy, thanks to the large proportion of hormone it contains. Nippon-Gwan has no ill effects on the human body.

Most Effective to All the Diseases of Heavy Fever, Belly-Achen, Diarrhea & Etc.

The medicine is an ideal cure for the diseases of mankind. And the company is now preparing for enlarging market all over the world. This is worthy of encouragement from the point of view that this greatly promotes the happiness of mankind.

NIPPON GWAN
日本丸
日本丸

"DURIKONO", A Nutritive Drink of Quick Effect and A Most Modern Invention of World-Wide Reputation

Great Contribution to the Health Preservation of Mankind

Exploits of Its Inventor, Dr. Kotaro Takahashi

Dr. K. TAKAHASHI

Dr. Kotaro Takahashi, the inventor of *DURIKONO,* is an acknowledged authority on the study of the promotion of efficiency. Untiring efforts and painstaking study during more than 10 years led up to the invention of *DURIKONO.* Now he has given his invention the finishing touches and placed it before the public, and the scientific world as well as the public at large are liberal in paying him the great tribute that the invention goes a long way to promote the welfare of mankind. This invention has given such an unusual stimulus because it affords to the public a very cheap drink containing such nutritive elements as grape-sugar and fruit-sugar, which hitherto could not be generally used. According to the analysis prepared by Dr. Fusajiro Kodera, director of the Tokyo Imperial Industrial Research Laboratory, the principal ingredients of *DURIKONO* are as follows:

Grape-sugar	32.34%
Fruit-sugar	31.46%
Cane-sugar	1.45%
Inorganic Matter	0.11%
Hydrogen ion Concentration PH	3.5

Dr. Takahashi made the following statement: "I have specialized in physiology and our making studies on the metabolism of human energy. How human energy is consumed by activity and how the consumption of energy is made good are the chief themes of my study. The results of my experiments show the full physical strength is concentrated in men when they start activity after breakfast and naturally the largest amount of energy is spent then. With the recession of physical strength, the consumption of energy is also stops. After that an opposite phenomenon takes place in that energy is consumed ravishly and physical force is overstrained. Eating between breakfast and tiffin not only effects unfavorably the amount of an important meal to be taken, but unnecessary energy is consumed for the digestion and absorption of food eaten at intervals. This deprives men of energy in activity. Then I racked my brain to invent a special nutritive drink that could be easily absorbed and would supplement the consumed energy without taxing the digestive power further. This led me to the discovery *DURIKONO.* After study for many years I discovered a process by which I could easily produce grape-sugar by using certain chemical ingredients, and with this as a basis, succeeded in manufacturing a nutritive and digestive drink, offering it at a cheap price at the same time.

"Speaking briefly on the constitution of *DURIKONO,* of the whole sugary substance contained in it, 97.77 per cent consists of valuable grape-sugar and fruit-sugar, which are directly absorbed without digestion. Therefore, it can be said without undue boasting that *DURIKONO* is entirely absorbed when a man drink it. *Hydrogen ion Concentration PH 2.5* means here the density of amino-acid which is properly contained in *DURIKONO.*"

DURIKONO also contains, as above mentioned, amino-acid, which is supreme in digestion, and a few other valuable chemicals which refresh the mind and invigorate the internal organs. Its delicious taste, refined sweetness and smell appeal to men and women, young and old. It is generally admitted by authoritative scientists and clinical experts that with constant use *DURIKONO* makes men stronger, the invalid can recover his strength, the aged prevent themselves from becoming decrepit and the young promote their health.

DURIKONO

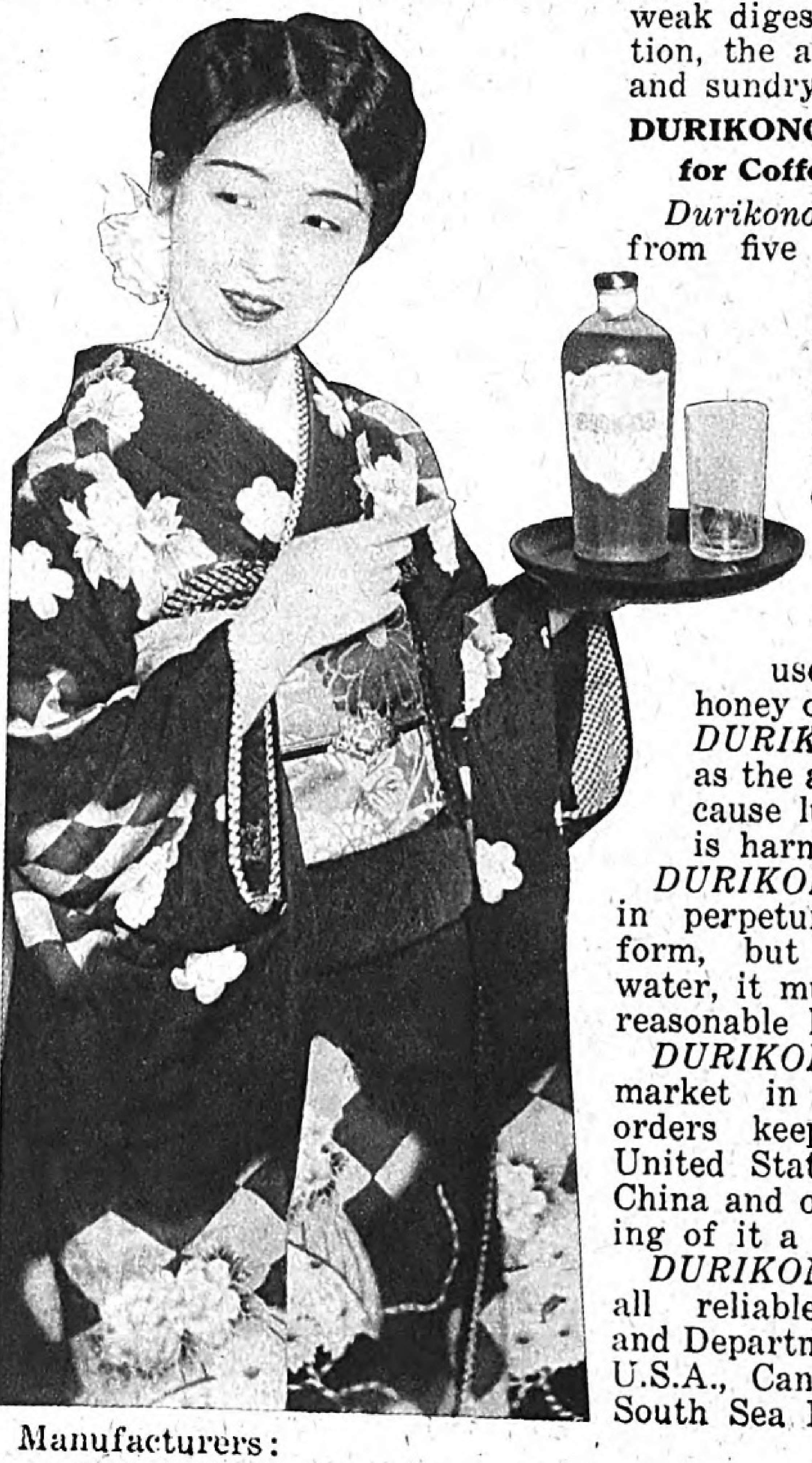
Japanese Patent Drink

An Ideal Beverage, Perfect Refresher, Instant Invigorator, and Assurer of Health and Long Life

DURIKONO is really a great boon to all mankind, and the sole credit goes to its inventor Dr. Takahashi. Letters of thanks and recommendation are pouring in from all directions.

Everybody is Advised to Drink DURIKONO

Drink delicious *DURIKONO* and your health will be promoted and your efficiency raised. When you are occupied with busy official business or preparations to undergo examinations and are overstrained with work on inventions and scientific study, drink *DURIKONO* and you will be refreshed and relieved from exhaustion. A glassful of *DURIKONO* during and after mountain-climbing, swimming and other sports will free you of all fatigue immediately. Its constant use makes men healthy, both physically and mentally.



DURIKONO is recommended specially for those who are complaining of bowel disorders, indigestion, loss of appetite and for serious patients who have to take liquid food, for whom it serves as an indispensable nutritive drink. It is also recommended for those who are suffering from such diseases as tuberculosis, nervous breakdown and anaemia, for invalids, new mothers, descrepit persons, scrofulous men, under mourished men, children at weaning, infants derived of mother's milk, and for victims of dyspepsia, weak digestion, stomach congestion, the after-effects of alcohol and sundry other diseases.

DURIKONO Serves as Substitute for Coffee, Tea and Citron

Durikono may be taken with from five to eight times as much cold, tepid or hot water. It may be a cooling or a hot drink, or it may be mixed with tea, coffee, tepid milk, chocolate, ice, ice-cream, fruits, vegetables, bread, biscuits, oatmeal, or even alcoholic drinks, and used in place of sugar, honey or syrup. Do not use *DURIKONO* with hot milk, as the acid element in it will cause lumping, though this is harmless to the system.

DURIKONO may be preserved in perpetuity in its original form, but once dissolved in water, it must be used within a reasonable length of time.

DURIKONO is riding the market in Japan, and heavy orders keep coming from the United States, the Republic of China and other countries, making of it a worldwide drink.

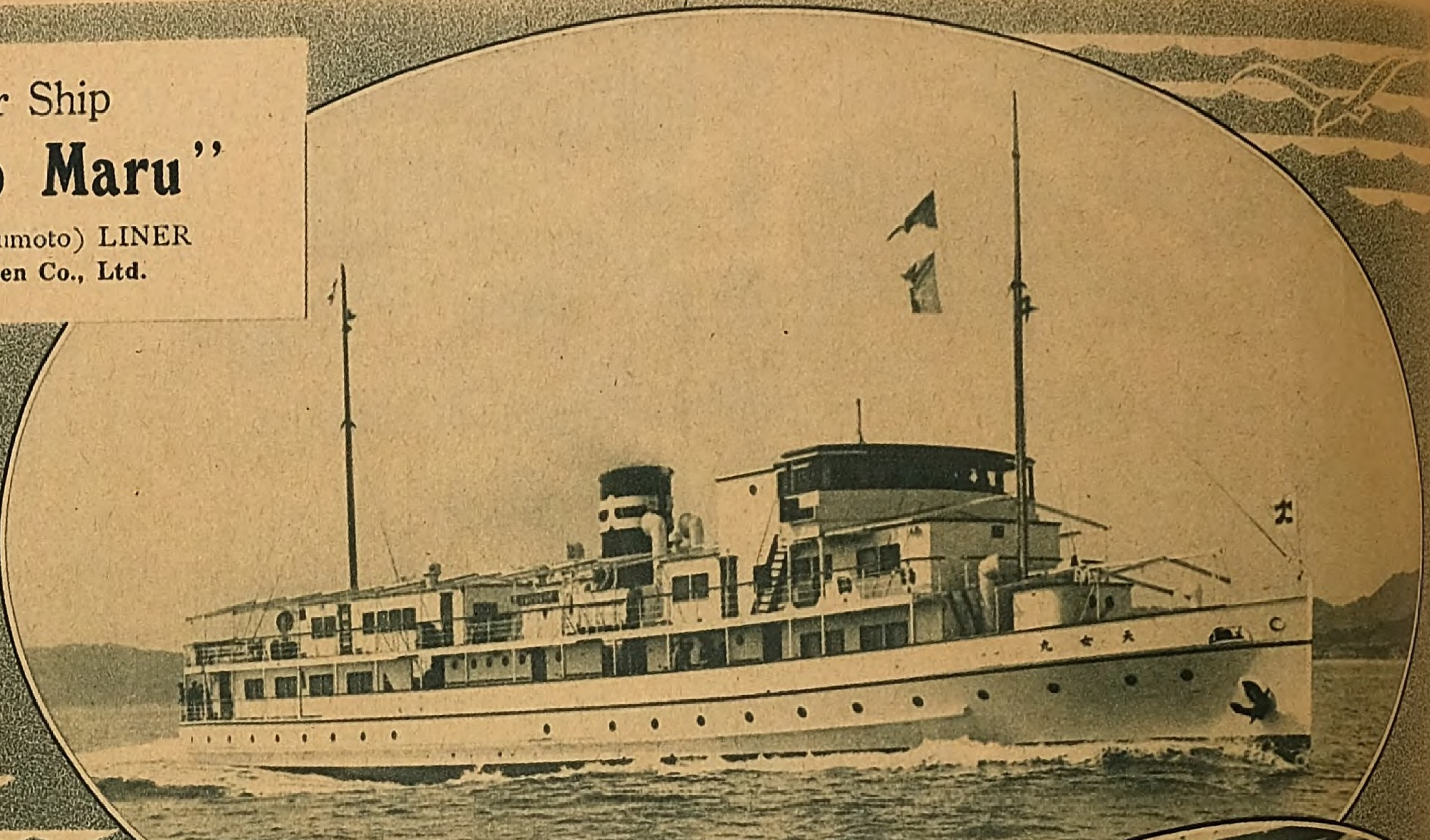
DURIKONO is obtainable at all reliable Drug, Provision and Department Stores in Japan, U.S.A., Canada, China and the South Sea Islands.

Manufacturers:
DAI NIPPON YUBENKAI KODANSHA, TOKYO, JAPAN,
Publishers of Japan's Nine Large Magazines of World-Wide Reputation.

Motor Ship

"Tennyo Maru"

Osaka-Awaji (Sumoto) LINER
Setsuyo Shosen Co., Ltd.



S. M. "TENNYO MARU"

Built by the Kobe Mitsubishi Dockyard *. . . . . March, 1931*
Tonnage . . . . 500, Accomodate Passeugers 890

With her original, graceful and smart form, novel guest-rooms, she may be called the best of the high class passenger-ship in our country.

The main engine is a 700 horse-power Mitsubishi Vickers' Diesel Engine, of the newest type manufactured at the Mitsubishi Dockyard.

— Guest Rooms —

Special Saloon, Special Foreign-style Room, Special Japanese Tea-room, Special Japanese Large Hall, Ordinary Room (3 Rooms) and Toilet-room.

The dining-room is a quiet French-style room and serves foreign and Japanese cookery under the direct management of Harihan, Osaka. Asahi beer and Kinpai saké are also served. Pretty waitresses are employed.

" Marine Girls "

The girls are employed, on the ship as guids, waitresses and scenic conductors.

——(PHOTOS)——

(1) English-style special saloon
(2) Special foreign-style room.
(3) Special Japanese room
(4) Dining-room (under direct management of Harihan. Osaka).
(5) The Izanagi Shrine.
(6) Rip tide at Naruto.
(7) Oohama Watering-place at Sumoto (Publication permitted by Yura Fortress Headquarters)

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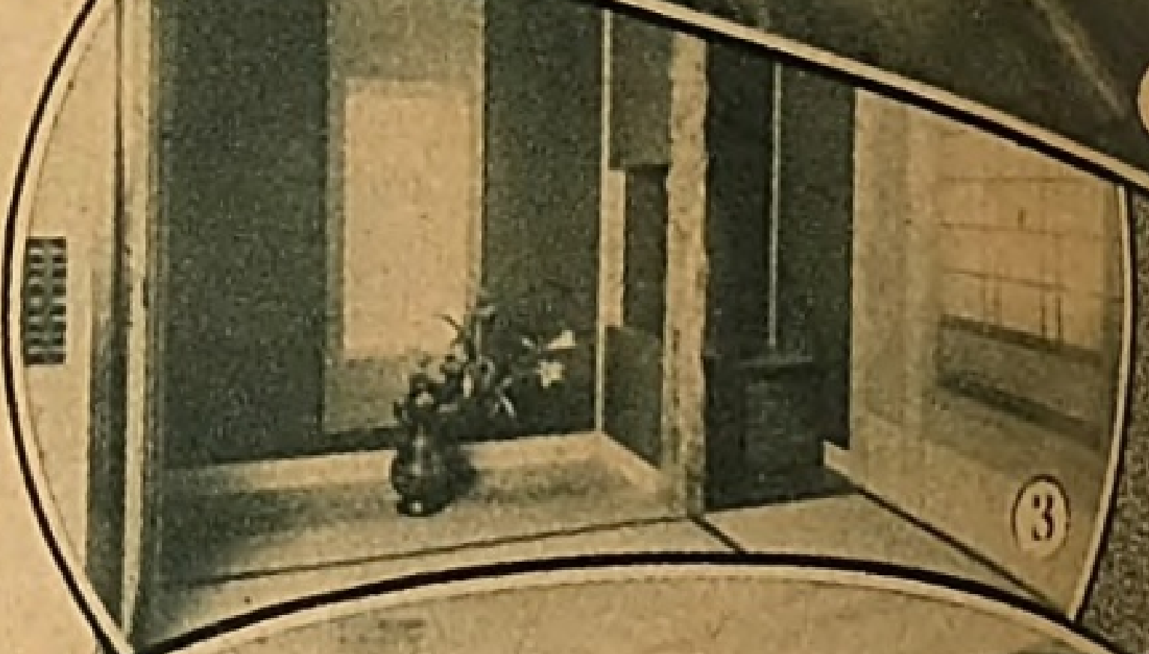
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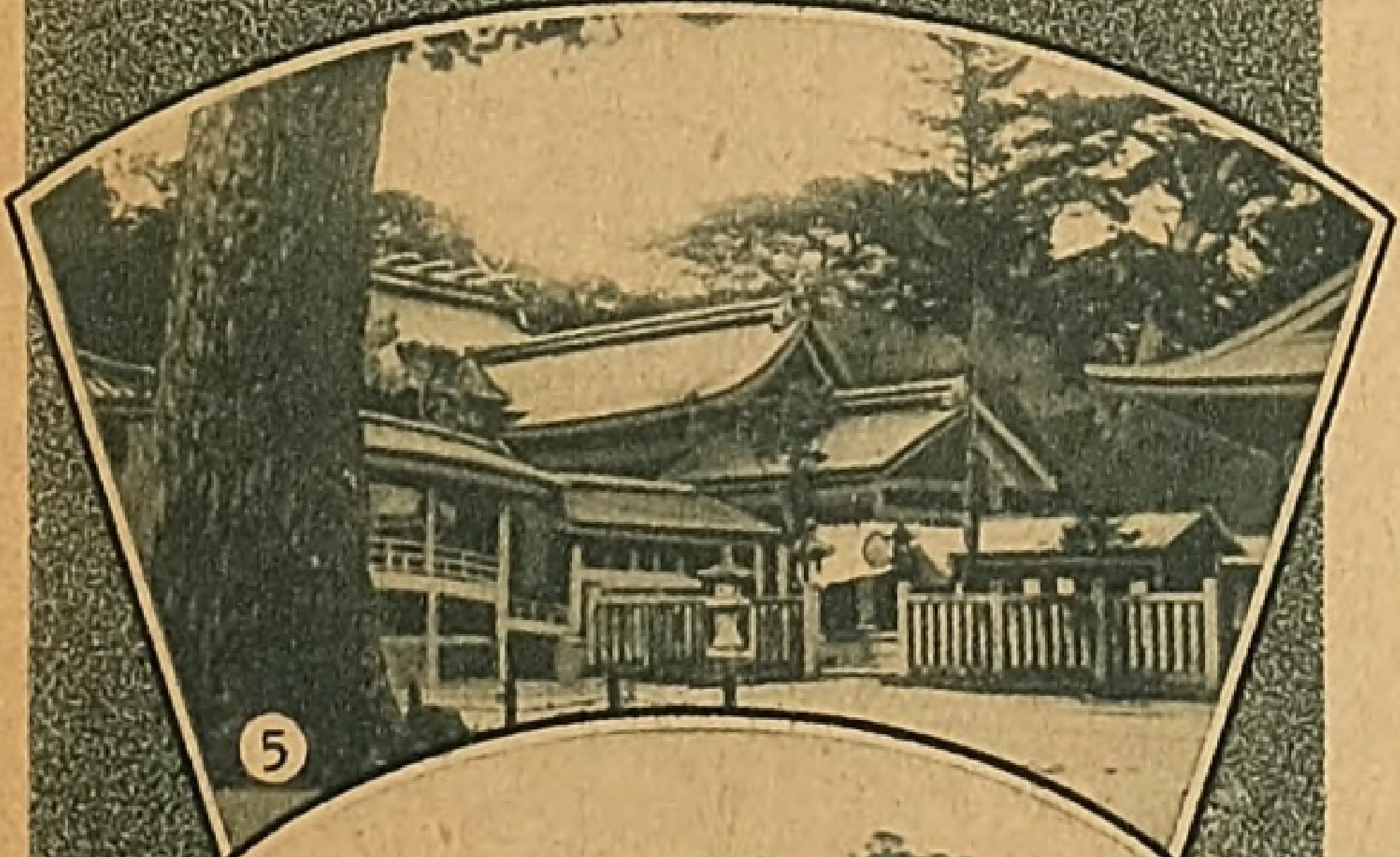
AWAJI ISLAND

Awajishima is an island in the world-famous Inland Sea near Kobe and Osaka. It is a Place well fitted for sightseers who want to make a day's trip by the Tennyo-maru, for the island abounds in seascapes and legends.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Sumoto for Sea-Bathing and Sightseeing

Sumoto is surrounded by many places of scenic beauty and historic interest.

Oohama Park has a pine forest. The beach deepens very gradually, and the water is clear. Every accommodation for bathing is complete and visitors come from the Osaka and Kyoto districts.

In the vicinity of Sumoto lies Mikuma Park, from which can be seen in the distance Kishu and Osaka, and the scenery is very beautiful. The famous mountain Senzan is near by. The road to Yura along the coast commands a constantly unrolling scroll of picturesque sea-views. Along to the coast there are Hotels (restaurants), Shishuen and Kojoen. The hotels are fine with perfect equipment.

Kagetsu and Shoeikan are both hotels and restaurants in Oohama Park. The sea being near, they afford every facility for visitors.

There are in Awaji many noted products worthy of the island. They are Naruto oranges, Naruto bean-jelly, Naruto Wakame sea-weed, dried fish, Mimpei pottery, Naruto pickles, etc., and are sold at low prices by the shops near Sumoto wharf.

To Fukura for Rip Tide Viewing

The grand sight of the rip tide is a phenomenon occurring at intervals of six hours due to the ebb and flow of the tide in the Naruto channel, about a mile wide, between Awaji Island and Shikoku. The torrents, raging waves and whirlpools are beyond description.

To go to Fukura it is best to go by the Awaji railway or the Awaji Motor-car line. Both of them make direct connection with ships at Sumoto wharf. The Awaji Railway is to run gasoline-cars beginning this autumn.

To Yura for Fishing and Sightseeing

Yura is a good port and can be reached by ship, and from Sumoto by the Zentan Motor-car.

The Yura Public Garden is an isolated island with a sandy beach. The sea is calm and the place well fitted for a summer resort and sea-bathing. Yura is especially famous for angling throughout the four seasons.

The Zentan Motor-Car

The Zentan Motor-car runs through every town and village in the island.

There are many places of scenic beauty along its lines. Mikumayama Park, Mt. Senzan, Shishuen, the Yura Pleasure-grounds, the Izanagi Shrine, and Enoshima are among them.

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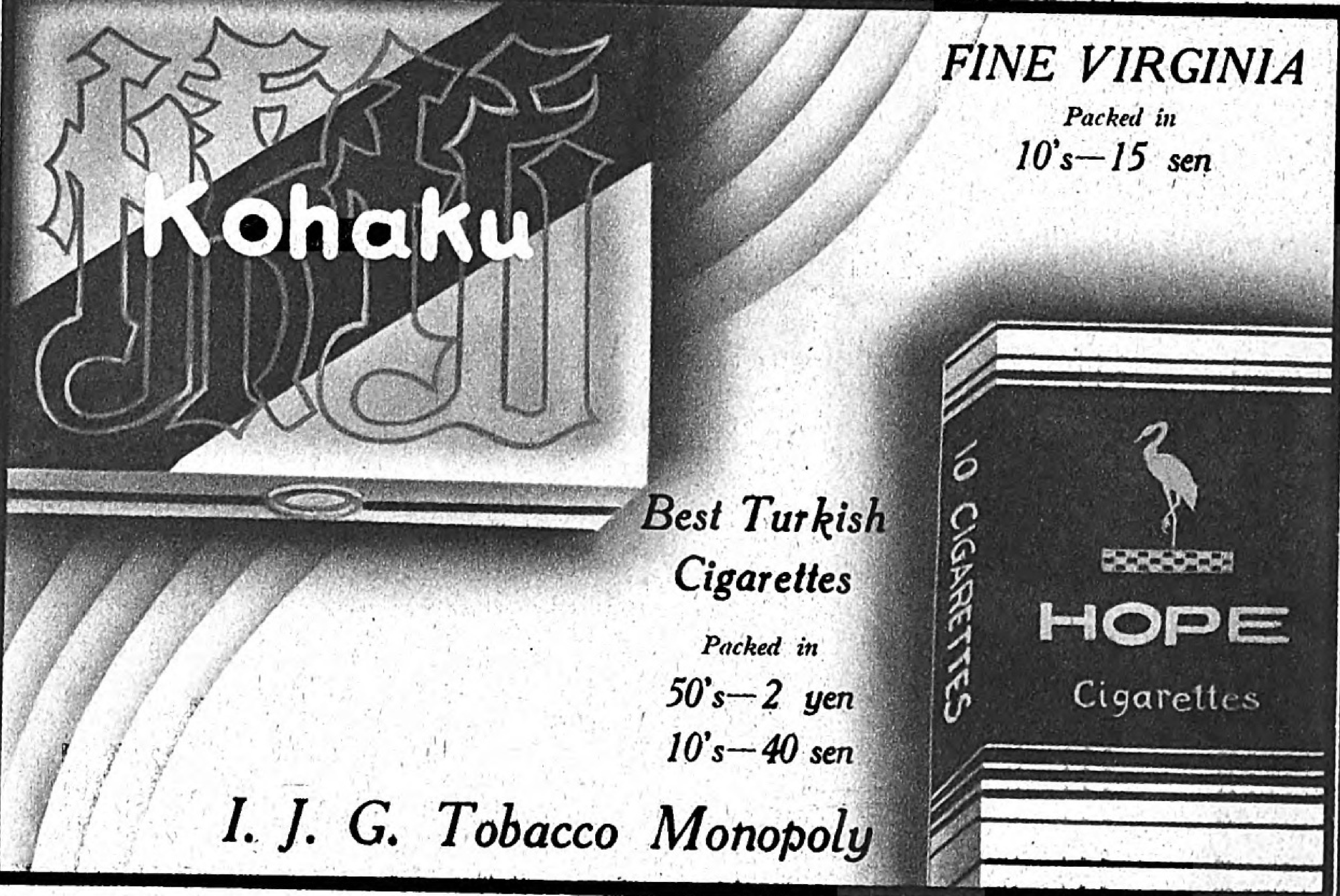

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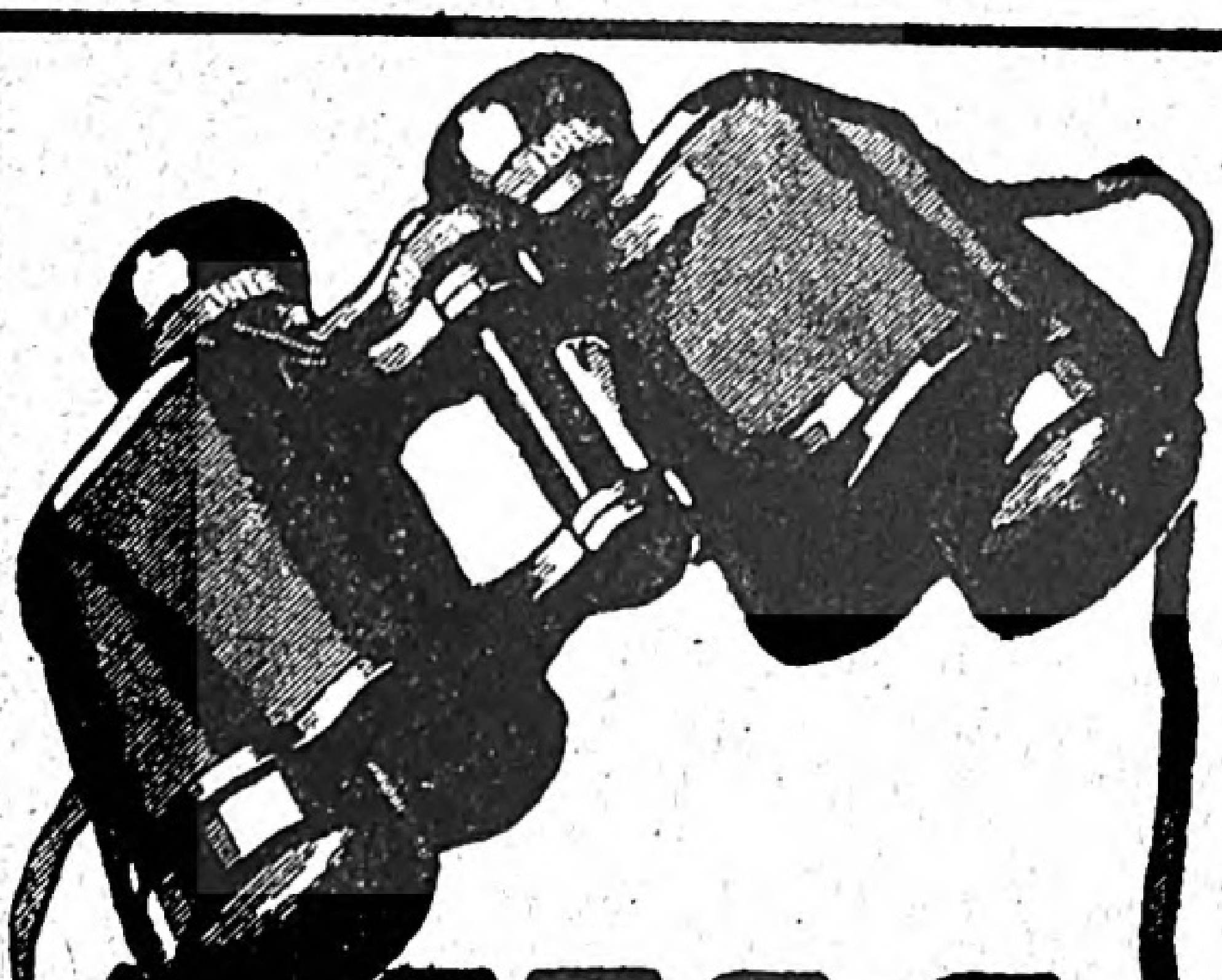

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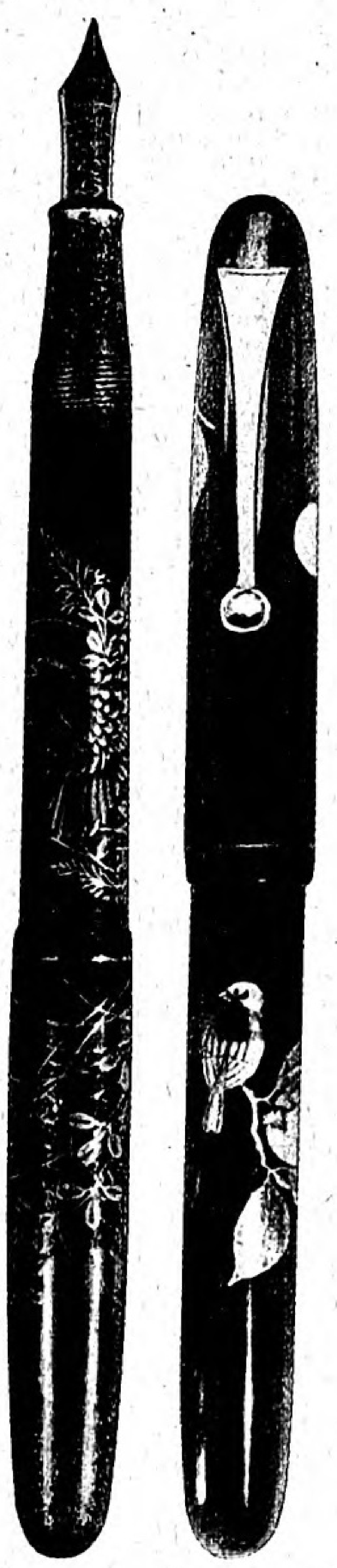

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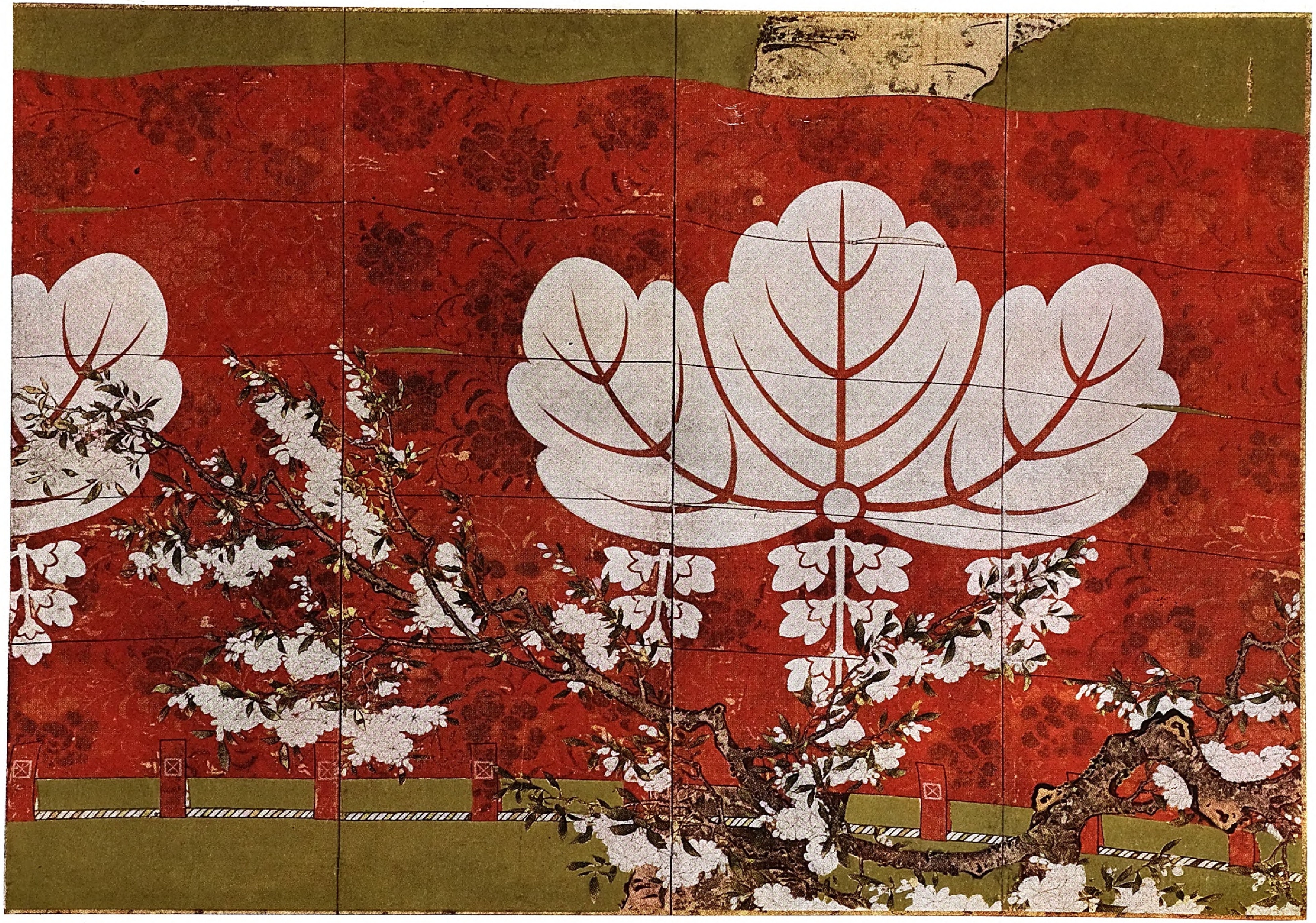


PRESENT-DAY JAPAN
SPECIAL ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT
OF
THE ASAHI
OSAKA AND TOKYO

OSAKA, JAPAN, OCTOBER 25, 1931

Japan as She is in 1931

HER TWO SIDES MATERIALISTIC AND AESTHETIC

IN this number of "Present Day-Japan," Japan as she is in 1931 hes been vividly portrayed. Of course it is impossible to learn through a book the newest aspects of a country, especially of one which is making constant and rapid progress. It takes at least several years for a prudent author to write a book on a young and progressive country, so that a great deal of change is bound to take place in the country before the book gets out. Wherefore the traveller whose knowledge of any country has been acquired through a guidebook written by some well-known author will be surprised to find things so different from those of which he has read. "Present-Day Japan" makes good this defect in guidebooks. This is why the publication of the magazine has aroused such interest throughout the world.

To this number has been applied the well-known axiom that seeing is believing, for more space has been afforded for pictures at the expense of the space set apart for descriptive articles. Moreover, larger type has been used for the convenience of the reader. In this way, Japan of 1931 has been dealt with illustratively as well as descriptively, from the social, political, industrial, and financial, as well as geographical and historical, points of view.

JAPAN is building herself up industrially, this being the only way for a large nation confined in a small tract of land to live. Japan has had continual adverse trade balances, her imports exceeding exports by about ¥100,000,000 a year. This is made up for by invisible exports, of which the money spent by foreign tourists accounts for the greater proportion. For this reason, a movement has been set going to afford every facility and pleasure to foreign tourists. Japan's situation bears a close resemblance to that of Italy. Both countries are blessed with beautiful natural scenery sufficient to attract a large number of foreign visitors. Indeed Japan is the Italy of the Far East. And close to her lies China, the land of the Celestial Kindgom, with a history of several thousand years. Those who visit Japan can not afford to omit China. The peculiar features of the Far East can not be grasped without visiting the two countries. Japan is dreaded on account of her militarism, but had she been in an isolated position, she might not have given so much concern to the powers. As it is, she has such importance on account of the fact that China, with an area of 1,896,495 square miles, lies in her immediate neighbourhood with immence resources in raw materials. And the future development of Japan and China is a problem now laid before the world. So are the relations of the two countries, not only at present but in the future. These problems can not be solved by the shrewest of observers unless they personally visit the lands concerned, and see actual conditions there. Wherefore visiting Japan is not a mere pleasure but an important task for Western observers.

WHEN the economical and financial crises in Europe are overcome, the attention of the world will be focussed upon the fields of the Far East, which have immense possibilities for consuming the products of the Western world. The prediction that the fierce competition of the nations will be shifted to the Pacific still holds good, its realization having only been delayed on account of the world wide economic depression. If prosperity again appears, as is generally believed by capitalist circles, then the Far East will be the most important field for future commercial competition. And at the centre of this struggle will stand Japan. You can not ignore Japan in any transaction in the Orient.

JAPANESE are grudually becoming internationally-minded. Foreign tourists who want to know the real Japan must not be satisfied with seeing lanscapes alone. They must observe the customs and manners of the people, or rather of the masses, to be distinguished from official or bureaucratic Japan. In the internationally-minded masses there lies the germ of the future development of Japan. It is for Western visitors to find this germ in the undercurrent of society. Of course there are many cross currents which make it difficult to distinguish the right current in which is to be found the germ for the future development of Japan. For this purpose an authoritative reference book is necessary, and there is nothing better for such reference than "Present-Day Japan".

Whither Japan ? This question can only be answered by those who observe the true currents of thought in Japan.

IN "Present-Day Japan," considerable space is devoted to the introduction of old Japan. This may appear contradictory to the title of the magazine, but as a matter of fact, there is a sheer necessity to know old Japan if you would fully understand new Japan. Any new society is the result of an old one. No society can be born out of nothing. Evolution is true not only biologically, but socially. Japan is not a new country, but has a civilization two thousand years old. The modern civilization of Japan stands on this old civilization. You can not understand the prowess of the military men of Japan without knowing something about Bushido. You should know the ancestor-worshipping habits of the nation, before you wonder at their strong family ties. You should appreciate the poetical and charming lanscapes of the country, which have been preserved from time immemorial, if you really want to trace to its origin the literary and artistic genius of the nation.

JAPAN is developing her industry in order to insure the livelihood of her population of 80,000,000 but this makes it unavoidable that Vandalism and aesthetism should collide. The Japanese people strongly object to Vandalism raiding their beautiful scenery. Materialism and aesthetism are the two sides of the country but by harmonising them, Japan can occupy a leading position in the Orient. Japan should be useful as well as ornamental.

JAPAN'S position among the first class powers of the world is partly due to her fighting qualities, which have been proven on several occasions, but there may be few or no such occasions in future, as we earnestly hope, and her constructive, not destructive, qualifications much count for the future building up of Japan into a greater nation. The parallel growth of these two qualities is sure to transform the Orient into a land more than worth while visiting for Westerners.

Facets of Japan in 1931

Latest Political Developments

DIFFICULT TASKS BEFORE THE MINSEITO CABINET

IN the fifty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet, which was convened on April 21st, 1930, a number of important problems were debated, such as the merits and demerits of the London Naval Treaty, the aftermath of the lifting of the embargo on gold, the economic depression, unemployment, etc. The Hamaguchi Cabinet, which had a majority of 273 in the Lower House, was adamant against the most stubborn attacks of the Opposition Party, the Seiyukai. But toward the end of the Session the Government met with many unexpected difficulties which often threatened the life of the Cabinet. The worst were their troubles with the Naval authorities in connection with the London Naval Pact, and the internal dissension in the Naval Staff. These troubles were reflected in the attitude of the Privy Council, which entertained anything but friendly feelings toward the Minseito Party, by which the cabinet was formed. It may be stated in this connection that the Privy Council consists of old bureaucratic politicians who maintain their raison d être in the political circles of Japan only by virtue of their traditional power. These councillors tried to use the London Naval Pact as a weapon with which to overturn the cabinet. When the Treaty was introduced for ratification by the government they tormented the government with interpellations, accusations and criticisms regarding its contents, the process of its conclusion, the relations between the government and the Naval Staff, the prerogatives of the Generalissimo, etc., etc. The government, however, with the support of public opinion, courageously withstood the assaults of the Privy Council. After stubborn resistance on the part of the government, the Privy Council at last surrendered and ratified the London Pact unconditionally. This episode formed a scene in the tragi-comedy enacted by a political coterie ignorant of the changing current of thought, and who overestimated their influence in social and political circles. In this tragi-comedy, the Seiyukai, the Opposition Party, participated from a thirsty desire to obtain political power. Thus they served as humble servants of the navy, and of the Privy Council, and attempted to overthrow the cabinet through the rejection of the London Treaty. Their intrigue, which ended in complete failure, only earned for them the laughter and contempt of the nation.

Baron Wakatsuki, Premier

The Hamaguchi Cabinet, taking advantage of the political victory over the Privy Council and the Naval Staff, changed its Naval Minister and proceeded to compile the budget for the fiscal year 1930-1, containing a plan for the reduction of taxes to be effected with the scant resources left over after filling the so-called defensive gap caused by the London Pact. This plan for relieving the nation from its too heavy burden of taxation was really formed to save the face of the government, which had promised the nation to do something about the taxes.

Pending the opening of the Diet convened on Dec. 24th, an unexpected mishap occurred. Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, was to attend the Grand Military Manoeuvres to be held in the presence of the Emperor in the western part of Japan. The Premier was to leave Tokyo on Nov. 14th, but on that day he was shot on the platform at Tokyo Station, and seriously wounded in the abdomen. To meet the emergency, the government appointed Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, to be acting Premier. The appointment of Baron Shidehara, who is not a member of the Minseito Party, evoked severe criticism both inside and outside the party. Legally speaking, the appointment of Baron Shidehara was justified, but from the standpoint of a party government, it is quite unreasonable to have a non-party man for the acting premier, who must control and command the cabinet and the Party. It may even be said that such practice is against the spirit of a party government system. Meanwhile the regular work of the Diet was opened, but Premier Hamaguchi was in the hospital, and the government had to attend to the business of the Diet under the acting premier. The Opposition Party, the Seiyukai, availed itself of this opportunity for the overthrow of the government introducing a resolution to impeach the government for having appointed a non-party man acting premier and thus violated constitutional usage. The government, which commanded a majority in the Lower House, was prepared to reject the resolution by division, but Baron Shidehara one day in answering a question asked by an opposition member in one of the Budget Committee meetings used an improper expression which aroused the fighting spirit of the Opposition Party and caused disorder and turmoil in the House that led to fighting and a few wounded champions. Ten days elapsed without a compromise. At last the acting premier withdrew the improper expression that had caused the disorder, and the House was restored to normalcy. This episode convinced the government that it was unconstitutional and unreasonable to try to manipulate the Diet under a non-party premier. At its wit's ends, the government and the party attempted to evade the brunt of the criticism of the Diet by forcing the sick premier to attend the Diet. Mr. Hamaguchi appeared for the first time on March 10th, after the session was two-thirds over, and Baron Shidehara was relieved of the post of acting premier. It was quite clear to everybody that it was too heavy a task for a sick man to attend to nerve-breaking parliamentary business. As expected, the Premier could not fulfill his duties satisfactorily, and he was obliged to refrain from attending the Diet. To make matters worse, such important bills as the Trade Union Bill, Tenant Bill, Woman Suffrage Bill, etc. were shelved in the Upper House, while the Election Reform Bill was rejected by the Privy Council. The only bills that survived were the Budget and the Tax-reduction Bill.

Thus the 59th Session of the Diet proved very thorny for the Hamaguchi Cabinet. The health of the Premier and the non-realization of its policies quite sealed its fate. In the meantime the Premier's physical condition became worse after the Diet was adjourned, and he re-entered the hospital on April 3rd. In view of the grave political situation, he finally told the Party leaders of his intention to resign the Premiership.

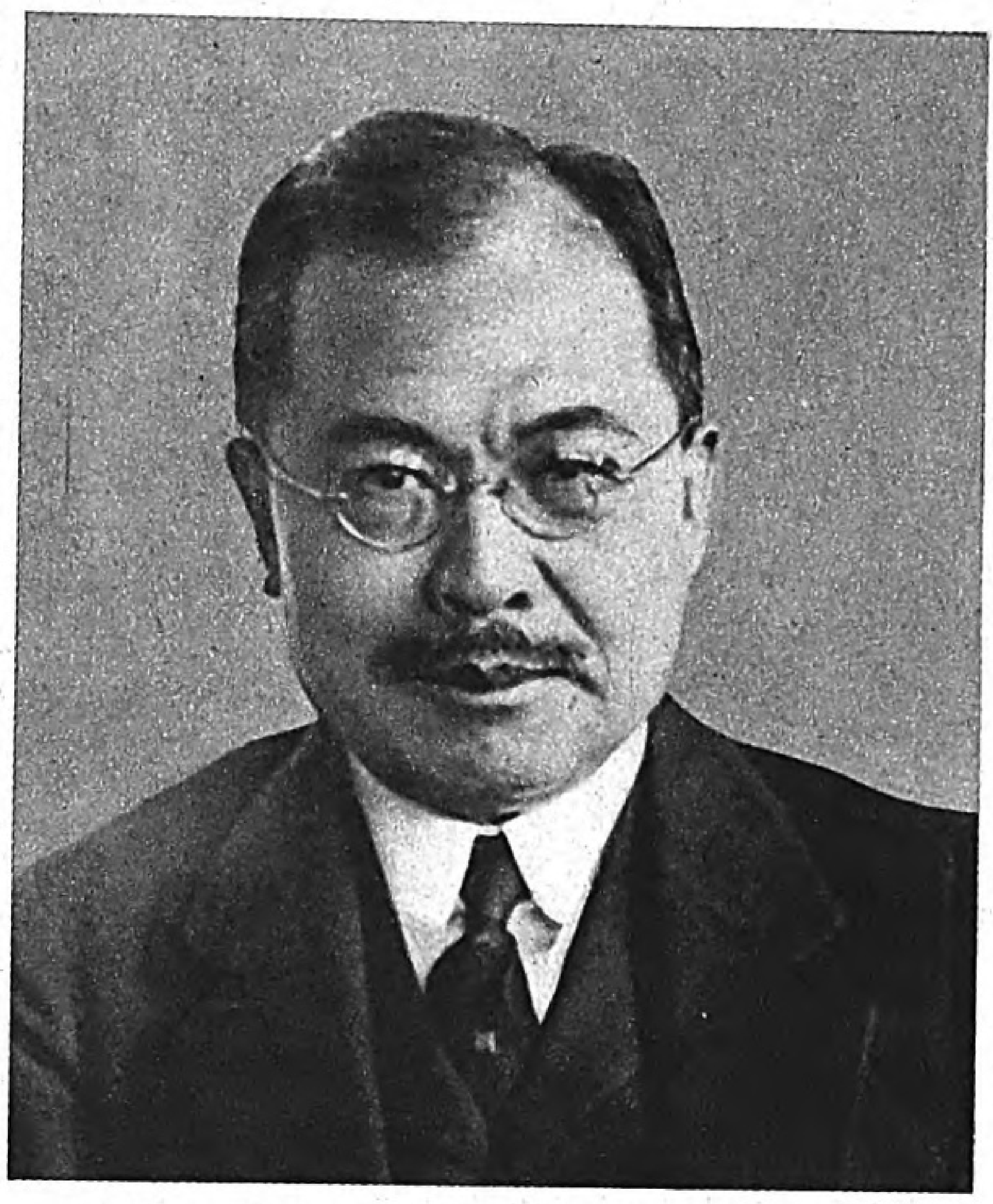
The Party leaders wanted to remain in power, while the Seiyukai Party was trying to overturn the Cabinet at any price.

In short, the two parties could not go beyond partisanship in handling the political situation. The Minseito invited Baron Wakatsuki to be the successor of Mr. Hamaguchi. The Cabinet tendered its resignation on April 13th, knowing, of course, that the Imperaial order would be forthcoming for organising the new cabinet. Hamaguchi's physical condition was the reason for his resignation of the Premiership. This fact, together with the favorable reception of the Minseito's platform in influential quarters, did with the political situation what the Minseito hoped it would. On April 14th the Imperial Order to organise the succeeding cabinet was given to Baron Wakatsuki. Excepting the three ministers of War, Commerce, and Colonial Administration, all the former ministers were kept in the new cabinet, which may be said to be an extension of the Hamaguchi Cabinet. No great change in policy, either internal or external are expected. And for this reason, those who are well acqainted with Baron Wakatsuki's personal inclinations and his method of handling political situations can not but entertain great doubts about the longevity of the new cabinet.

Japan's Diplomatic Relations with China and Soviet Russia

SHIDEHARA'S DIPLOMACY ON TRIAL

Relations between Japan and China



Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister of Japan

THE Minseito Cabinet has lived two years, but its policy towards China remains the same, although the Prime Minister, the late Mr. Y. Hamaguchi, has been succeeded by Mr. R. Wakatsuki. The policy is one of closer friendship with China. Japan expects the ultimate unity of China and stability in her home politics. In short, Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara's policy towards China, which stands on liberalism, is gradually being realised. Baron Shidehara in his speech in the Imperial Diet on Jan. 22nd this year, referred to the revolt of Yen Hsi-Chiang and Feng Yu-hsiang. He said that the rebellion had at one time developed to an alarming point, but in August last year, it was suppressed and the situation had changed once more in favour of the unity of the kingdom. He congratulated our neighbour and the whole Orient on this fact. This speech reveals the basic sentiments of Japan's policy toward China. A friendly spirit has been constantly and implicitly embodied inJapan's attitude toward China. During the rebellion above referred to, a certain section in Japan argued for materialistic help for the rebels, but the government continued to maintain a friendly attitude towards the Nanking Government, which Japan had recognized. Since this spring, Japan was again placed in a delicate position by the secession of the Canton faction from the Nanking Central Government, but the Japanese Government did not change her established policy. This is shown by the fact that Mr. Eugen Chen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government, who recently came to Japan on a secret mission, returned without having had any success.

Baron Shidehara, in the same speech spoke words of admiration for the Chinese government for their success in improving both home politics and finances, and promised whole-hearted help and co-operation, and the Japanese government is now giving every convenience for the noble work of the Chinese. Baron Shidehara's speech has been assuming concrete form during the last year.

China despatched to this country a group of engineers for the study of railway management in Japan. She also sent a mission of police officers to inspect the organization of the Japanese police. Another mission of officials was despatched to study administration method in Japan. Japan afforded every convenience to these Chinese missions. More recently China placed an order for the construction of two 5,000 and 3,000 ton cruisers in Japanese docks.

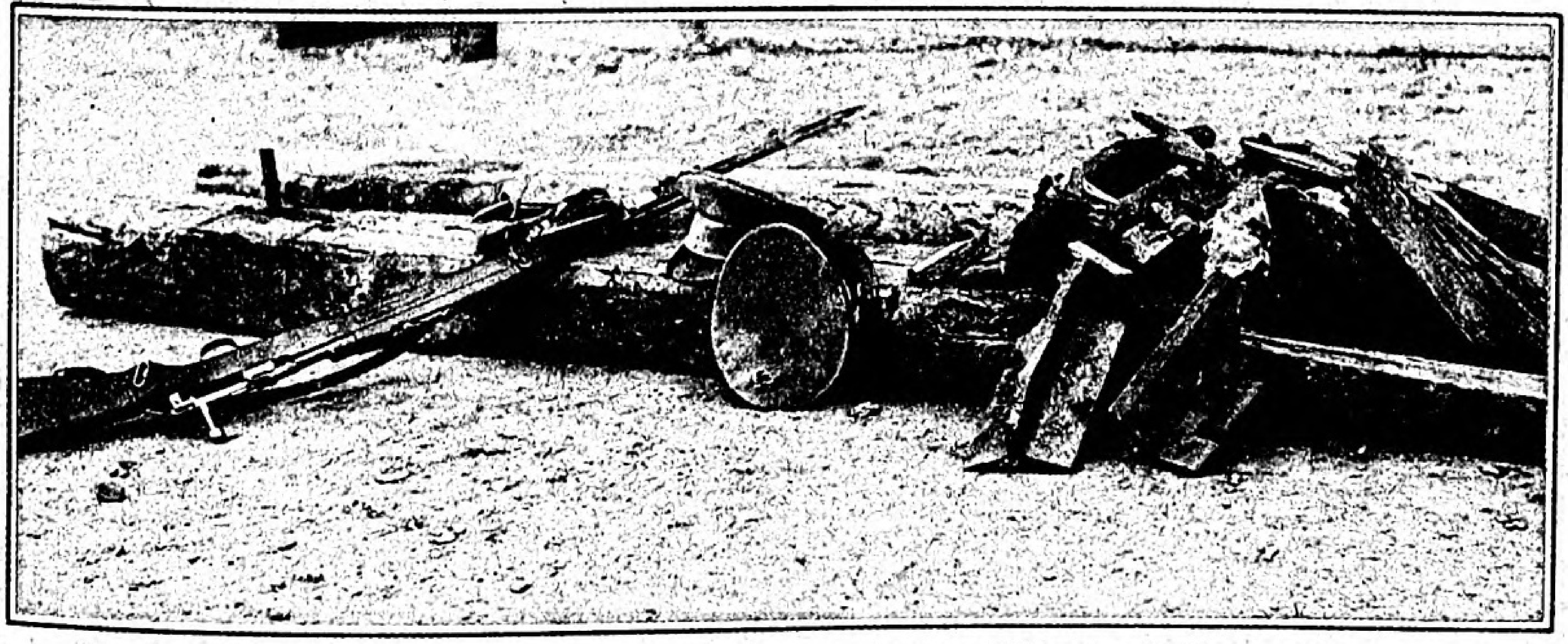
At present the biggest problem pending between the two countries is the revision of the Commercial Treaty. As this problem has a direct bearing on the national movement for the abolition of unequal treaties, its solution is no easy task. In the Commercial Treaty there are three items dealing with unequal treaties.

They are the customs tariff, extraterritorial rights, including consular jurisprudence and foreign settlements, and the navigation of rivers. On February 1st this year, Japan solved the first item by recognising China's independence in tariff matters. As regrards extraterritorial rights, Japan has just opened negotiations with the Chinese authorities. The river navigation problem will be taken up step by step. Baron Shidehara's speech in the Diet clearly pointed out Japan's policy towards these two problems. He said that Japan would be willing to consent to the abolition of the unequal treaties should "China give effective and appropriate protection to the life and property of both Chinese and foreign inhabitants, and foreigners' proper economic activities, and should China smoothly carry out her obligations to the powers."

The British and American attitudes towards this problem are fully understood by the Japanese Government, so that it seems probable that Japan will maintain a similar attitude. The concessions Japan has so far acquired in China proper are the result of equal participation with the other powers. So there is no reason why Japan should hesitate to abandon them should the other powers do the same. There are, however, many other special concessions which have been developed and enjoyed by Japan alone. It is argued that, regarding these special consessions, Japan must act independent of the other powers. Baron Shidehara in his speech in the Diet declared that public opinion in Japan is united as to what factors in Sino-Japanese relations must not be changed and what factors can be readjusted, according to changing circumstances, and what order and method should be taken for such adjustment. By this it is clear that Japan is determined to maintain her special concessions, while observing the principle of the open door and equal opportunity.

Under such circumstances, if the Chinese government, or rather the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces, try to ignore, with their short-sighted policy, the historic relations between the two countries in Manchuria, which has existed since the Russo-Japanese war, Japan's liberal policy toward China will have to be modified, and the diplomatic relations of the two countries will run on a dangerous rock. The local government in Manchuria has adopted a railway policy directed against the interests of the South Manchurina Railway. Foreigners are excluded, and heavy taxes are imposed on the Japanese. Japanese merchants are kept from freely engaging in trade in peace. The export of Japanese goods through Chinese merchants is interrupted in every possible way. The movement for adopting effective measures to stop China's oppression against Japan is daily assuming larger proportions. Under such circumstances who can say that things will not reach such a state that Japan's liberal policy toward China can no longer be maintained?

One mile north of Mukden Castle, in the midst of kaoliang fields, stand the barracks called Pei-ta-ing. The seventh brigade of the Chinese Northeastern Army was stationed in these barracks under the brigade-general Wang I-che, and was widely known as picked brigade of the Northeastern Army. As Wang was still young and very ambitious, it was not without reason that he diligently trained his troops with the Japanese army as the imaginary enemy. He and his men used to gaze with hostile eyes at the Japanese soldiers who came and went along the South Manchurian Railway tracks that lay about 1,500 metres west of their barracks.



Ties, Bits of Rail, Chinese Officers' Caps and a Gun Collected as Evidence of the Deliberately Planned Explosion which Cut the South Manchuria Railway Line

Japan acquired by the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905 the right to post fifteen men a kilometre along the railway for the purpose of protecting it. But there gradually grew up in China a movement for the recovery of national rights by denunciation of treaties concluded with other countries on the principle of inequality, and she began to neglect her duties clearly stated in the treaties. Japan's rights and privileges in Manchuria were constantly ignored. During the past few years Japanese soldiers guarding and patrolling the South Manchurian Railway near the barracks have often been grossly abused and insulted by Chinese soldiers. It would have been a wonder, therefore, if a collision had not occurred between the two bodies of troops.

At 10:20 p.m. on September 18, 1931, several of our soldiers on duty were surprised by the sound of an explosion near a small iron bridge at Liutiaokeu, which is west of the Chinese barracks and the nearest to the South Manchuria Railway barracks. They at once ran to the spot, and were fired upon from the kaoliang fields near by. Here at last the unhoped-for break took place. The number of soldiers in Manchuria was very small. We had only three battalions, against two and a half Chinese brigades. So quick action was necessary. Our troops immediately attacked the barracks of the Chinese and occupied the walled city of Mukden, completing the occupation by noon on the 19th. As soon as the report of the collision at Mukden reached our garrisons at Changchun and a few other places along the railway line, the Japanese there got the start of the Chinese and disarmed them after a skermish or two.

After this we moved up four thousand soldiers from Korea and occupied Chilin, Tunhua, Chengchiatun, Tungliao and Taonan for the safety of our army itself and the protection of the railway. On and after the 25th, however, we started the withdrawal of our soldiers from the places occupied and proved that we had moved our army only because we wanted to defend the railway and protect our nationals residing in those places. The course the Japanese government took from the beginning for the purpose of preventing the expansion of the affair, was given out accurately in the statement issued to foreign countries on the 25th. If the advice of the League of Nations and that of the U. S. serve for the consolidation of the present promising situation and lead to direct negotiations between China and Japan, the solution of the various unpleasant questions now pending between the two countries will be near. If direct negotiations were impossible, the settlement of peace would be difficult even if the league of Nations did interfere.

The Russo-Japanese Fishing Treaty

The fishing industry along the coasts of Kamchatka and the Maritime Province is based on a right acquired by the Japanese by the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War, and this right was again confirmed by the Tanaka-Karakhan parley signed at Moscow in 1927. The Soviet Russian Government, however, is placing every possible obstacle in the way of our exercise of this right. Thus the fishing trouble is increasing with the years, and stands a stumbling-block in the friendly relations between the two countries. Many reasons may be ascribed for this, but the most fundamental of all seems to be the difference in the economic systems of the two countries. It is a conflict between Soviet State Enterprise and our private undertakings. This controversy has been further aggravated by the Soviet five year plan, which aims at the complete expulsion of the Japanese interests from the northern coasts. For this purpose the Soviet authorities will leave no stone unturned to place undue pressure on our fishing activities, in utter defiance of the treaty, and this is giving rise to endless disputes. We shall give below some of the notorious instances of the violation of the treaty by the Soviet authorities:

(1) It is agreed in the treaty that the fishing grounds for private undertakings shall be leased out at public auction. The Soviet State Enterprise, however, is taking part in the public auction in the names of private persons, and is yearly depriving the Japanese interests of some of the richest grounds one after another.

(2) The Soviet authorities are yearly raising the minimum rate of rent of the grounds unduly.

(3) In utter defiance of the protests from this country, the Soviet State Enterprise is securing fishing grounds that they should not take, and is carrying on fishing operations in these ill-obtained grounds in flagrant violation of the treaty rights of the Japanese.

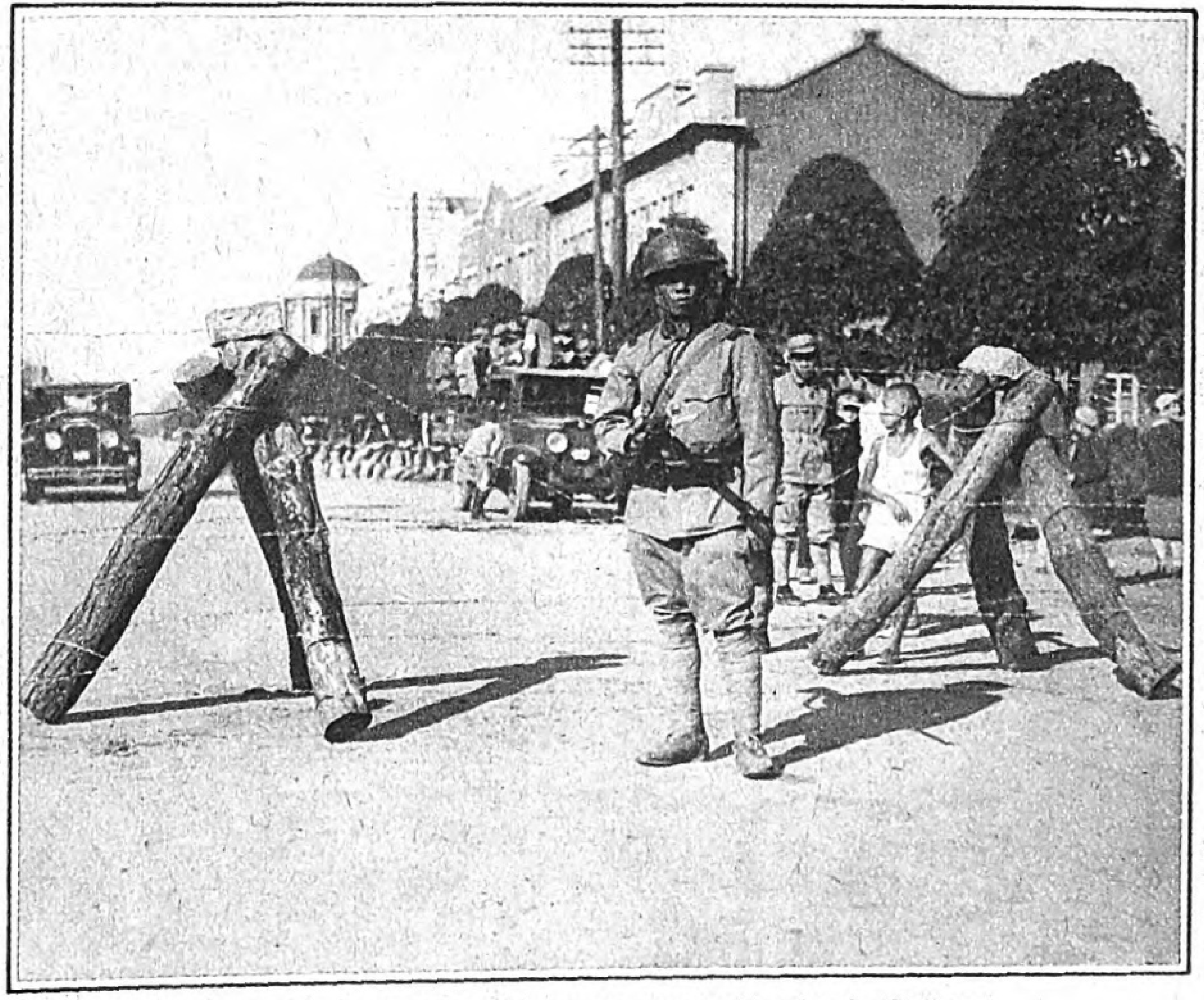
(4) The Soviet authorities purposely misinterpret the fishing agreements and charge unduly severe penalties upon Japanese interests for doubtful violations of regulations or levy exceedingly high charges, for the sole purpose of making our fishing industry difficult and unprofitable.

By these means the Soviet State Enterprise is yearly encroaching upon the Japanese, and in 1931 it secured 50.4% of the fishing grounds in the northern seas against 46.2% in the preceding year. Japan secured only 49.6%.

In respect of rents and fees and charges, the Soviet Government insisted that such payments be made in roubles bought at official mint par, while our Government took the stand that the exchange rate of the rouble quoted in the open markets of the world should be taken as the basis of calculation. After prolonged negotiations, it was agreed that one rouble should be valued at 32½ sen in Japanese money for the present. Lately, however, the Soviet Government has been trying to restrict the application of this exchange arrangement to the payment of the rent of the fishing grounds only, against which our fishing interests protest, insisting that this rate be applied to all other payments, including fees and charges. Until some fundamental agreement is reached, there will be no end to the dispute. With a view, therefore, to straightening out all differences about the interpretation of the provisions of the treaty, and to solving all outstanding disputes completely and rationally and thus securing our fishing rights in the northern seas, an overture has very recently been made to the Soviet Government to hold a conference on the interpretation of the fishing treaty. We give below a brief account of the evolution of our fishing industry along the Russian coasts, and of the Russuo-Japanese fishing treaty.

Our fishing industry in the northern seas has a very long history, but it was in 1905 that the Japanese right to carry on fishing operations along the coasts of Russian territories in the northern seas was officially recognized by the Portsmouth Treaty after the Russo-Japanese War. In 1907 a Russo-Japanese fishing agreement was signed to give effect to our fishing rights, recognized by the Portsmouth treaty, and to arrange details about the exercise of these rights.

The treaty was subject to renewal in 1919. Two years earlier, however, Russia was swept by a revolution, and there was no Government in Russia recognized by the world powers. In those days, the eastern provinces of Russia were under the control of a temporary Government established at Omsk, with whom we opened negotiations for renewal of the treaty and by whom we had all of our old rights recognized.



Japanese Guard in a City on the South Manchuria Railway

Towards the end of 1922, the eastern provinces came under the control of the Soviet Government. By the spring of 1923 the affairs of the forced fishing were wound up, and fishing was resumed under a temporary treaty made for one year between the Japanese and the Soviet Governments. Negotiations were then opened between our Minister to Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa, and Mr. Karakhan, the Russian envoy to China, for resumption of the friendly intercourse between the two countries, and subsequently a commercial treaty was signed between them. In December, 1925, a fishing parley was opened in Moscow between Mr. Tanaka, our Ambassador to Moscow, and Mr. Karakhan.

The economic system of the Soviet Government is in many important respects different from that of other countries, and in order to reach an agreement, they had to overcome a number of difficulties. Above all, questions relating to the Russian State Enterprise and co-operative unions and canning plants nearly broke the negotiations. For these reasons they took an unexpectedly long time, and the present fishing treaty was signed in January, 1927, barely in time for the fishing season.

The Japanese-Soviet Russian Fishing Treaty consists of the definition of the fishing rights, rescriction of the fishing districts, description of ways of exercising the fishing rights, ways of fishing, communications, transportation, taxes and rates, nationality of the labourers, conditions of labour, the term for the renewal of the treaty, its revision, Soviet State enterprise, Soviet co-operative union, conditions for special lease of the fishing grounds in the districts where the Japanese canning plants are situated, etc. On the whole, the new treaty is the same as the one it has replaced, only in it new situations that have developed in both countries after the signing of the original treaty are taken cognizance of.

The principal features of the renewed treaty are the following: (1) The fishing grounds may be leased out by private contracts dispensing with the stipulated public auction, provided that the two Governments agree to this step. (2) Subject to the agreement of the two Government, the fishing grounds may be leased to the Soviet State Enterprise without recourse to a public auction within certain limits. (3) A limit is placed on the fishing grounds that may be secured by public auction by the Soviet Co-operative Union. (4) The fishing grounds in the districts where Japanese canning plants are situated may be leased for a period of ten years without a public auction. (5) All taxes and charges have been combined in a rate on the rent of the fishing grounds, fixing its maximum. (6) A limit has been fixed on catches of fish. (7) A basis for the conditions of labour has been fixed.

General Survey of Finance and Economy

FINANCE

THE business panic of 1930 has been brought over into 1931 and there is yet no indication of a revival. The income of the nation has considerably decreased, and the government has been greatly disappointed at its inability to collect enough in income-taxes. Not only that, but it has also experienced a remarkable decrease in customs revenues in consequence of the fact that, after the lifting of the gold embargo, it feared an efflux of gold and exhorted the people to practise economy, thus cutting down imports. The result was a loss of ¥184,500,000 ($92,250,000) in the national revenue up to the end of March, 1931. The government, therefore, issued Treasury Bonds amounting to ¥150,000,000 as a temporary makeshift, but still there remains a deficit of ¥34,500,000.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance

Moreover, judging by falling prices and the decrease in the people's income, the revenues from income-taxes and customs-duties are expected to go on dwindling, and deficit of about ¥80,000,000 is anticipated in the budget for 1931. So the government has started on a readjustment of finance, administration and taxation, and, as a starter, has carried out a government officials' salary cut of from 5 to 20%, effective on and after June 1. But this step met with much opposition from officials in various Departments, and the government was obliged to reduce the limits and rates of the cut. In consequence, the annual amount to be saved from the cut reaches but one half of the ¥12,000,000 which was the sum first expected to be saved. And now the government is going to readjust and reduce the administrative organization and discharge a number of officials.

Besides, this year's budget is already ¥150,000,000 smaller than last year's. In view of this situation, the government is now studying the reorganization of the Departments, bureaus and sections, the readjustment of expenditure for continuing projects, the sale of government enterprises, and the monopolization of saké, beer, sugar, etc. These difficulties, however, arise from the present Ministry's policy of issuing no bonds. Compared with the financial conditions in various countries, Japan's are not yet at a deadlock. If only the government would have recourse to public loans as has the United States of America, financial smoothness would be the natural consequence and a revenue deficit would be out of the question. The people have a lot of idle money and desire the issuing of bonds. The reason the government ventures to continue its negative bond policy in spite of this obvious solution and thus keeps itself at a loss is that otherwise it would fall into the same policy as the previous ministry and lose its raison d'être.

ECONOMY

Our economic circles are also very inactive because of the universal business depression. Enterprises are not started and consequently no new funds are in demand. Banks have vast sums of money lying dormant and complain of the difficulty of getting it into circulation. The idle capital deposited by private banks in the Bank of Japan amounts to ¥380,000,000, on account of which the Bank of Japan has lost all power to regulate rates. But foreign trade, which has caused the greatest worry since the lifting of the gold embargo, is in reality very favourable, and the outflow of gold has now completely ceased. On the other hand, specie holdings are now on the increase. Exports and imports during the month of May, 1931, amounted to ¥102,000,000 and ¥127,800,000 respectively. Though the excess of imports over exports stands at ¥25,800,000, it is only one half of the excess in May, 1930. Again the totals for exports and imports from January to May, 1931, are ¥477,100,000 and ¥585,140,000 respectively, the imports exceeding the exports by ¥108,000,000, but compared with the corresponding period in 1930, they have decreased by ¥88,500,000.

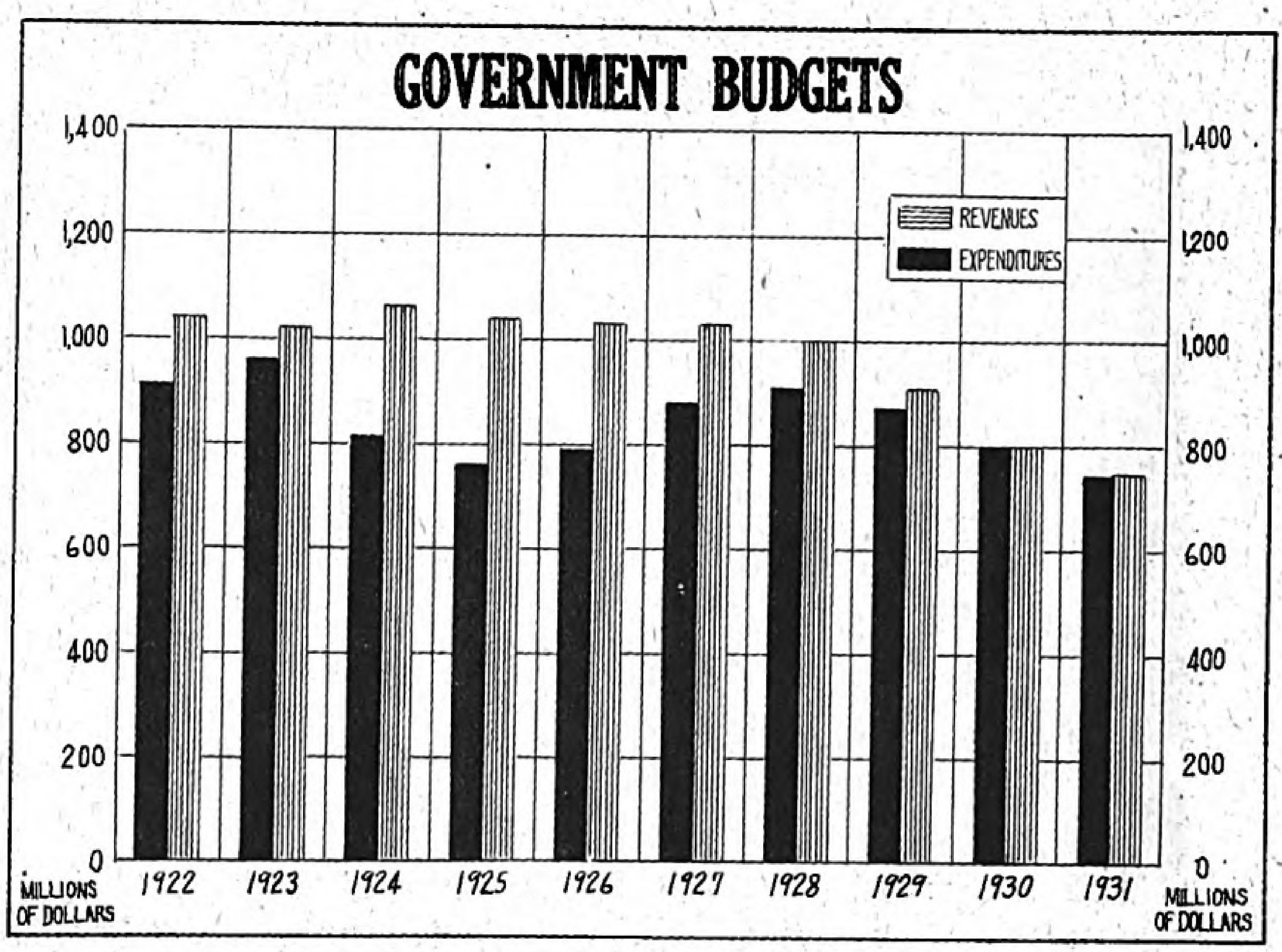
Japan imports raw materials in the first half of the year and exports manufactured goods in the second half, so it is usual for her foreign trade to show an excess of imports over exports during the first two quarters. And she is generally unable to cancel all this adverse balance, during the last two quarters being compelled to pay about one hundred million yen to foreign countries every year. But things seem to be working out a little different this year. As stated above, the excess of imports in the first half of this year was about one half that in the corresponding period last year, so even if the exports of the remaining half-year do not exceed the exports of last year, payment abroad will be unnecessary. The specie holdings of the Bank of Japan have also increased since last January, as follows :—

January	¥832,204,000
February	836,242,000
March	833,470,000
April	840,110,000
May	847,418,000

Trade, however, has shown a decrease of more than 20% in both exports and imports, but this is because of the decline in prices, which is a worldwide tendency not peculiar to Japan. Raw silk, which is by far the most important of our exports, has increased in quantity, though not in price. The decrease of imports is due not only to the decline in prices, however, but also to a decrease in quantity. And this is further due to the nation's economic efforts and progress in national industries. In connection with this, it may be added that the import of raw materials, such as raw cotton, has shown a marked decrease, too. This decrease will, some maintain, lead to a decrease in export, but judging from the fact that of late years the Japanese cotton spinning industry has been producing more high grade yarn than coarse, displacing the latter, it may safely be said that despite the decrease in the importation of raw cotton, the export of cotton yarn and cloth will not diminish.

It is true that Japanese merchants and manufacturers are suffering greatly from the decline in prices and that, as our present price index numbers are still greater than those of America and England, prices still have some room for depreciation, but in July, 1914, our commodity prices were extremely low, and these were taken as the standard for comparison with the index numbers in England and America. The wages and standard of living of labourers at that time were naturally low. But at present they are much higher. It is impossible, therefore, to lower the cost of production to the level of those days.

The money market is very slack and call-money at an unparalleled low rate, but long-term funds show an apparent exhaustion. This is an abnormal phenomenon. The reason for this is that banks are unable to foresee the recovery from the worldwide business depression and afraid of making long-term investments. But how well they are equipped in substance owing to their strict caution and scrupulous business-dealing is apparent in their business reports. That industrial companies are carrying out drastic readjustments is also indisputable.



Modern Art World

SPLIT BETWEEN CONSERVATIVES AND RADICALS

ANY one who expected phenomenal developments in the fine arts world of 1930 was disappointed, for nothing out of the ordinary was disclosed during the year. However, one should not overlook the development, under this apparently calm surface, of two or three problems, and the solutions offered thereto.

The first of these problems was how artists of the present day should take cognizance of and deal with the special tradition of old Japanese art,—elegance based upon oriental idealism. No artist will deny that reaching this stage is the final goal of fine art. There are, however, two different ways open for attaining this goal.

One school of artists holds the opinion that it is not for Japanese fine arts to look for international unity and to seek to conform with it, but that there are reasons to believe that the world's fine arts should follow Japanese idealism. Such an opinion may be criticized by some as chauvinism. We do not know whether such nationalism has been fostered by the interest in orientalism shown by the artists of Paris and others, but the evidences in aid of such a conviction may be found in the tone of the comments on the Japanese fine art exhibitions held in Paris in 1929, in Rome the next year, and in Berlin early this year. The exhibition in Rome was made possible by liberal aid given by Baron Okura, who is a noted patron of the fine arts.

That Japanese painting may be appreciated at its proper value, it is essential that the arrangement of the room and all other conditions should be congenial. On the occasion of the exhibition at Rome, therefore, special care was used in this respect, regardless of expense. Japanese rooms, with "ikebana" (flowers, leaves, pines, etc. arranged in vases), were specially prepared for the display of "kakemono," and "byobu," as described in detail by Mr. Taikan Yokoyama, who presided at the exhibition. Mr. Yokoyama's report follows:

"I have often heard it said that Western arts have come to a stalemate. During my exhibition at Rome I visited Paris, and saw fine art exhibitions there, which convinced me that there might be some grounds for such a view. This may be a natural consequence, inasmuch as Western art is based on realism, and the observations are made realistically.

"On the contrary, our art, which is based on oriental idealism, makes a subjective observation of things. If, therefore, the characteristics and individualities of the Japanese nation of the present day are given to it, the future of our art will be like a public highway, which knows no end. It is, therefore, quite natural that foreigners should find in our art a world hitherto unknown to them.........."

Against such conservative thinkers, there is another school which takes a more positive view of the characteristics and individualities of Japanese art. They are alive to the necessity of being alert to the trends of the world, taking a firm stand on internationalism. The people of this school are even prepared to compromise the old traditions of Japanese art in the interest of internationalism.

Our paintings are generally grouped under two main heads, old and new. In the former are included the old established Japanese paintings, in which the old materials and the old technique are employed. The latter, which is known as the "Western school," includes all those paintings in which Western materials and technique are employed. The controversy for and against nationalism and internationalism exists in both of these groups.

Most of the elders in artistic circles are for nationalism. But even in the paintings exhibited at the Imperial Academy of Art, the internationalistic touch is discernible, as in the case of "Seika-no-san" (Praise of Midsummer) by Mr. Gengetsu Yazawa, and "Kodama" (Echo) by Mr. Shoko Kawasaki. The existence of the influence of Western technique in these paintings is clear proof of the trouble from which the nationalistic school is suffering. In the Shunyokai, which is a society of artists of the Western school, noted for Oriental taste, the brilliant stars are Mr. Keizo Koyama and Mr. Inosuke Hazama, who have had regular training in Western methods.

There are several art institutions in Tokyo, and exhibitions are seasonally held of the paintings of the members of the respective institutions. These are the Imperial Academy of Art, the Nippon Bijutsuin (Japan Academy of Art), the Nikakai, Shunyokai, etc. Whether his painting is admitted to an exhibition or not is a matter of grave concern to the average artist, for by this his social status is determined. Naturally the opinions and tastes of the hanging committees are carefully studied by them, and works which gained popularity in previous exhibitions are imitated with zeal. In consequence there are many paintings, which appeal to the pupolar taste or are attractive to the masses. Such productions, however, cannot be taken as indicating the general trend of the artistic world.

What will develop out of split into two main currents remains to be seen. There are works of great excellence in both the old Japanese school and the Western school, and out of recent exhibits the following works may be specially mentioned as typical of either school.

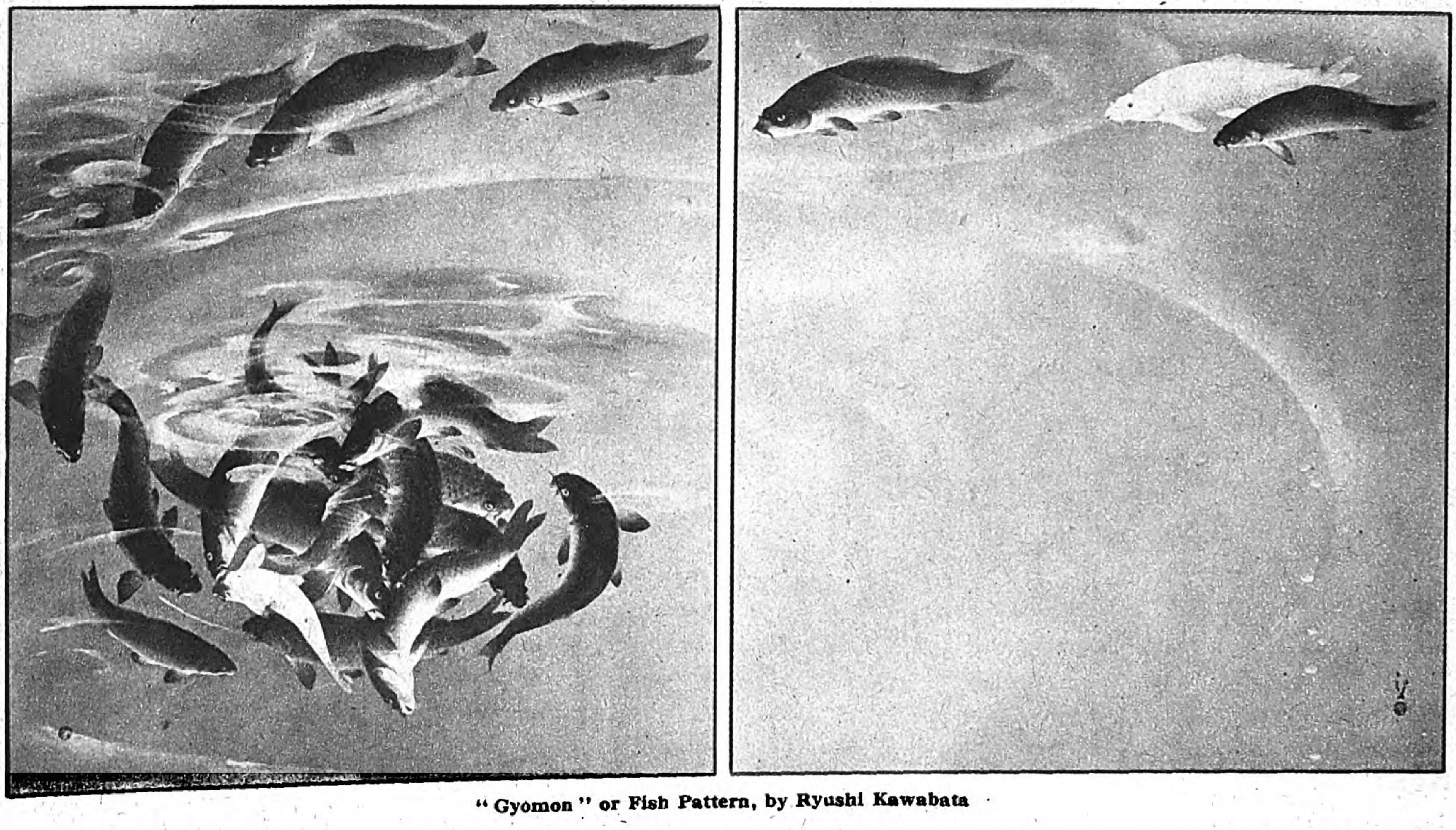
Out of the exhibits at the Imperial Academy of Art, we may mention "The Portrait of Sanyutei Encho," by Mr. Kiyokata Kaburagi, "Red Carp," by Mr. Heihachiro Fukuda, and "Meisho" by Mr. Bakusen Tsuchida. The favorite picture at the Nippon Bijutsuin was "Kiyohime," by Mr. Kokei Kobayashi; and of the exhibits at the Seiryusha, the preference was given to "Fish Pattern" by Mr. Ryushi Kawabata.

Of paintings belonging to this school, we may name the works of Mr. Kenichi Nakamura and Mr. Wako Nakano, of the Imperial Academy of Art, the works of Mr. Sotaro Yasui, Mr. Toshi Shimizu, and Mr. Takashi Nakayama, of the Nikakai, and the works of Mr. Keizo Koyama and Mr. Inosuke Hazama, of the Shunyokai.

All these paintings are masterpieces.

We would conclude this article with an account of the desertion from the Nikakai of nine influential members of the society. They have been the leaders of the new men in this society of most advanced ideas, but have left it in order to form a new society under the name of the Dokuritsu Bijutsu Kyokai (Independent Society of Art). The first exhibition of the new society was held in January this year. It was due to a difference of opinion with the other members of the Nikakai about essential points in the Western school of Japanese art that they left the society. They hold the opinion that Japanese paintings of the Western school should not remain content with the old tradition of nationalism, but should seek to be international.

There is a group of artists of proletarian ideology, who want to bring the class dispute into art circles. They, however, are few in number, and their influence is negligible.



"Gyomon" or Fish Pattern, by Ryushi Kawabata

The Class Movement in Japan

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

SINCE the beginning of the latter half of 1930, the working class movement in Japan has seen the utmost rivalry between the elements behind it over the fundamental problem of "legalism vs. illegalism." Already in 1928, immediately after the dissolution by government of the first Rodo Nomin-to (Laborers' and Farmers' Party) illegal forms of activity were first put forward in the class movement in this country. But the second Rodo Nomin-to, this time a legal party, was organized under the leadership of Ikuo Oyama and Hajime Kawakami, completely apart from the growing underground revolutionary movement, and the antagonism between legalists and illegalists which would otherwise have become conspicuous was temporarily pushed into the background.

In the meantime, however, the Japan Communist Party, which had been working secretly, came out openly before the eyes of the toiling masses during the general election in February, 1930, and began a strenuous campaign of agitation and propaganda among the workers and peasants. In this work were mobilized all the forces under Communist influence, writers, dramatists and cinematists among them. This soon occasioned serious discussion as to party lines in the legalists' Rodo Nomin-to. As a result, an important section of the party, the Association of Local Branches in Osaka Prefecture, set about a movement for the abolition of the party in August, 1930.

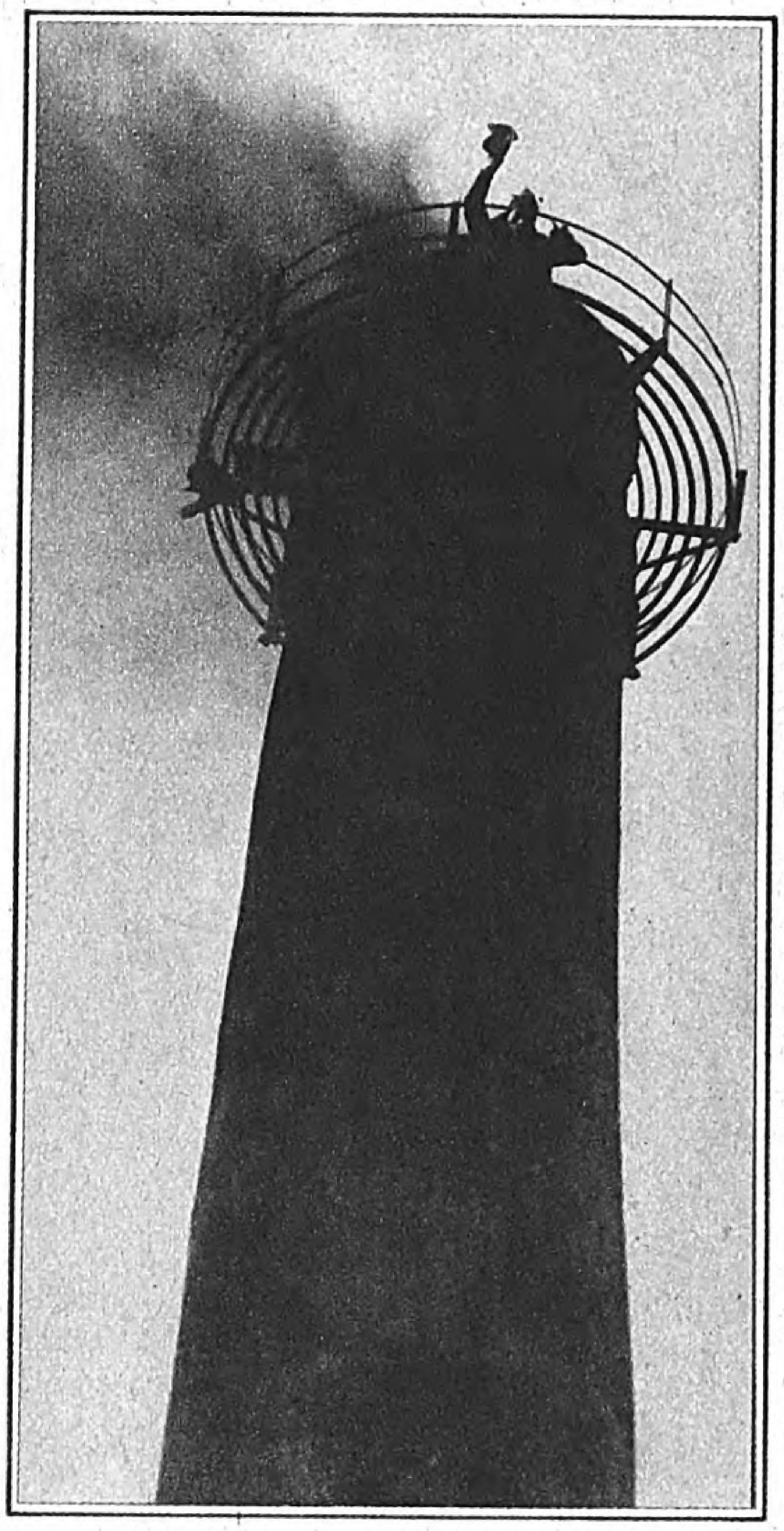
The abolitionists in the Rodo Nomin-to maintained that what the party had fought for during the year since its reorganization showed an inclination toward legal parliamentarism, not the real emancipation of the workers and peasants, and that the existence of the party itself helped to drive the masses to the side of the parliamentarists. They raised the slogan, "Abolish the party and save its members from parliamentarism," and called for the support of their fellow workers.

Thereupon the standing committee of the party held an urgent meeting at party headquarters to discuss the problem. At the meeting a majority of the committee passed a resolution declaring that "under the conditions actually prevailing in this country, the idea of the abolition of the party should be unconditionally fought against." There followed a split in the Rodo Nomin-to between the legalist and illegalist factions. The latter included such prominent members of the committee as Kanemitsu Hososako, general secretary, Hajime Kawakami and Susumu Kamimura.

The abolitionists have been increasing in influence ever since by combining with the illegalists of the party in rural districts, who were advocates of illegal activities prior to the split in the party. Their struggle against the legalists in the villages came to the top at the fourth general meeting of the Zenkoku Nomin Kumiai (All-Japan Peasants' Union) held in the Tennoji Public Hall, Osaka City, in March, 1931. The legalist forces at the meeting were represented by members from Niigata Prefecture belonging to the Zenkoku Taishu-to (All-Japan People's Party, less radical than the legal Rodo Nomin-to), and the illegalist forces by the members from Ibaraki, Ehime and Miyagi Prefectures. These two groups fought each other over everything and obstructed proceedings at the meeting, making it necessary to postpone its closing one day.

A Society of Proletarian Women Sends a Doctor and Nurse Up On a Roof to Care for a Party of Entrenched Strikers

While the illegal movement is getting enormously powerful, the three great legal parties, the Shakai Minshu-to (Social People's Party), the Zenkoku Taishu-to and the Rodo Nomin-to, on the other hand, are now very near fusion. At first, the Shakai Minshu-to, the extreme right party of the three, decided between November and December, 1930, that "our party shall have a joint committee with the Zenkoku Taishu-to, the guiding principle of which is very nearly the same as ours, in order to maintain closer relations with it." Against this decision, the Zenkoku Taishu-to and the Rodo Nomin-to both published statements advocating the immediate and unconditioned fusion of the three parties instead of the establishment of a joint committee by the former two. Influenced by this statement, a certain section in the Shakai Minshu-to came to favor such a fusion of the parties and rallied around the Union for the Attainment of Fusion organized in February, 1930. This union, cooperating with the Zenkoku Taishu-to and the Rodo Nomin-to, has entered a new campaign for fusion through the Council for the Advancement of the Fusion of the Three Parties. This shows the increasing danger of a split in the Shakai Minshu-to. Anyway both splits and fusions will probably take place to a considerable extent in the three Social Democratic parties before the nationwide election of prefectural assembly members this autumn. (On July 5, when this magazine was going to press, the merging of these three parties was at last realized and the Zenkoku Ronotaishu-to, or All Japan Labour and Farm Masses Party, was adopted as the name for the new party.)



A "Chimney-man" Putting on a Strike Demonstration on the Top of a 185 foot Chimney

The spread of the underground movement has had an influence upon the work of labor unions. In the present third period of capitalism, the rationalization of industry is uprooting middle-scale and small-scale enterprises only to make big capital more bulky. The capitalists' attack upon the workers, therefore, has become deadly and uncompromising to meet the situation, being met by greater militancy on the part of the workers. In strikes of workers the making of petitions to and compromising negotiations with capitalists were formerly resorted to by right labor unions, but are now proving daily to be of little avail. Some of the unions of the right wing are found laying aside all militant tactics, degenerating into cooperative associations or even mutual benefit associations. In striking contrast with them, it is noticeable that militant labor unions are by degrees waging more and more difficult and severe battles employing new tactics. Of late some striking tactics have been employed. For example, a worker named Kiyoshi Tanabe of the Yokohama Godorodo Kumiai (Yokohama Federated Labor Union) encouraged the strikers of the Kawasaki Plant of the Fuji Gas Spinning Company from the top of a 185 foot chimney at the factory and stayed there 130 hours and 22 minutes until the dispute had come to an end, thus gaining for himself a nationwide fame as the "Chimney Man." In a recent strike of the employees of the Nippon Bridge Co., Osaka City, some seventy of the strikers stole into a factory building, closed and nailed up the doors, and settled down to keep house there until 50 angry policemen tried to tear down the doors and break in and five of them had vitriol thrown on them by the strikers. When the employees on the Keishin line of the Keihan Electric Co. struck, a car carrying passengers on that line was attacked by six men armed with pistols, who ordered the passengers and car men to leave it and drove it down a steep slope to an overturn and smash.

This new phase of the workers' struggles shows that, behind the legal labor unions, are working enthusiastically, though secretly, the hands of the revolutionary workers' union, Zenkyo (National Council of Labour Unions of Japan). Though the extent of the influence of the Zenkyo is not clearly known, it is taken for granted that it is gaining enormously, carrying on underground work by organizing fractions in legal unions (for instance, in the Japan Seamen's Union and the Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai) and in big factories in the leading industries.

As for the number of workers organized in legal labor unions, the Social Bureau of the Home Office recently gave the figures at the end of June, 1930, as follows: there were in Japan at that time 650 unions with 342,379 members, inclusive of 12,340 women, showing an increase of 108 unions and 20,254 members over 1929.

Stage and Screen

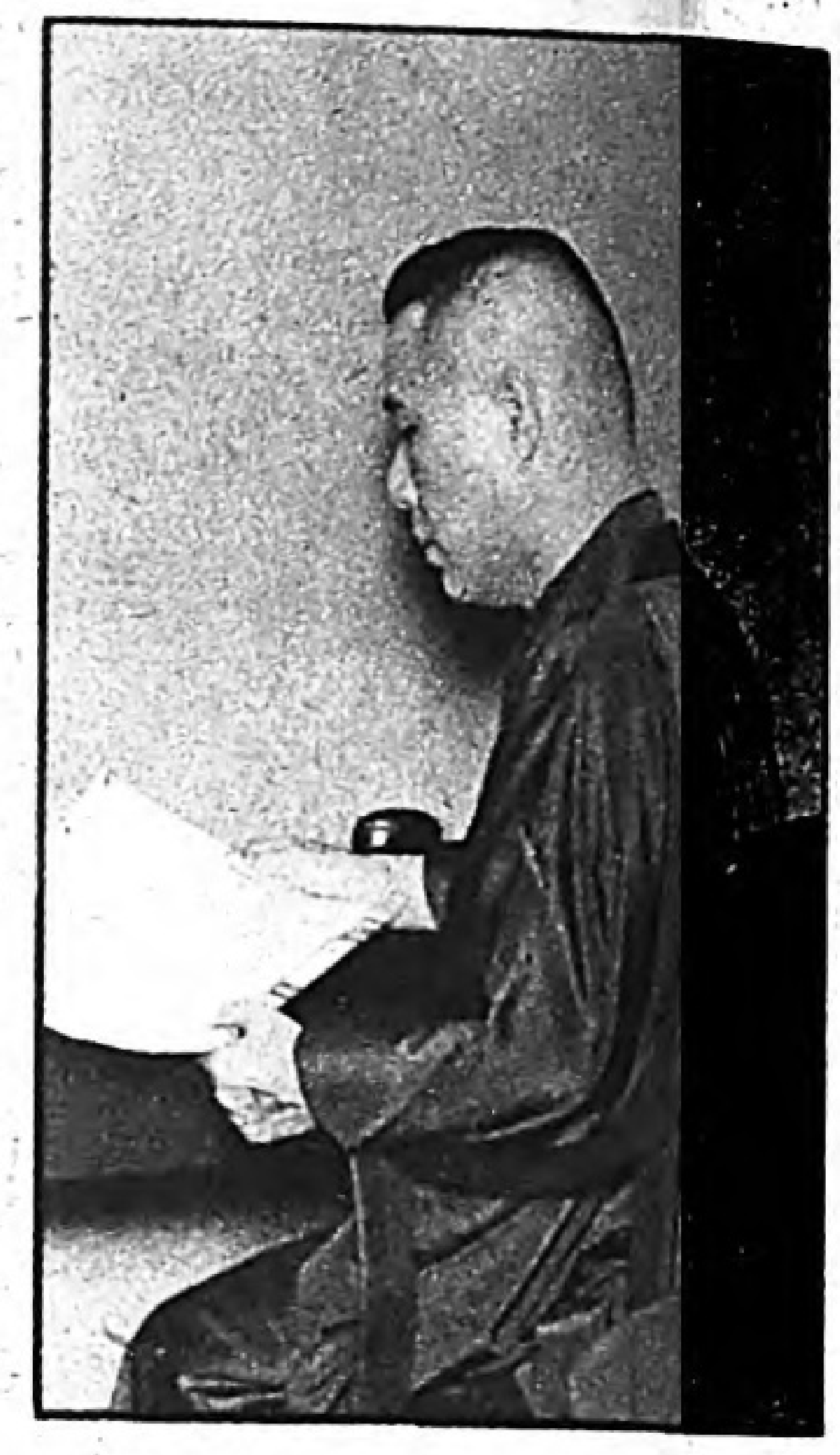
Actors Quarreling with Capitalists and Talkies Being Perfected

THE STAGE

"WHITHER goes the stage?" is a stale question which has been discussed by many for a long time, but it has remained unsolved. It is a feature of the present theatrical world of Japan that this long-standing question is now being re-examined not from the point of view of substance, but from that of the management of theatrical enterprises. Of course the world-wide business depression accounts for this situation, but it cannot be denied that it is partly due to the spirit of the times. Though the stage is like other enterprises in that it is under capitalistic management, it is peculiar in that the feudal system still lives in the relations existing between enterprisers and actors and actors and their disciples. Without doing away with these relics of the past, it will be impossible for the theatrical enterprise to establish itself as a ture enterprise. But this is rather a hard task, for the problem is more complicated than imagined by the introduction of the ideas of the rising new class, who identify the resistance against the remaining influence of the feudal times in capitalistic enterprise with the resistance against capitalistic management itself.

A Scene from the Classic Play, " Shin Usuyuki Monogatari," by Japan's Best Living Kabuki Actors

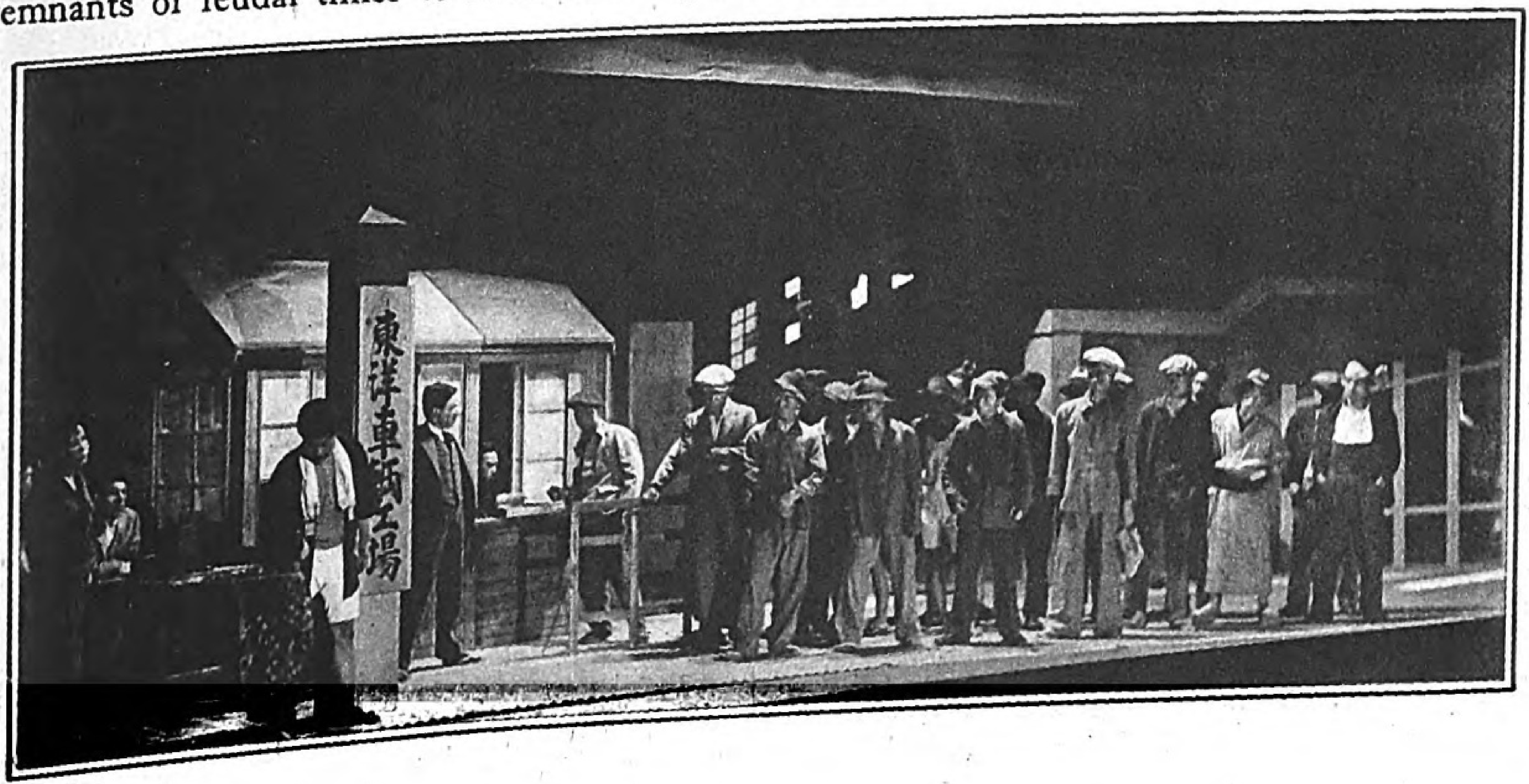
The recent secession of Ichikawa Ennosuke, of the Kabuki school, and Ii Yoho of the New school, from the Shochiku, the most influential theatrical company, was a very sensational show for the general public, but these actors were soon compelled to succumb because of difficulties due to lack of money and returned to their old master. Indeed their capitalistic power was too slight and their class consciousness was too ambiguous for them to make resistance against the Shochiku and capitalistic enterprise tiself. On the other hand, the Shochiku was pressed by the need of doing away with the remnants of feudal times to rationalise capitalistically its theatrical enterprise. As the first step it contemplated a merger with the Teikoku Gekijo, Tokyo, and many other wellk-known theatres all over the country; then it established a special connection with Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, a distinguished figure in theatrical circles, and effected a reconstruction in its incorporation system. Now the Shochiku is strongly endeavouring to complete the Shochiku trust. Almost all the well-known actors and actresses in the country are in their employ.



Mr. Takejiro Otani, President of the Shochiku Company

The Bunraku, the unique puppet theatre of Japan is also under the control of the Shochiku. Unlike kabuki plays, which are patronised by the leisure class, the Bunraku has the intelligentsia for its supporters. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the entrance fees are cheaper at the latter and the plays more artistic.

The Sakaro Scene from the Marionette Play " Hiragana Seisuiki " at the Bunrakuza, Osaka



A Scene from " Oriental Car Works," a Play Staged by the Shin Tsukiji Theatrical Troupe

Of the proletarian theatrical groups which stand against the capitalistic theatres, the Sayoku Gekijo (Left-Wing Theatre) and the Shin Tsukiji Gekidan (New Tsukiji Theatrical Group) are the most vigrous. In general the proletarian stage groups in this country have relinquished the undesirable support of the intelligentsia and cast themselves into the hands of the proletariat. The plays staged by these groups are taken from stories presenting current topics rather than from translations of the works of Western writers, with the object of working as a wing of the proletarian movement.

Iriye Takako, Nikkatsu Star, Daughter of a Viscount

Mention may be made here of the theatres of an intermediate ture, such as the Shin Tokyo and the Zenshinza, but their influence limited and they find favour only among the petit bourgoisie by rtue of their easy-goingness.

THE SCREEN

Japan has produced a few talkies, such as "Lullaby," "Farewell" d "Silent Flowers," but none of them have been worth much miration. This is partly due to the fact that silent pictures still aintain a lively existance. But the principal reason is that the coun-y lacks perfect apparatus for making talkies, and it is economical- impossible to use apparatus imported from abroad. The inces-nt importation, however, of excellent foreign talkies, such as "Love arade (Paramount)," "All Quiet on the Western Front (Universal)," The Last Company (UFA)," "Blue Angel (UFA)," "Morocco aramount)," "Sous les Toits de Paris" (Tobis Sonore) and "Dis-noured (Paramount)" has stimulated the improvement of talkie paratus and allowed cinema enterpristers to take a real interest in the aking of talkies. Under these circumstances, "Madam and Wife," ade by the Shochiku as a trial production with the Tsushihashi kie camera, newly completed, has proved so successful that it has en praised as the first genuine talkie ever produced in Japan. In the meantime, statement has been issued by the Nikkatsu, another big cinema company, that it will make excellent talkies with the Kadooka camera. The outlook for Japanese talkies is bright.

One of the outstanding features in the silent picture world of this country is the decay of the so-called Jidaigeki (historical) pictures. Jidaigeki actors do not enjoy so much popularity as they did with the single exception of Kataoka Chiezo, who is still warmly received by the people with his serenity, an element of character needed in modern life.

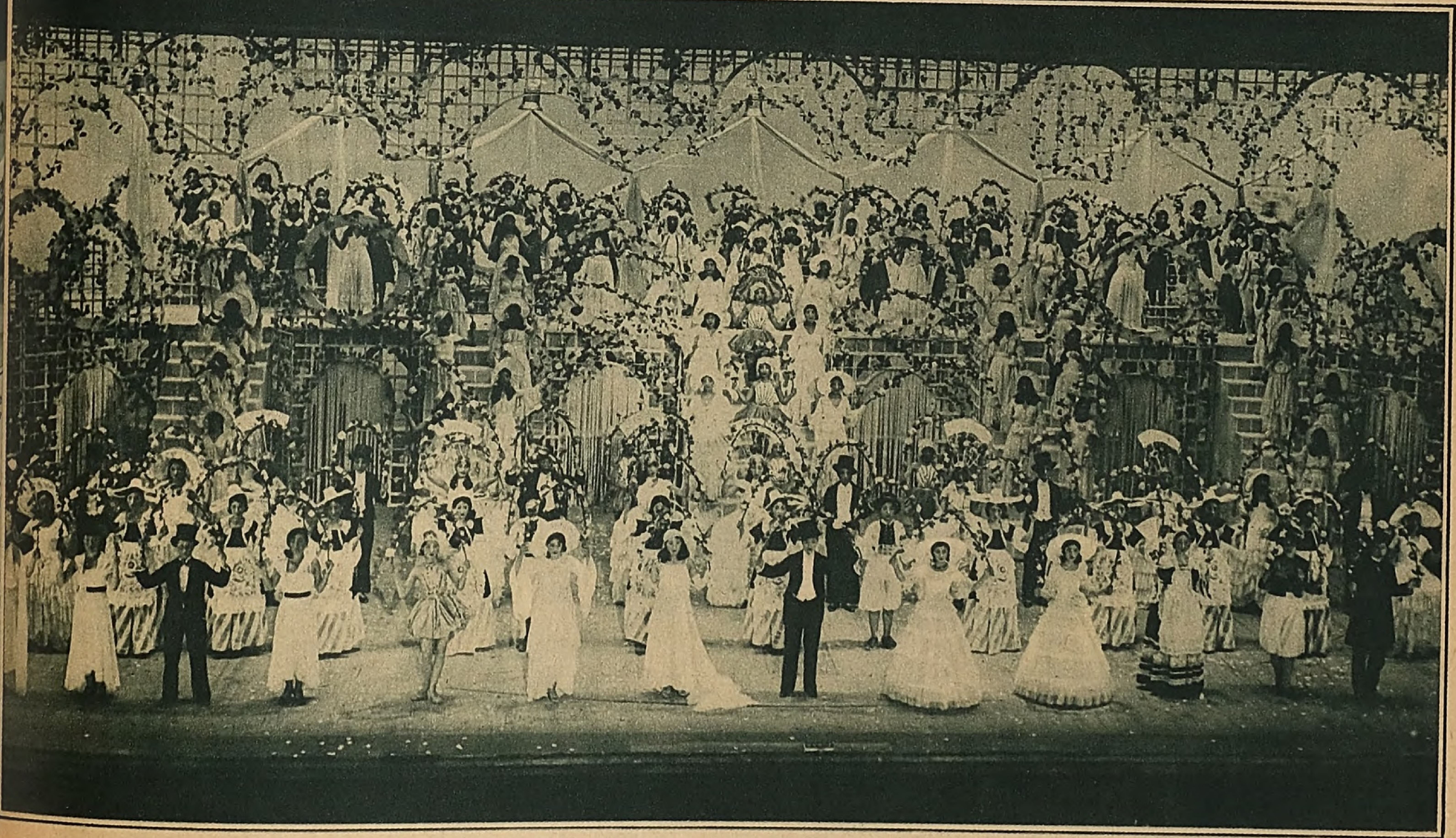
Of modern pictures, the light and nonsensical are welcomed, the Shochiku's "O-Josan" (Mademoiselle) being a good example. Most modern pictures are reproductions of novels which have once appeared in newpapers or magazines and been highly appreciated by the readers. In these cases the advertising power of journalism is taken advantage of. The Nikkatsu's "This Very Sun," the Teikoku Cinema's "Waitresses," the Toa's "Muyuge" and the Shochiku's "Lumpen on the Streets" are examples of such pictures.

Pictures into which so-called proletarian ideology is introduced to some extent are manufactured by capitalistic makers. But they are not of high value, and excellent proletarian pictures can only be expected in the productions of the Prokino, whose pictures, however, are made on "16 mm." film because of lack of funds.

Among able film actors there are many who plan the establishment of an independent company, presumably because they cannot bring themselves forward if they remain employed by others in this time of business depression. But none of them has ever succeeded in this undertaking because of the lack of powerful connections for the distribution of their products. Some of them, therefore, are trying to sell their films with the help of foreign cinema corporations.

MAMMY JAZZ BAND

A Scene from "Madame and Wife," the Successful New Shochiku Talkie



Grand Finale of the Takarazuka Revue, "Rose Paris." Revues are Now Being Staged in Japan on a Large Scale by the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Troupe and the Shochiku Company, Which Have Succeeded in Making Their Patrons Think They are Living Not Far from Paris.

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Inventions and Discoveries

JAPAN KEEPING UP WITH OTHER ADVANCED NATIONS IN NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE

IN the three quarters of a century since her first contact with Western civilization, Japan has made such achievements in science as to arouse the world's admiration.

Japanese educational institutions for the study of natural science now number eight imperial universities (Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Keijo, Taihoku and Osaka) and several scores of technical schools. Besides, there are nearly fifty laboratories for various branches of scientific research under the central or local government control and thirty under private ownership, and more than ten observatories. They are each advancing research in its own field. Representative companies in all industries usually have large research institutions or laboratories for the improvement of their manufactures. Some results of the research work carried on in these schools and laboratories is treated briefly below.

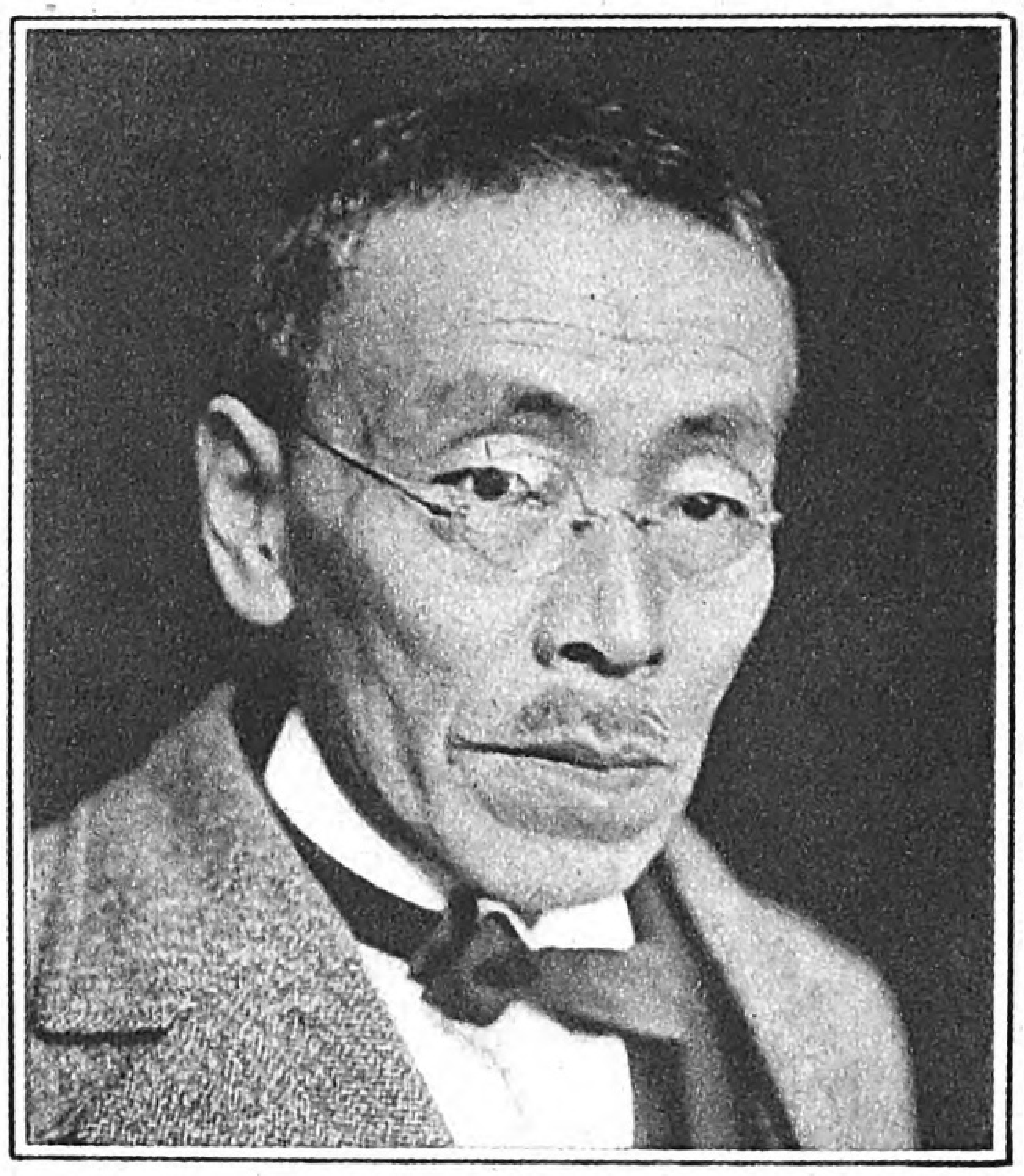
Astronomy

There are in this country over ten observatories for the study of the heavenly bodies. These onservatories, however, have been but slightly recompensed for their labors owing to their inadequate facilities and the hazy air in this country. Notwithstanding, Mr. Okuo Oikawa, of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, has discovered more than ten new planets, and Mr. Kaname Nakamura, of Kyoto Imperial University, is the discoverer of the new planet "Nakamura Object."

Physiography

As Japan is rich in volcanoes and earthquakes, her seismological study is comparatively advanced. It has been all the more advanced recently in consequence of the successive occurrence of great earthquakes in Tokyo and Yokohama, Tango and Izu, and eruptions of such volcanoes as Komagatake in Hokkaido. Such powerful means of observation as the seismometer devised by Dr. Akitsune Imamura, former professor at Tokyo Imperial University, and the clinometer devised by Mr. Miyo Ishimoto, engineer at the seismological institution of the same school, are each the outcome of a long series of investigation in recent years. These new devices and technical improvement in observation have made it almost possible to foretell earthquakes accurately.

Dr. Akitsune Imamura



Dr. Shinkishi Hatai

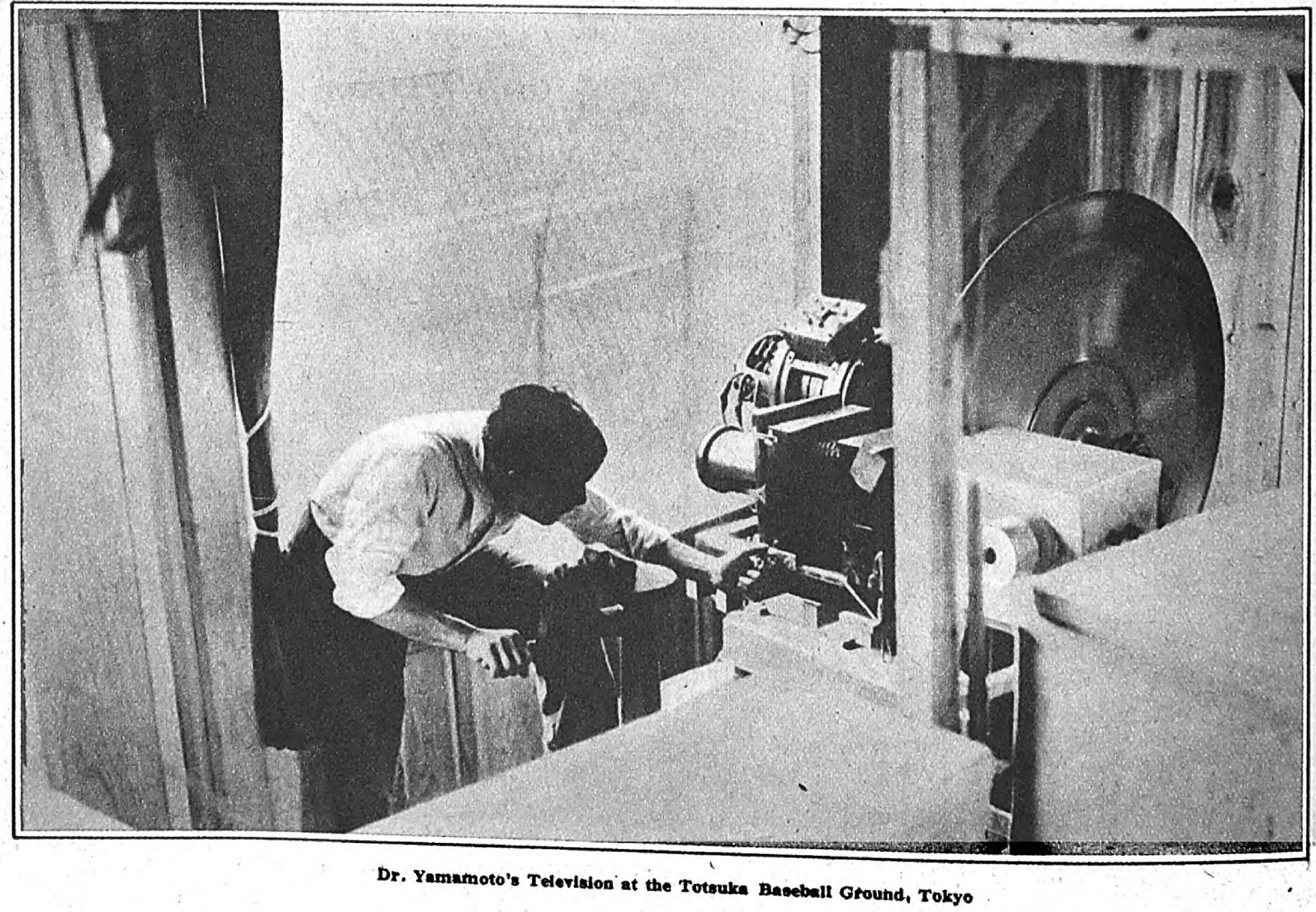
Biology

Japan is a number of islands scattered over an extremely long and narrow area between long. 120° and 175° E and lat. 51° N and the equator, and has a very wide geographical distribution of animals and plants, tropical, temperate and arctic. In biological research, therefore, there have been some noteworthy studies.

The "Life Story of the Earth-worm" by Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, professor at the Tohoku Imperial University, and the "Study of the Giant Salamander and the Newt" by Mr. Hotsumi Senoo, professor at the Fishery Institute in Tokyo, are the most outstanding. Dr. Hatai's study is an extremely scrupulous and profound one, treating exhaustively of thirty-two Japanese species. Few Japanese know of the "Yatsuta Earth-worm," a product of Yatsuta in Ishikawa Prefecture, which Dr. Hatai introduces as a big species that grows over two feet long. He also points out that earth-worms are distributed far and wide in this country, that in the Kwanto and Tohoku districts there are two hundred and more for every *tsubo* of cultivated land and that over twenty-three thousand worms have been found in one *tsubo* of damp land.

The "Evolution of the Willow Flower," by Prof. Takenoshin Nakai of the Tokyo Imperial University, is an excellent botanical study. He says that the willow tree put forth petaled flowers in the alluvial period, and these, during the long years of history, have degenerated into what they are. According to him, the willow flower at first had five or six stamens and petals : the stamens have combined into one or two, as we find them now, and the petals have changed into a honey-gland. The pistil, too, has degenerated into a projecting ovary.

Mr. Yoichi Anezaki, of the Saitama Prefectural Laboratory of Agriculture, has made a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of the self-



Dr. Yamamoto's Television at the Totsuka Baseball Ground, Tokyo

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Dr. Takenoshin Nakai

fertilization of plants. His work is an inquiry into the established theory that flowers bear no fruit through fertilization by their own pollen, and proves by experiment and theory the possibility that flowers are capable of bearing fruits when fertilized artificially by their own pollen at the proper time.

An inquiry into the plants on Mt. Fuji, especially 1,400 species in the lava zone, by Dr. Hisakichi Takeda, is also a valuable study. The growth of so many species of plants in the lava zone is explained by him as due to the mosses there.

Applied Sciences

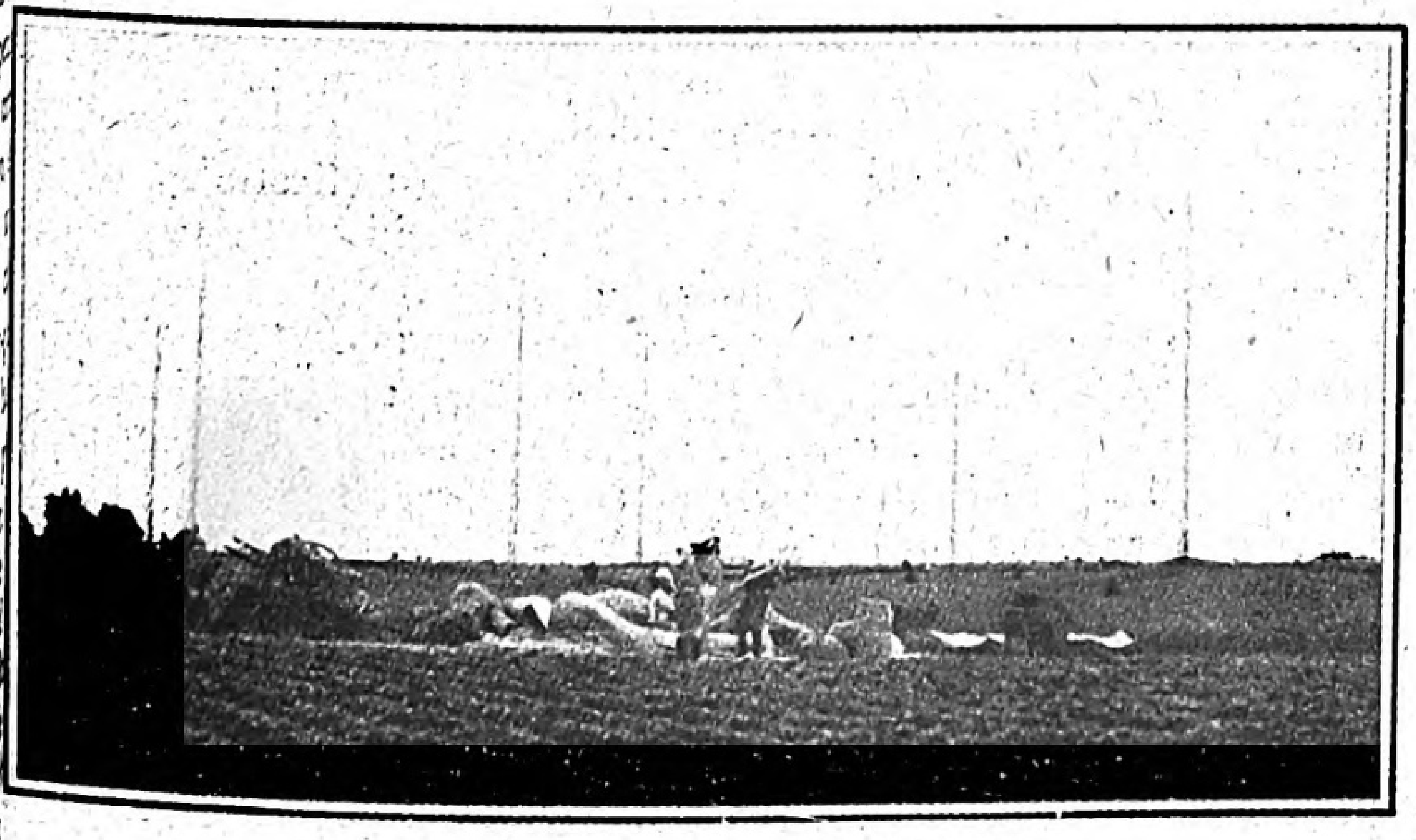
In proportion to the advances made in fundamental science, search in applied science has also progressed substantially.

In the manufacture of aircraft Japan is technically comparable ith Western countries, apart from production capacity. She has ready turned out large land-planes and flying-boats as well built those of other countries. However, the cost of production is gh in this country, since the aircraft industry is only of small pacity. In engine building, too, progress has been phenomenal. he "Type 90," a 420 h.p. twelve-cylinder air-cooled engine, cently produced by the Tokyo Electric Industry Co., has superior ualities equal to the best in Western countries.

Great progress has been made in wireless communication, pecially radio broadcasting. As Japan is very mountainous, the nge of transmission is exceedingly short, making necessary the istence of many broadcasting stations for the area of the land. t present there are seven broadcasting stations with a power of kilowatts, and ten powered between 500 watts and 3 kilowatts. he listners-in number in all more than 800,000, and the receivers ed are mostly vacuum sets. Recently a transmitting station has en erected at Kemigawa, Chiba Prefecture, and a receiving station Iwatsuki, Saitama Prefecture, both for the purpose of exchanging dio broadcasts between Japan and the United States. As a sult the work of radio broadcasting in this country promises to come an international affair, though it has been little related to her countries owing to the geographical position of this country. he possibility of Japanese American international transmission is already been technically proven by several tests.

Television has also made steady progress during the last year. wo television broadcasting sets, one the "Waseda Set" devised by ofs. Tadaoki Yamamoto and Masataro Kawarada of Waseda niversity, and the other the "Hamamatsu Set" devised by Prof. entaro Takayanagi of the Hamamatsu Higher Technical School, ve through continued improvements been brought into practical e. The peculiarity of the former set is the device for the enlarge- ent of images, which has sixty holes in the scanning disk. It produces images measuring one square metre, but rather obscurely. hereas the latter has only twenty-seven holes in the scanning disk, ojecting images much smaller but far more distinctly.

For electric transmission of photographs Japan has the N. E. t, which is different in many points from the Telefunken and eard sets. The N. E. set is either for wire telephoto or for wireless. he wire system is now used between Tokyo and Yokohama, and e wireless between Tokyo and Formosa. A wireless system set this type has of late been bought by the British Communications ffice.

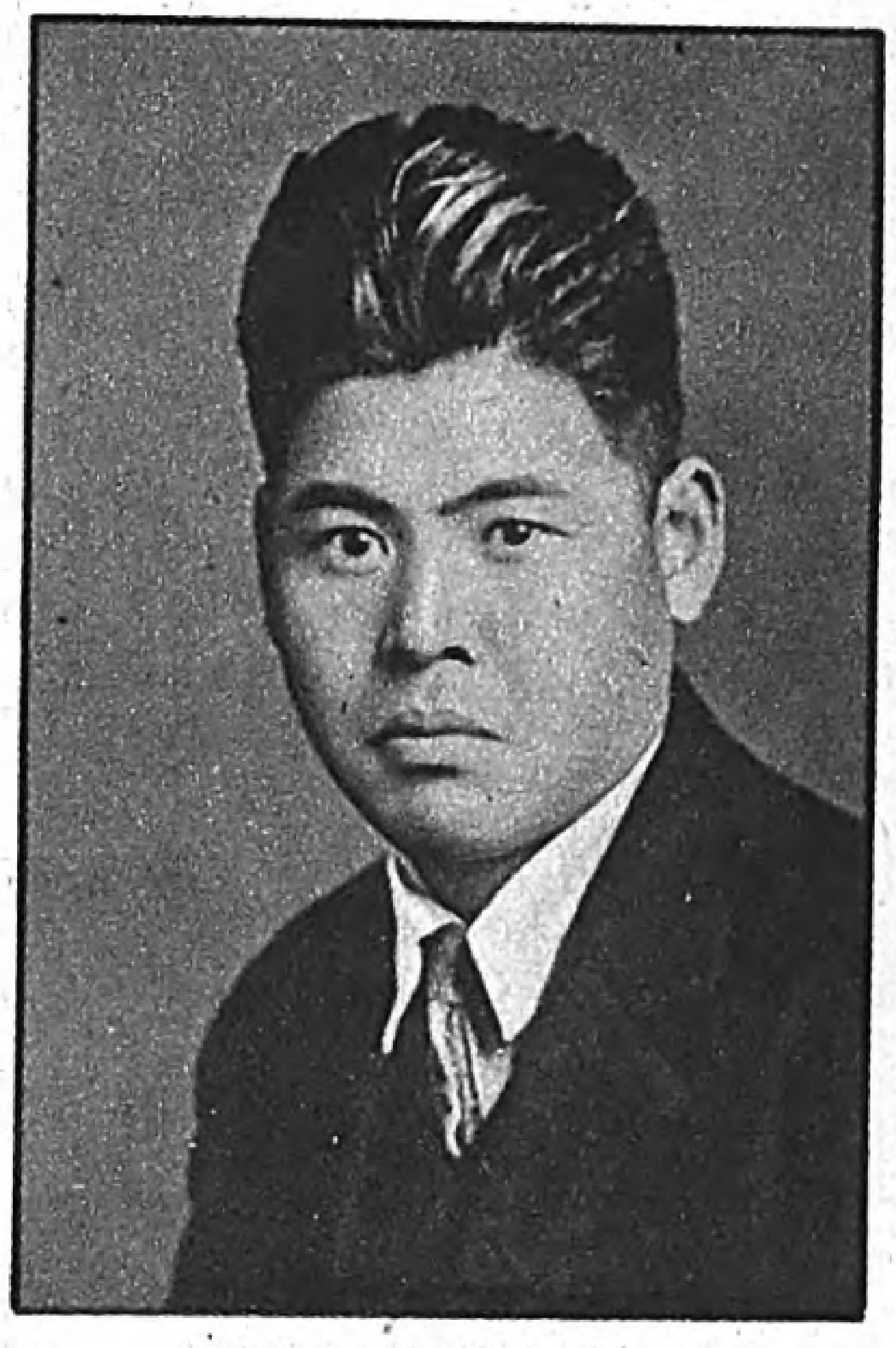


Kemigawa Wireless Transmitting Station

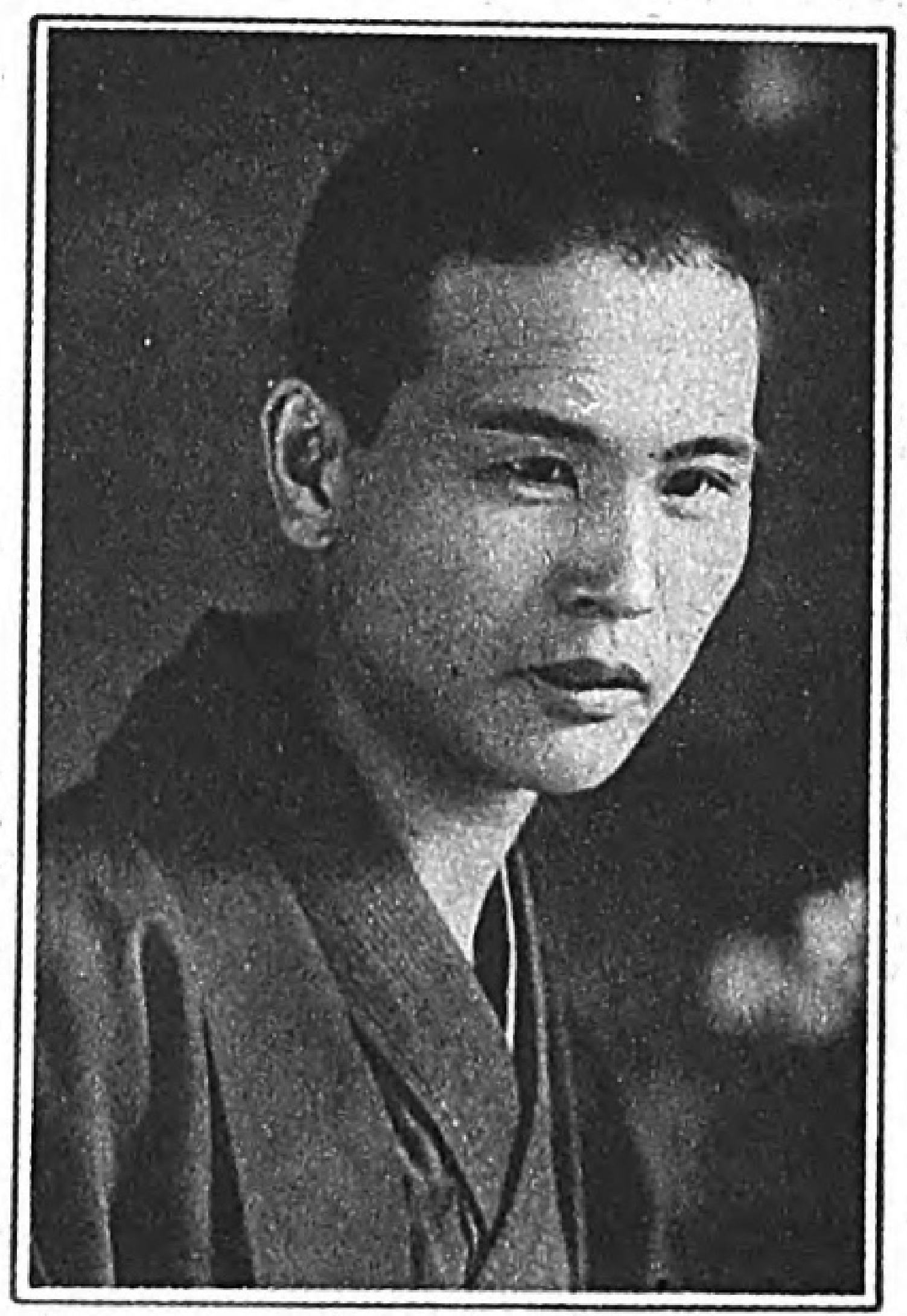
New Phases in Japanese Literature

PROLETARIAN, BOURGEOIS, MODERN AND STORY-TELLING GROUPS

THE words "storm and stress" signify particularly a period which was the eve of a golden age in German literature in the eighteenth century, but are nowadays commonly used in Japan as meaning a transition period from an age of confusion to one of construction. The present literature of Japan is certainly passing through such a period. It has no principal forces in particular, with all the schools holding their own in all directions and declaring themselves of the greatest consequence. Readers, too, are therefore widely divided, so that these schools have each a certain audience. It is the growing division in the life of the people that decides the division in their reading, but this tendency toward division has been made all the more conspicuous by the advance of proletarian literature since the earthquake-conflagration of 1923. Those who were star writers before the earthquake have lost a considerable part of their audiences, and are only supported by a small group of readers who maintain an old preference for their works. Recently a school of literary crusaders was organized under the pressure of proletarian literature, against which it makes it its task to safeguard pure literature. But the proletarian movement has so far not attracted an overwhelming majority of the reading public, while inevitably giving rise to a "storm and stress" period in Japanese literature.



Mr. Choku Tokunaga

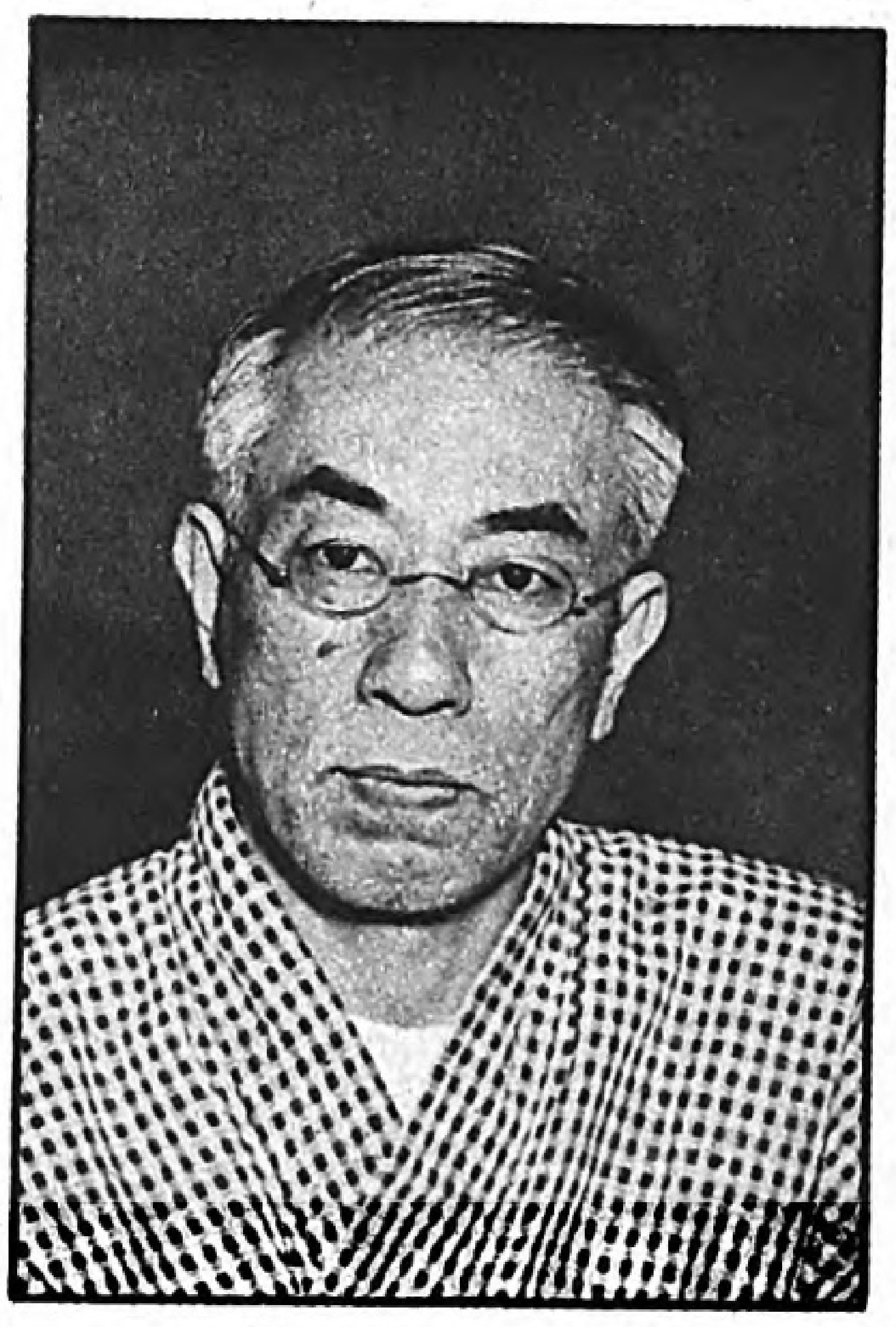


Mr. Tamiki Hosoda

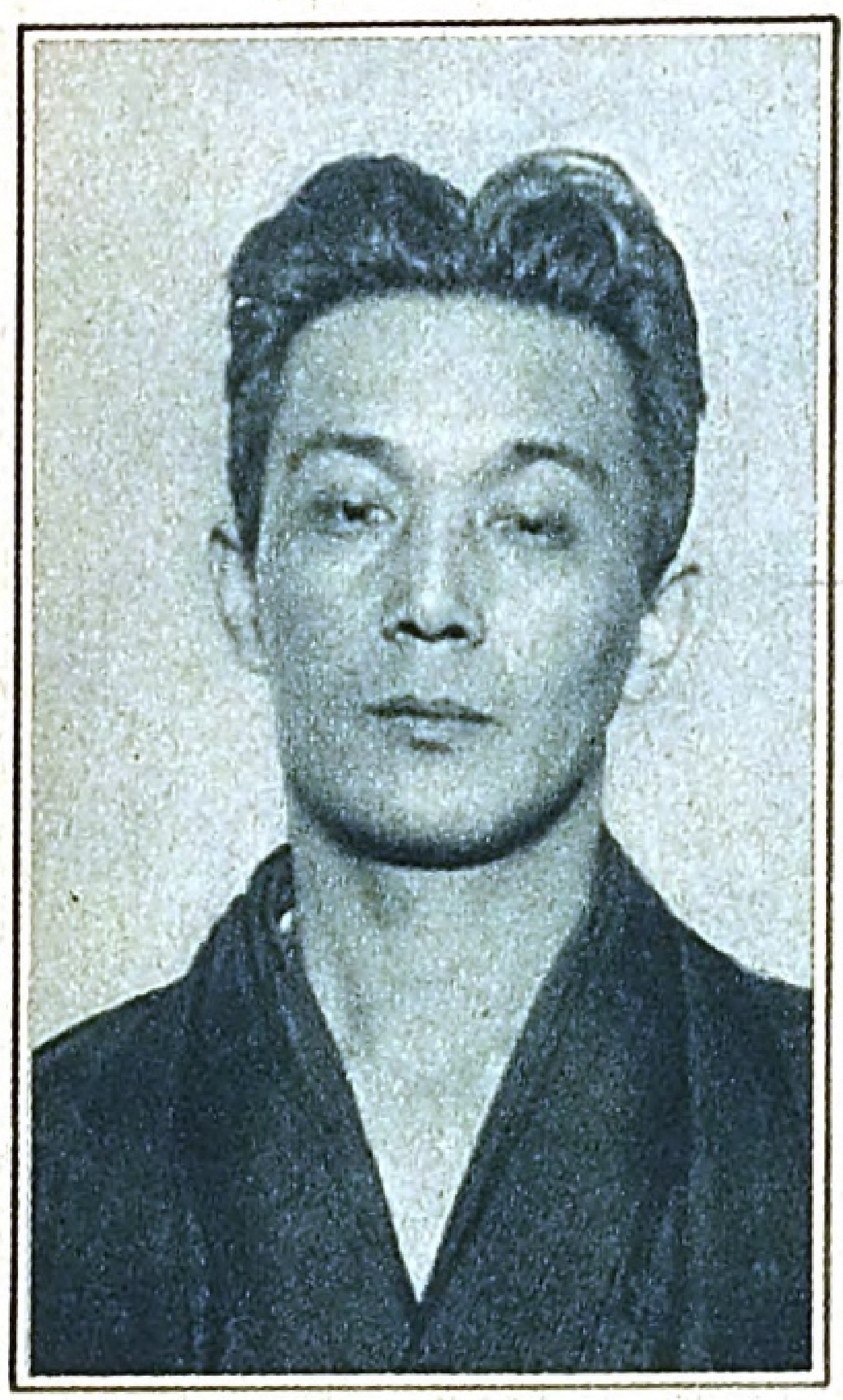
However, there is a fairly widely held belief that the proletariat is the builder of the next society; and when seen in the light of this belief, proletarian literature, the literature of the proletariat, does not simply rank equally with other literary trends but is historically superior to them. So it may well be said that the main literary current in Japan is proletarian.

The Japanese proletarian literary movement has been so widely and deeply assimilated by the workers and peasants through literary circles in the factory and on the farm that it is only second to Germany's and far surpasses America's, Britain's and France's. In the publication of books on Marxism and Soviet Russia, Japan is even ahead of Germany.

The proletarian movement in Japanese literature started in 1921 and grew into an organization, the "Nippon Proletarian Writers' Federation," in 1925. After several splits, this organization changed into the "Nippon Proletarian Artists' Federation" (NAPF), organized in 1928 on the platform of the extreme left with the "War



Mr. Toson Shimazaki



Mr. Kazuo Hirotsu

Banner" as its organ. It was later reorganized into the "Nippon Council of Proletarian Artist Bodies" (NAPF, the same initials as before being used), which is made up of writers,' dramatists,' fine artists,' musicians' and cinematists' societies. Since 1930 it has issued the "NAPF" as its organ and the "War Banner" for agitation and propaganda among the masses.

There is another proletarian literary group called the "Worker and Peasant Artists' Federation," which is sharply opposed to the NAPF and publishes an organ entitled the "Literary Front." This group was formed by some of the Marxists in 1927 after a split between the Marxists and the anarchists in the Nippon Proletarian Writers' Federation. The remaining Marxists organized into the NAPF in 1928 together with a revolutionary section of the Worker and Peasant Artists' Federation which had seceded from the organization. Recently three defections from this federaton have taken place, the last group rallying around the "Outpost Line."

Mr. Misogo Naoki

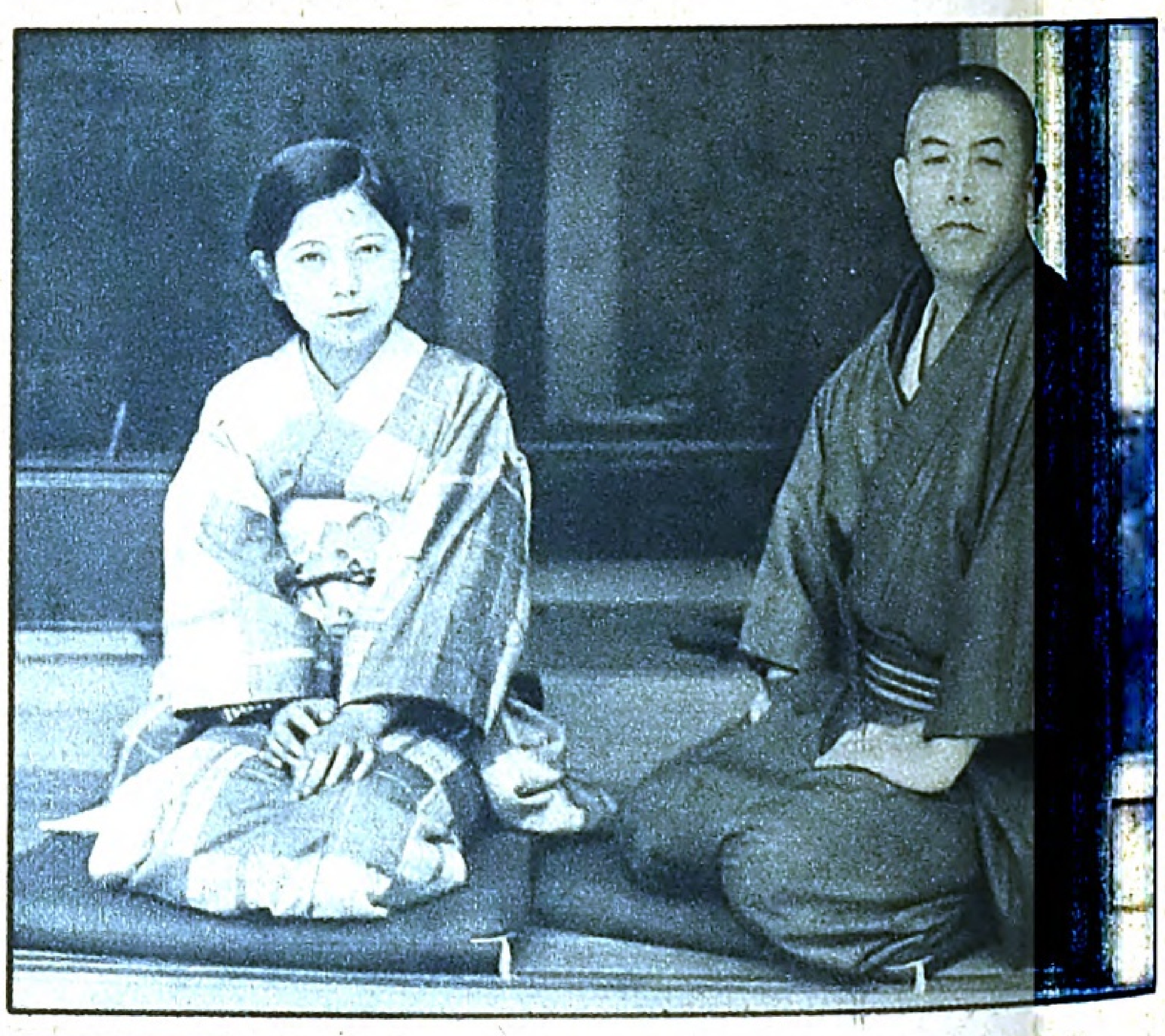
The most prominent writers of the NAPF are Choku Tokunaga, Takiji Kobayashi, Shigeharu Nakano, Teppei Kataoka and Ineko Kubokawa, all publishing work of considerable importance from time to time. Another outstanding figure of this group is Miss Yuriko Chujo. She has recently returned from a few years' stay in Soviet Russia, and is a new member of the NAPF who is writing stories about new Russia in a plain and positive manner. Of one great masterpiece of Japanese proletarian literature, "The Street Without the Sun," by Choku Tokunaga, a German version has recently been published under the title "Die Strasse ohne Sonne" in Germany. "Spring of the Truth" by Tamiki Hosoda, first appearing as a serial story in the Tokyo Asahi, is conspicuous as an exposé of the workings of capitalistic society. The latest problems the Japanese proletarian writers have taken up are peasant literature and the anti-religion movement.

Mr. Chiaki Shimomura

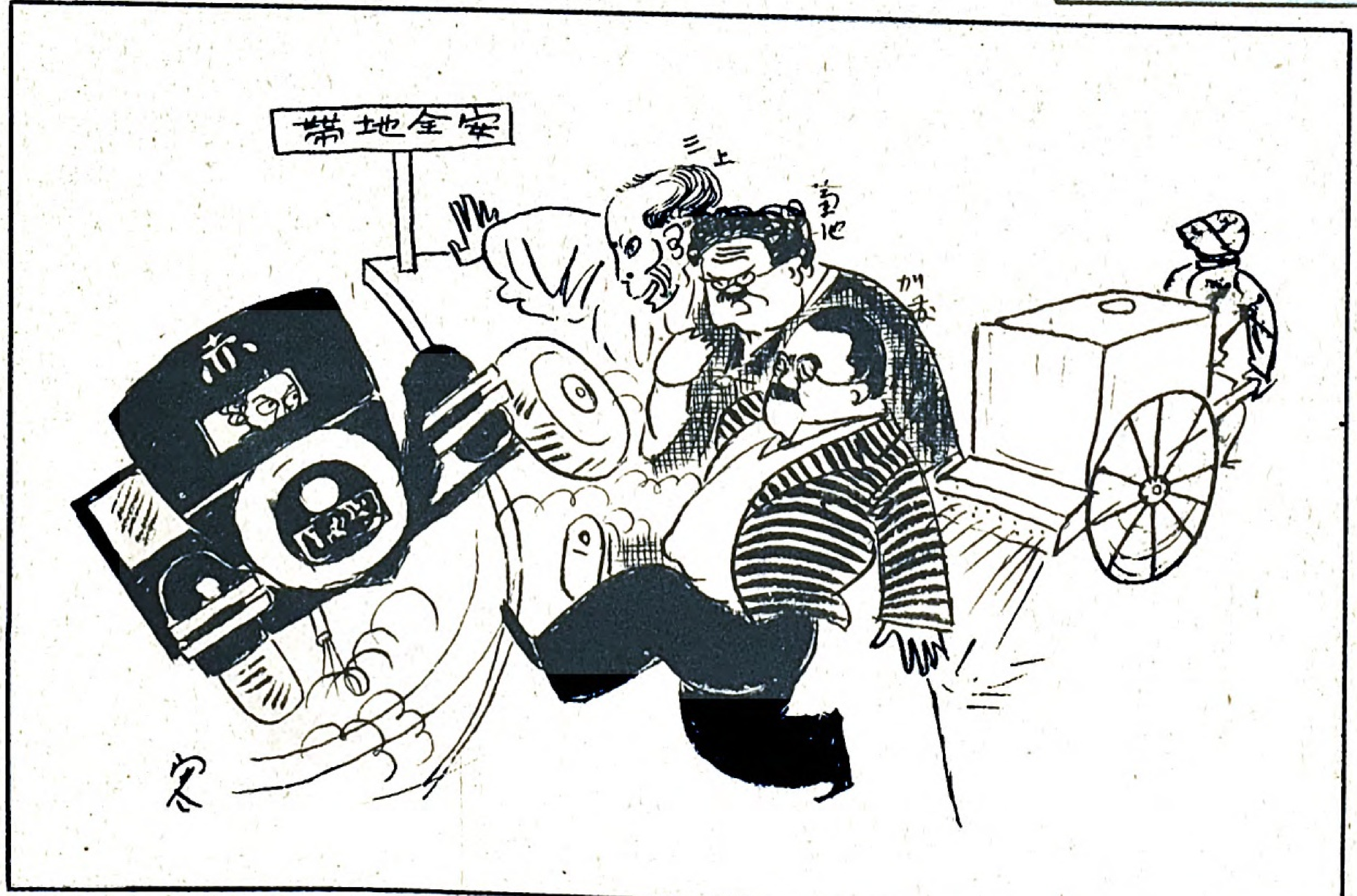
The writers other than proletarian may be roughly divided into two groups, the one seeking an observation of actual life and the other trying to be lifted out of actual life. To the former group belong writers standing for the tradition of naturalism, such old realists as Toson Shimazaki, Junichiro Tanizaki, Ton Satomi, Hakucho Masamune and Saisei Muroo on the one hand and such new realists as Yuzo Yamamoto, Kazuo Hirotsu, Yayoi Nogami and Chiaki Shimomura on the other. The reason for the popularity of these realists is that they have more or less truly and honestly expressed the processes of development of bourgeois culture. Their recent works of some popularity are "Before the Break of Day" by Toson Shimazaki, a long story dealing with old Japan before the Meiji Revolution; "A Fylfot" by Junichiro Tanizaki, which treats of men and women of abnormal sexuality; "A Cafe Girl" by Kazuo Hirotsu; "The Brothers Anjo" by Ton Satomi; and "Tramps of the Street" by Chiaki Shimomura.

Yu Rindoji, Toyohiko Kuno, Tatsuo Hori, Masuji Ibuse and Masatsune Nakamura are representatives of an "art for art's sake" school, which is in opposition to proletarian literature. They are however, only decorating or painting over "modern" life in their works, and their over-adherence to man's moods proves them more nearly "writers isolated from actual life" than an "art for art's sake" school.

As a consequence of the anarchistic state in present-day literature, bourgeois journalism is also made up of the works of all schools. A recent tendency is for writers to write anything that journalism requires. But this results in the loss of enthusiasm for creative work on the parts of both writers and readers. Hence the saying, "Truth is stranger than fiction," becomes true, and there is a growing tendency toward reading matter written in the sytle of true stories.



Mr. and Mrs. Junichiro Tanizaki



The Popular Writers, Mikami, Kikuchi and Kato, in a Precarious Position an a Safety Zone with the Auto of Proletarian Literature Plunging by on One Side and the Watering Cart of Public Criticism Sprinkling Them on the Other

A school of "popular literature" has occupied a place in modern Japan since the earthquake of 1923, offering to the public light and amusing reading. The productions of this school are mostly historical stories written with a great deal of imagination in a popular and easy style. It falls naturally into two groups, the one applying modern ideas to their stories and the other showing not the least concern for them. Misogo Naoki, Jiro Osaragi, Mitsuzo Sasaki and Fubo Hayashi are of the former group, and Shin Hasegawa, Kyoji Shirai, Kotaro Tanaka and Shofu Muramatsu of the latter. The most popular of these writers are Naoki and Hasegawa. The writers of this school who are interested in modern ideas are likely to become what Leo Trotsky calls "fellow-travellers."

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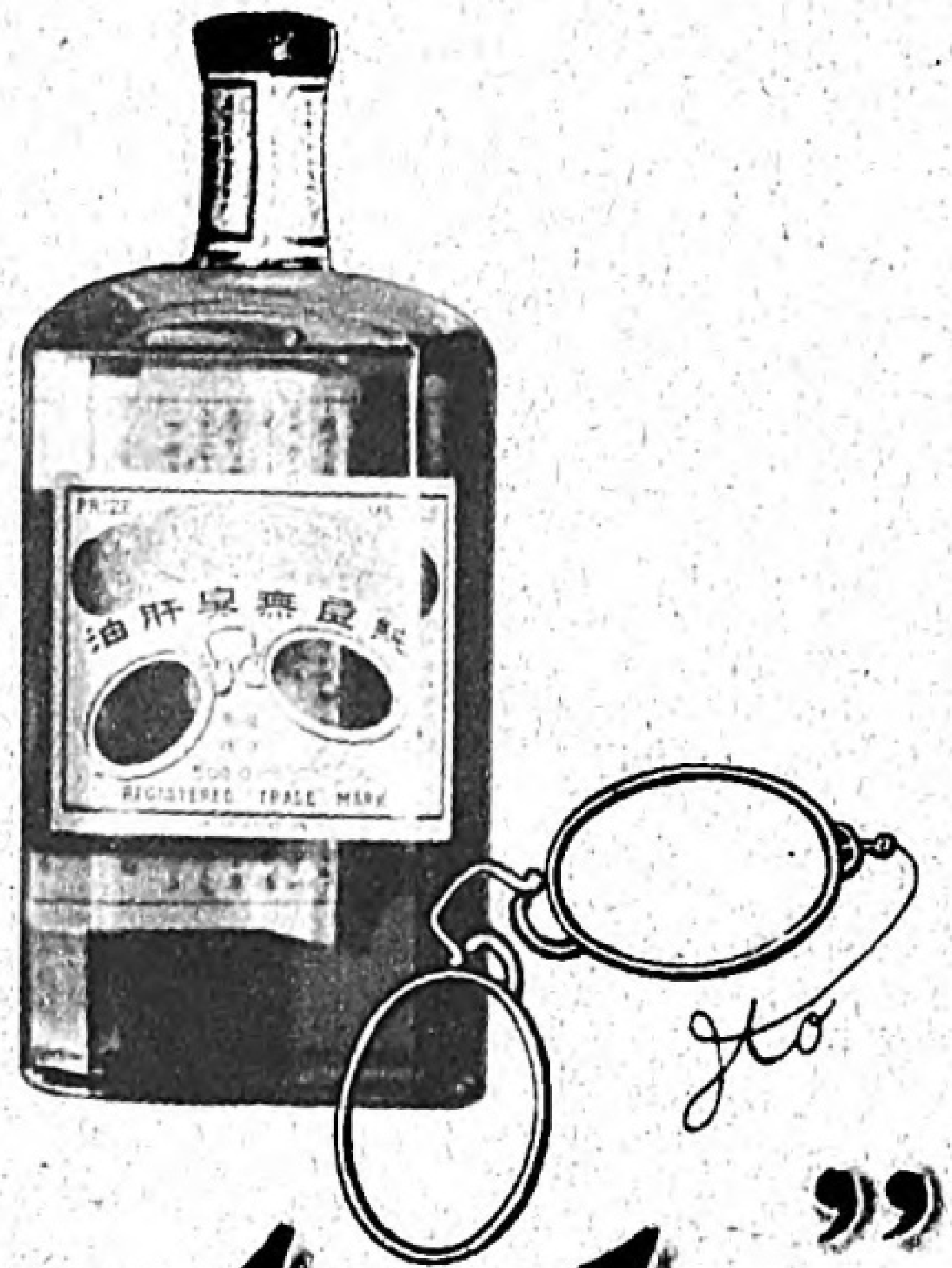
Effective in case of tuberculosis, scrofula, nightblindness, anemia, influenza, etc., etc.



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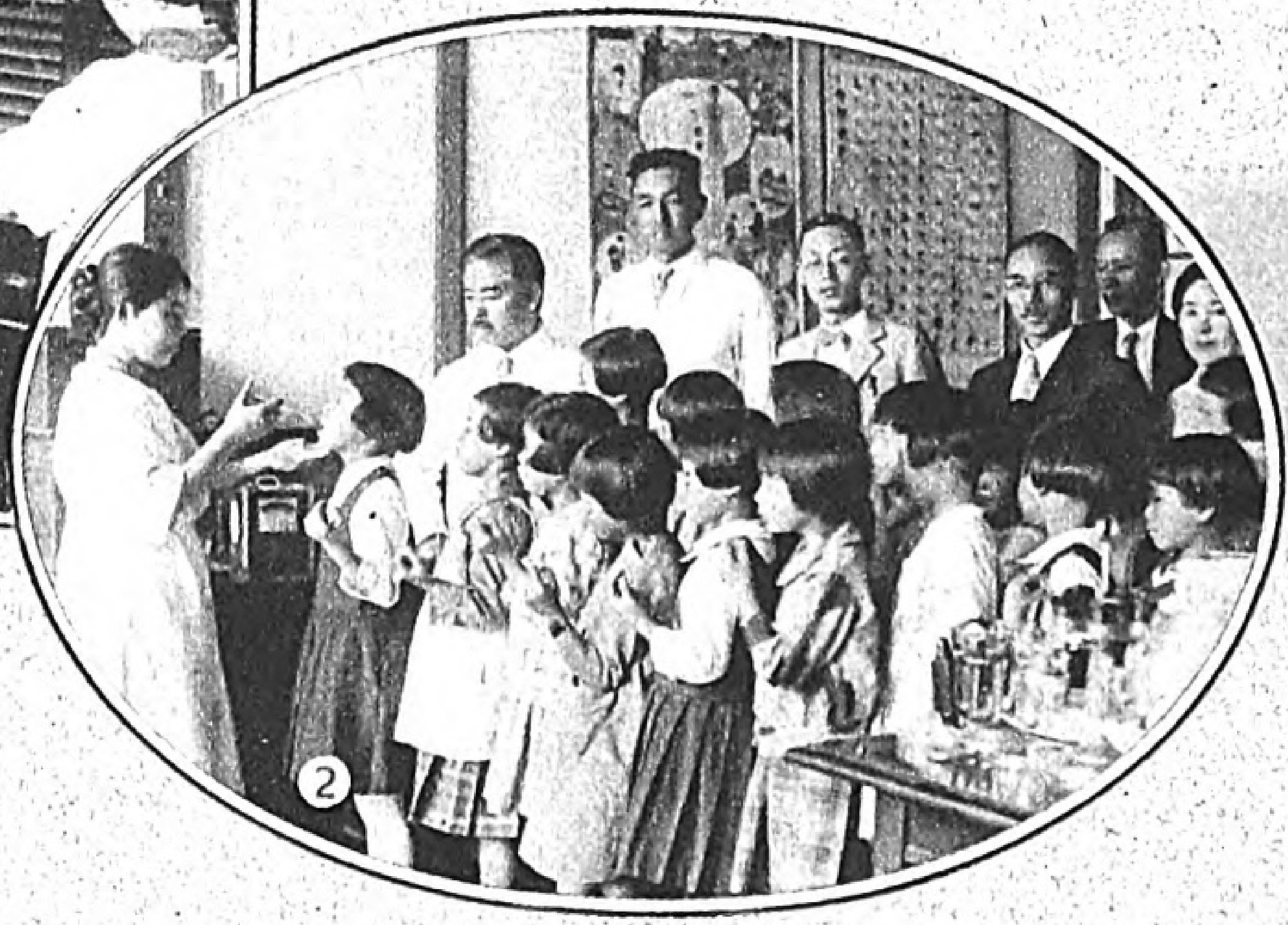

PHOTOS:
Children of School taking "Spectacles" Cod Liver Oil.

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2. **The Nagata Primary School in Tokyo.**
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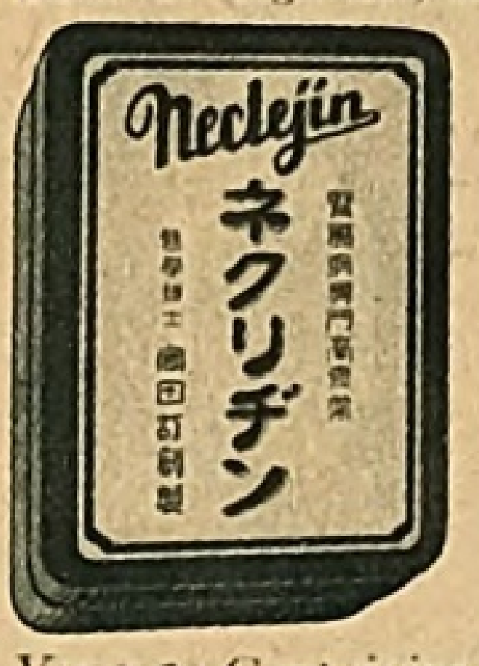

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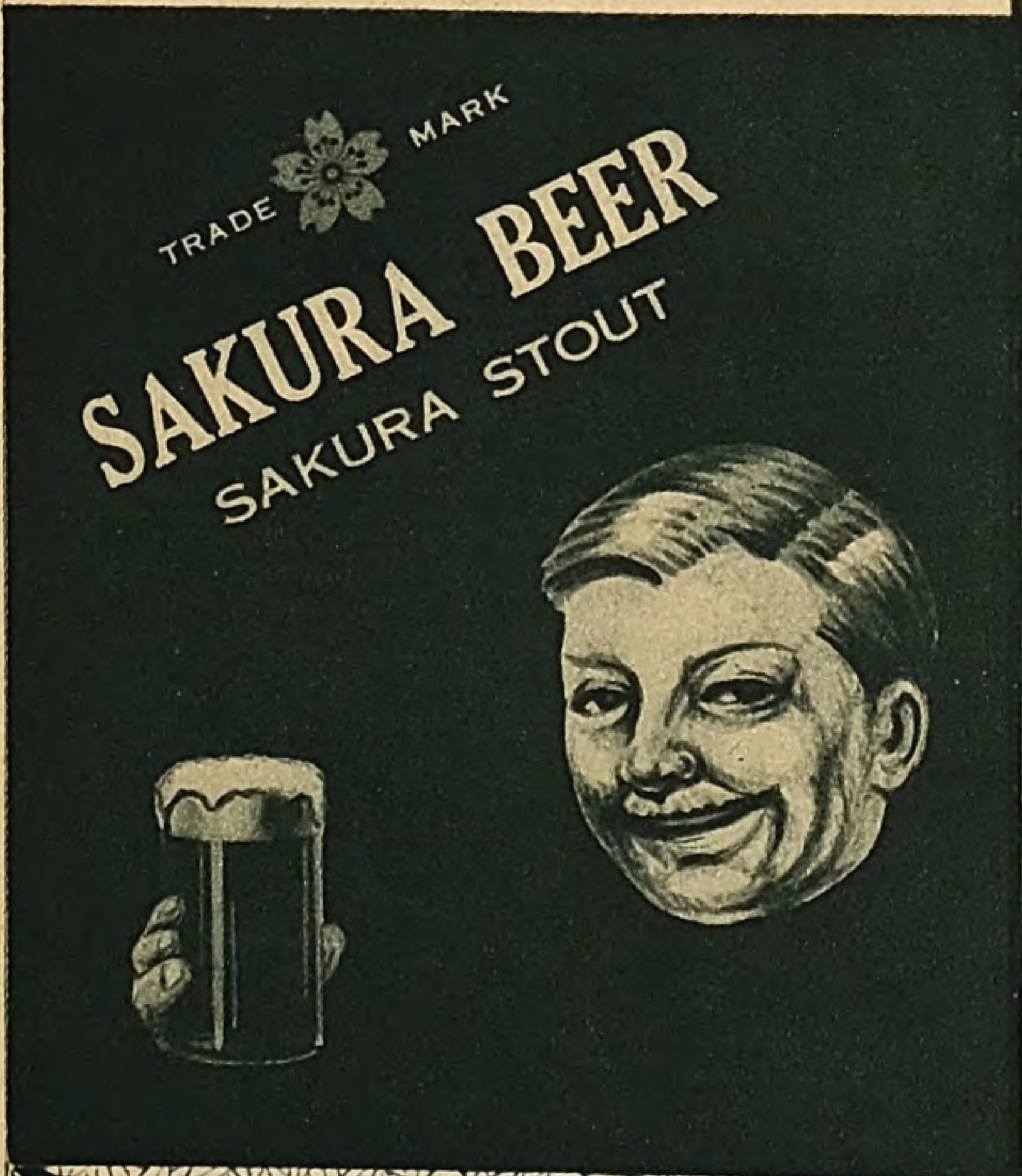

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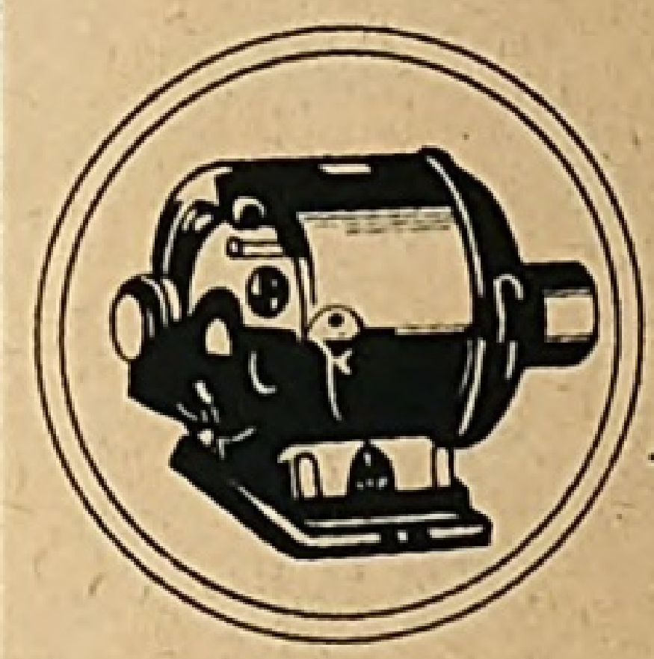

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New Music and Dancing

THE GERMANS MOST INFLUENTIAL IN MUSIC AND THE MODERNS IN DANCING

Music

BECAUSE of her peculiar geographical position, where the currents of civilization of the continents of Eurasia and America meet, Japan is necessarily influenced in every phase of her life by these two factors. In music, this manifests itself prominently. Orthodox German music since 10th century, modern Russian and French music and French and lian operatic music have had a dominant ring upon our artistic music, while jazz talkies from America have secured an questionable position in our popular music. German music, which may be said to have n long reigning over our artistic music, been traditionally supported by the music ools of government and private estab- ment. The reason for this is that the eign teachers employed by the Tokyo ool of Music, the solely governmental and est institution of the kind, have been mu- ans who have received their musical education in Germany and Austria and the Japanese teachers sent abroad for study by the school have studied, with few exceptions, in the music schools in these two countries.

Miss Suyé Ogura

By these experts the works of the prominent German nposers of the classical school, such as Bach, Handel, Haydn and zart, as well as the celebrities of the romantic school, such as ethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert and Brahms, have n introduced to our general public without distortion, with result that they have prevented the taste of our musical circles m degeneration and kept it noble.

Besides these foreign experts, there are two Japanese who have tributed much to the progress of the musical life of the nation bringing it into contact with German music. They are Mr. saku Yamada and Viscount Hidemaro Konoye. These two inent musicians, each with a symphony orchestra under his dership, have given frequent performances of German symphony hestra pieces, and, by doing so, have elevated the knowledge taste of the public for music to a higher level. Next to these tinguished masters come Mrs. Koko Ando and the late Mr. satora Ono (violinists), the late Miss Hisako Kuno, Miss Suye ura and Mr. Miyaji Takaori (pianists), the Messrs. Yukichi Ko Hideo Saito (cellists), the Sakakibara trio, the Haydn quartette, Suzuki quartette, and Miss Kaneko Yanagi, Mr. Eikichi Funashi, Miss Tsuruko Takeoka, the late Miss Oriko Inouye and Mr. tabe (vocalists). It is due to the efforts of Mrs. Hanka Betzold, introducer of German songs, that so many vocalists have peared in musical circles in this country.

Modern Russian and French music have found less favour, and ere are only a few who can rightly convey their true merits to the tion. Mr. Eizo Terui and Miss Ayako Ogino are the only inducers of French songs. Accordingly, French and Russian trumental music and orchestra pieces have been brought into r musical world somewhat imperfectly and as a side work by those whose career as musicians began and has continued to be the interpretation of German music. On the other hand, the Messrs. Schifferblatt, Moguirefsky and Boris Rass sometimes present excellent interpretations of Russian music, but they themselves have been greatly influenced by German music. Mr. Krein, who is said to have penetrated deep into the spirit of modern Russian music, has regrettably not been given ample opportunities to appear on the stage.

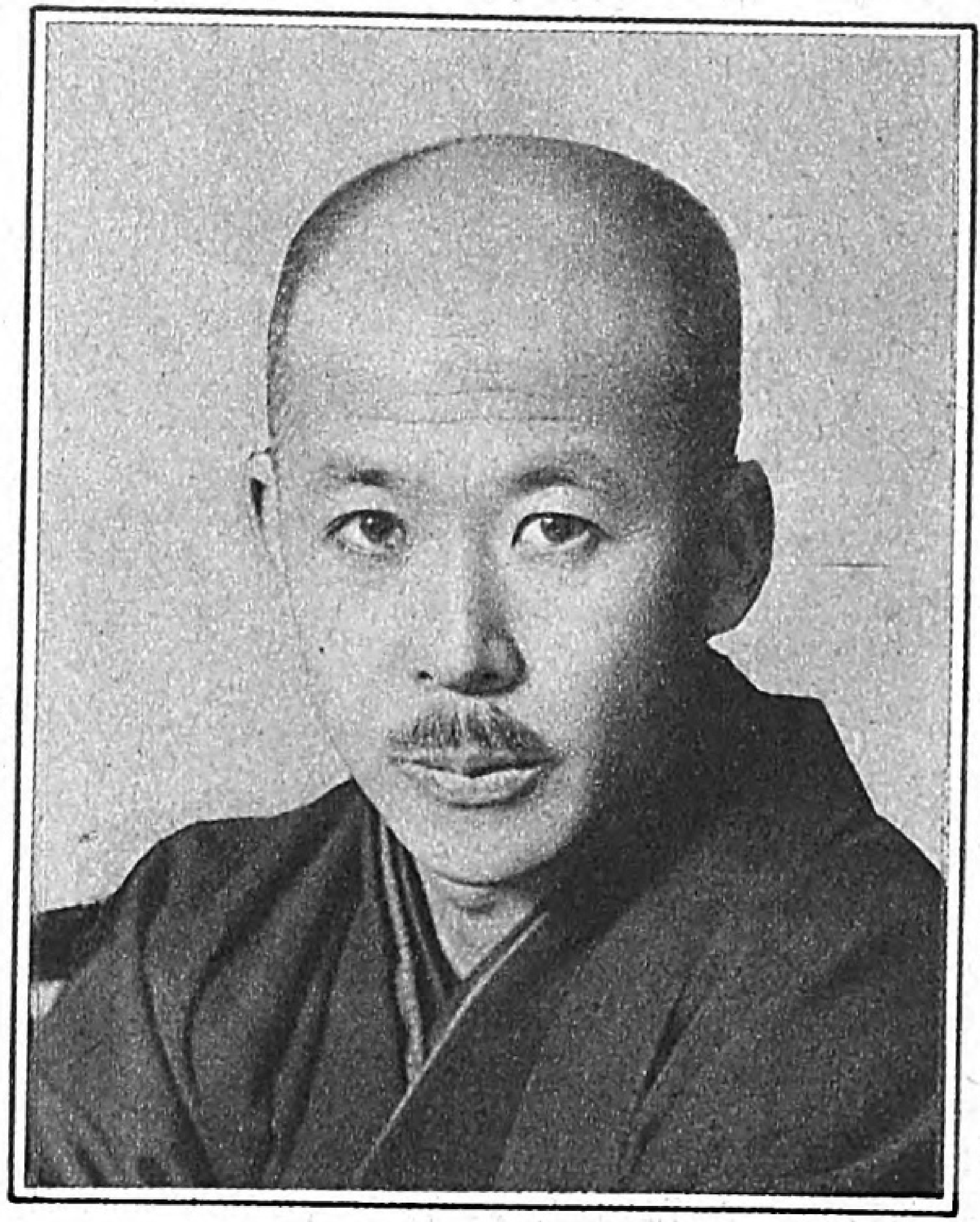
Italian and French opera have been introduced rather perfectly. However, there is no contemporary who has ever succeeded in giving performances of Italian opera except Mr. Kosaku Yamada, who has presented "Camille" and "Madame Butterfly." And as opera singers, we can mention here only Mr. Yoshiye Fujiwara and Miss Toshiko Sekiya.

Lastly, mention should be made of the fact that Mrs. Ikuko Nagai, who sings songs only in Japanese in faithful obedience to her own creed of "the Japanese language for the Japanese people" and has a good many supporters, and Miss Chiyako Sato, who is a remarkable singer of songs and ballads and also has a good many supporters, are both achieving, in thier respective activities, an admirable success rivalled by none.

Viscount Hidemaro Konoye Conducting an Orchestra

Dancing

When the late Mr. Kan-o Fujima, a great master of the dancing of the Fujima school, a classical school of Japanese dancing, was about to pass away, Miss Shizuye Fujima was chosen by him among his many disciples, as successor and was entrusted, in tacit understanding, with the affairs of the school after his decease. She, however, recognizing the tendency of the times moving towards the establishment of the new school of dancing, contemplated the launching of a new departure. Ten years have passed since that time. During this period, in the western world, a high reputation was won by Russian dancing experts, such as Mr. Diaghleff ,the late Mrs. Anna Pavlowa and Mr. Nijinsky, news of whose successes was a favourable topic among our youthful dancing enthusiasts and a stimulus to the growth of modern dancing in this country. And later, the visit of the late Mrs. Anna Pavlowa and the Misses Saint Denis and Argentina prompted the growth of the new movement.



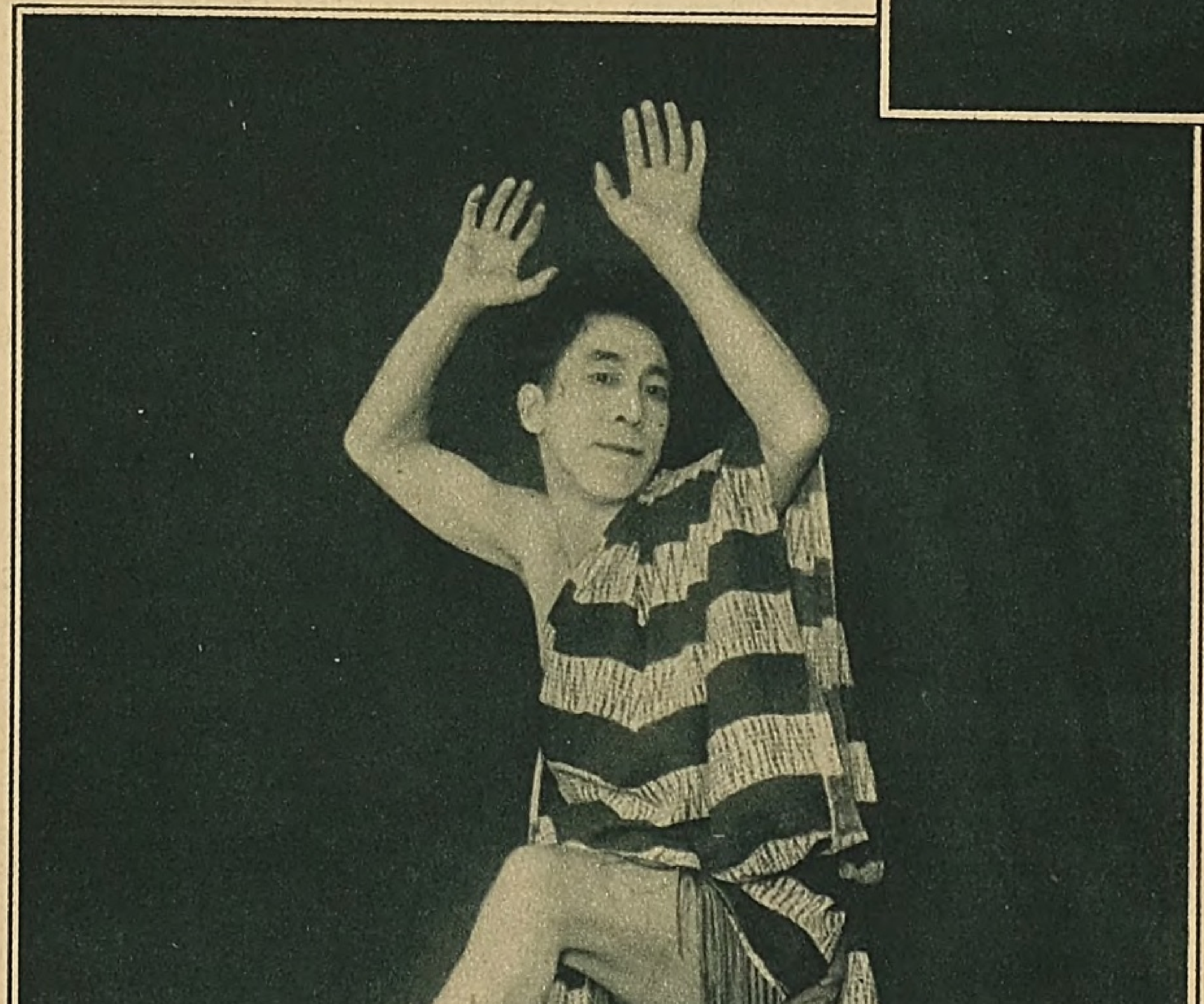
Mr. Kosaku Yamada

This movement has had two results. One has been the appearance of dancing experts who have acquired the technique of European dancing directly from such foreign masters as Mr. Loshi and the

Sumi Hanayagi in a Modern Japanese Dance

Misses Makretsova and Eliana Pavlowa. The other is the emerging of Miss Shizuye Fujima and her followers, who belonged to the classical school, as the composers of modern Japanese dancing.

Seiko Takata in the Dance "Whispers of Spring"



Baku Ishii in His Dance "The Spring"

To the former category belongs the Takata Dancing Society, organized by the late Mr. Masao Takata, whose premature death left the support of the society to his wife, Mrs. Seiko Hara, who after her husband's death, took his family name for the first time and has continued to make vigorous efforts. Mrs. Seiko Takata is now in charge of the training of the members of the Musical and Dancing Section of the Shochiku Cinema and Theatrical interests, the largest enterprise of the kind in this country, and the aforesaid Takata Dancing Society and is endeavouring, in her busy artistic life, to produce new pieces and bring them before the general public in Tokyo and local cities in the spring and autumn every year. Mr. Shige Fujita and Miss Chiyoko Sakai are like Mrs. Takata in th direction of the art they follow. Mr. Baku Ishii is as promine as the late Mr. Masao Takata. Unlike the dancing of the latte however, which was elegant and refined, the dancing of the forme is characterized by wildness and boldness. Miss Konami Ishii, wh was formerly a disciple and a partner of Mr. Baku Ishii but is no independent of him, is a conspicuous female master, but her a has not yet relinquished the influence of Mr. Baku Ishii. Besides these experts, the Messrs. Kazuo Imamura and Rikuhei Umemoto must be mentioned here as men who have been making a valuable contribution to the development of this line of art in this country.

Among those who have emerged from the classical into the modern school, Miss Shizuye Fujima, already referred to, is the most outstanding. She has originated many dances, and the Toinkai, the dancing group sponsored by her, has given twenty-two public performances up to the spring of this year. From the Hanayagi Society for the Study of Dancing, an organization of the classical school, the Misses Tamami Hanayagi and Sumi Hanayagi have joined the movement for the establishment of a modern chool. These two female authorities, the former the head of the Tamami Society, and the latter of the Akebono Society, are engaged in the creation of new works out of texts in Japanese and the turning into dancing of the masterpieces of prominent composers of music in the western world. Their achievements are worthy of admiration. But artistic principle, or rather thought, is the element lacking in the works of these dancing experts. This is, however, rather natural because they were originally trained as dancers and have not received any regular and systematic education as posture-masters. Accordingly, their dances abound in defects and irrationalities of construction when analysed in the light of aesthetic principles. When, however, they realise these defects and irrationalities and escape from them their performances will undoubtedly be enhanced in artistic value and will appeal more forcibly to the hearts of the people.

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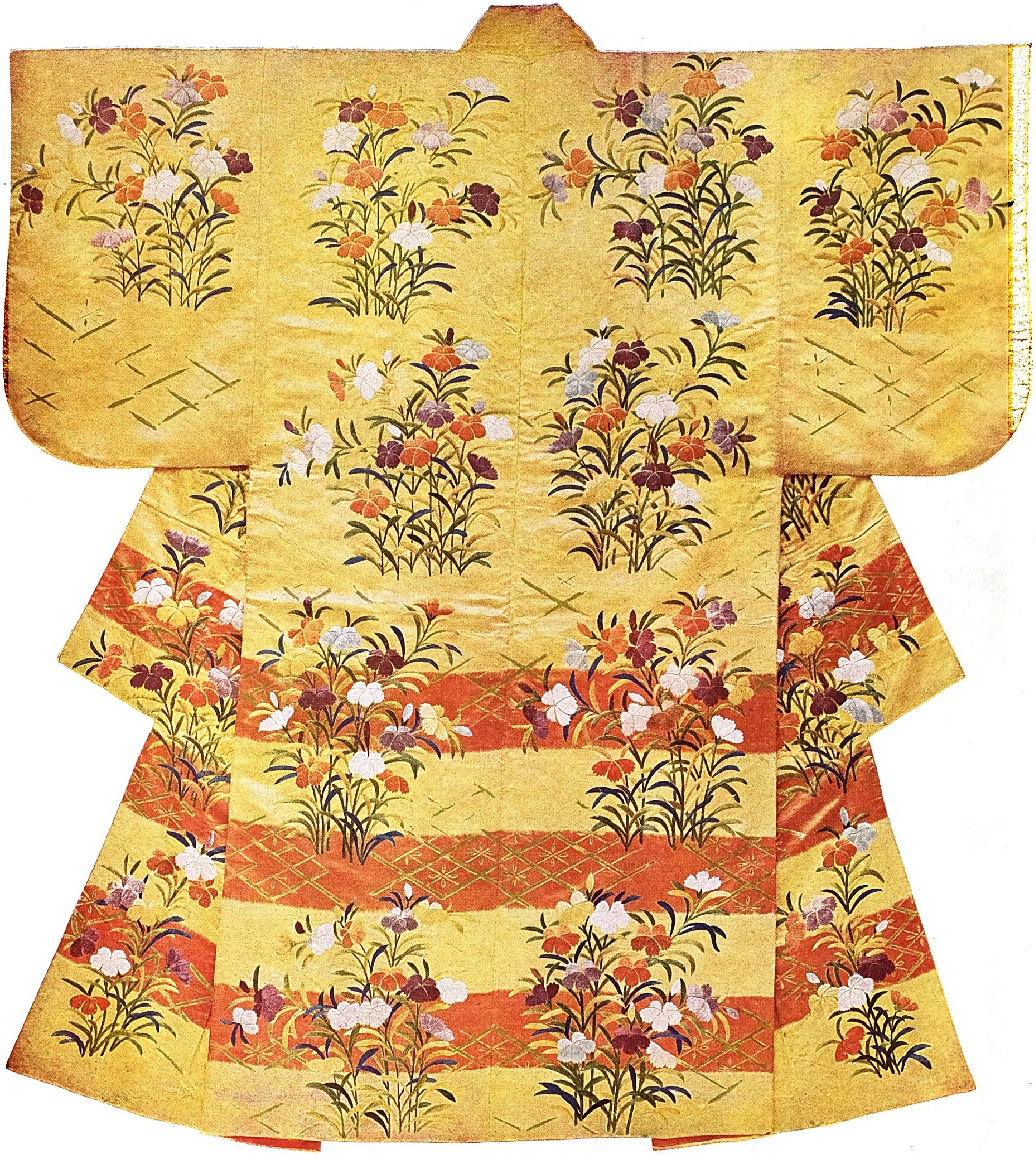
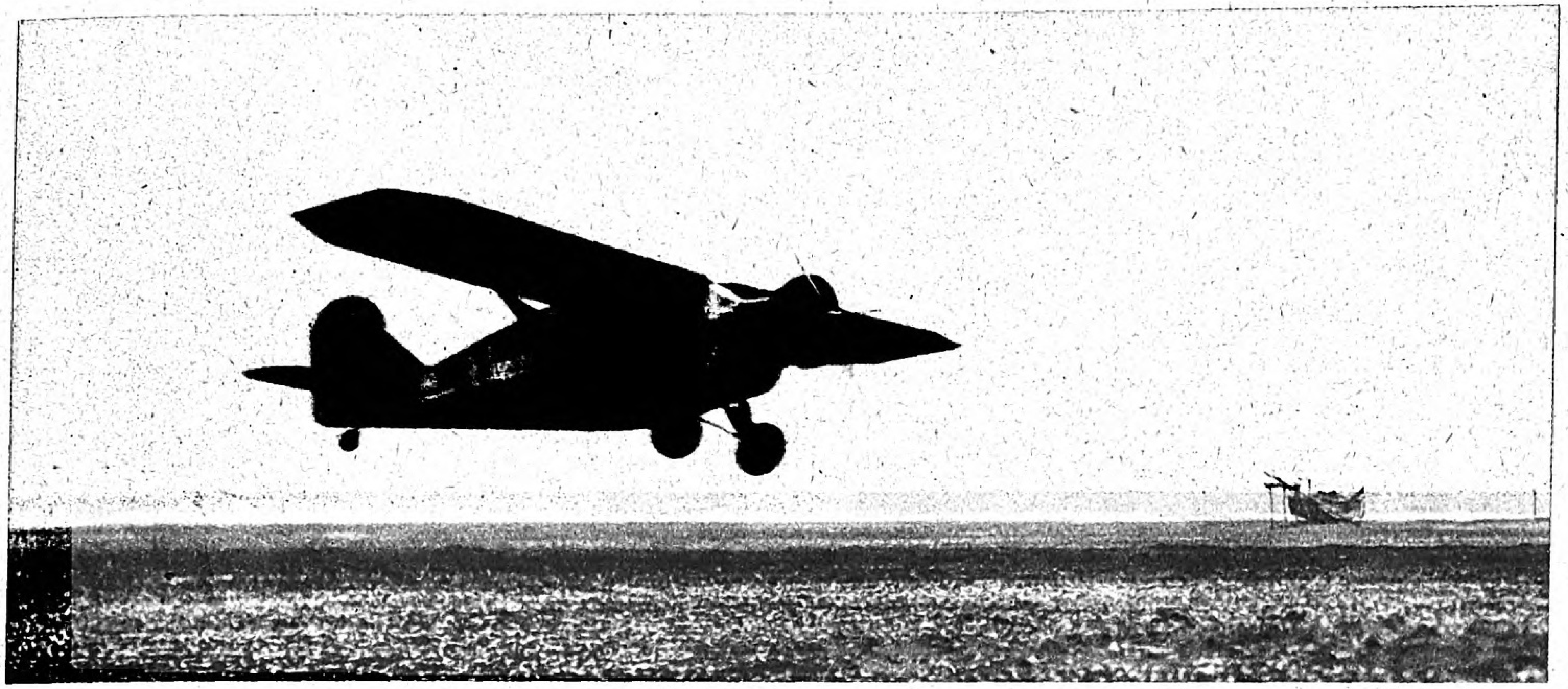
A "No" Robe Used in the Lyric Drama

The "No" costumes used in the classic lyric dramas are, while gaudy, extremely elegant and bear superb designs. The oldest of these robes still in existence date back some three hundred and fifty years, but few of them are used today. The robe in the illustration dates from the year period Kyoho (1716-1732) when old Yedo was the capital and is designed in lonzenges of rubbed-in gold called "Narihira-bishi" and embroidered pinks. It has long been in the possession of the Kongo Family of Kyoto, famous "No" dancers.



The Non-Stop Trans-Pacific Flight

ASAHI PRIZE WON BY PANGBORN AND HERNDON, AND ANOTHER $25,000 OFFERED FOR JAPANESE DUPLICATION OF THE FEAT



The Miss Veedol Lifting Her 8,920 pounds off the Sands at Sabishiro

THE number of birdmen who, dreaming of a great reception and welcome march down Broadway, were eager to venture on an 8,000 kilometre non-stop flight over the North Pacific, has been increasing yearly. In 1931 such aviators numbered over ten. Since Lindy crossed the Atlantic in 1927 and became king of the air, the next goal for the world's aviators has been the flight over the North Pacific. Since one end of the course is Japan, a great interest has been aroused in the Japanese nation.

The Asahi, which has contributed much toward the progress of aviation, keenly hoped that the day would soon come when the Pacific would be successfully spanned in a non-stop flight and the friendly relations existing between the Japanese and American nations be further increased. In April, 1931, the Asahi offered a prize of $25,000 for any foreigner and $50,000 for any Japanese aviator who should succeed in making the first non-stop trans-Pacific flight. At first Kasumiga-Ura was to be the starting or arriving point for this great flight, but in view of the fact that the Messrs. Bromley and Gatty chose the Sabishiro Beach in the farthest end of Hondo for their start for the Trans-Pacific flight in 1930, and thus saved about 600 kilo-metres, it was decided that any place in Hondo should be allowed as the starting point. It will be remembered that the Messrs. Bromley and Gatty failed in the first attempt to cross the Pacific. In May, 1931 Lieutenatnt Ash, in the "Pacific Age" (Bromley and Gatty's "City of Tacoma" reconstructed), made a similar attempt, but in turn failed. In September, the plane was reconstructed for the second time, and was christened the Clasina-Madge. This time the Messrs. Allen and Moyle started from Sabishiro Beach in the early morning of the eighth of September. For eight days no word was heard from them, and it was generally believed that they had met with the same fate as Nungesser and Colis, the first victims of the trans-Atlantic flight. It was, however, finally learned that they had landed on an uninhabited island in the Behring Sea. There have also been several attempts to fly from America to Japan. The most noteworthy was that of the Messrs. Robins and Johns, who planned to complete the course refueling in the air en route. They started from Seattle in July, 1931, and reached Solomon via Nome, but on account of bad weather, they had to land without completing the whole course. They made a second flight on Aug. 2nd, and again failed to the great regret of the Japanese, who had prepared to welcome them, anticipating their success this time.

Pangborn (Lying Down) and Herndon Examining the Miss Veedol Just Before Starting on Their Record-Breaking Flight to America

Finally an attempt to conquer the misty Pacific was made by the Messrs. Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon in their monoplane, the Miss Veedol. They had started from New York in a round-the-world-flight in an effort to beat the Post-Gatty record, but had given up their plans and come from Khabarovsk in Siberia to Japan where their flight over a military zone caused some trouble, but the Japanese government's sympathetic treatment of the case enabled them to carry out a trans-Patific flight for the Asahi Prize.

The Miss Veedol took off early in the morning of Oct. 4th. The plane carried 905 gallons of gasoline and the full load was 8,920 pounds, the wing load being 28.7 pounds per square foot. In this respect alone the Miss Veedol may claim a record.

Pangborn (left) and Herndon Signing Entry Applications for the Asahi Trans-Pacific Non-Stop Flight at the Asahi Office, Tokyo, Sept. 19, 1931

Many Thanks to
The Asahi Shimbun
for its kindness and
cooperation.
Hugh Herndon Jr
Clyde E. Pangborn

Two Treasured Signatures

She left the ground after running 1,800 metres, and flew away responding to the farewells of the fishermen and the Asahi men who saw them off. After flying 480 kilometres they cut off the wheels as planned in order to lighten the load. Fortunately they were blessed with a unusually fine weather for the Aleutians and in 21 hours after the start passed Fall's Pass, Alaska, thus covering 7,500 kilometres in 41 hours. On Oct. 6 at 12.11 a.m. (Japanese time), the plane landed safely without wheels at Wenatchee, Washington. The Miss Veedol had succeeded in making the first non-stop flight across the Pacific. This news caused a tremendous sensation all over the world. And Pangborn and Herndon jumped to the highest position among the world's aviators. The delight of the Japanese people was no less than that of the Americans, and especially was this the case with the people of the fishing village at Sabishiro, who, when they got the news, decided to erect a commemorative monument on the spot from which the Miss Veedol started.

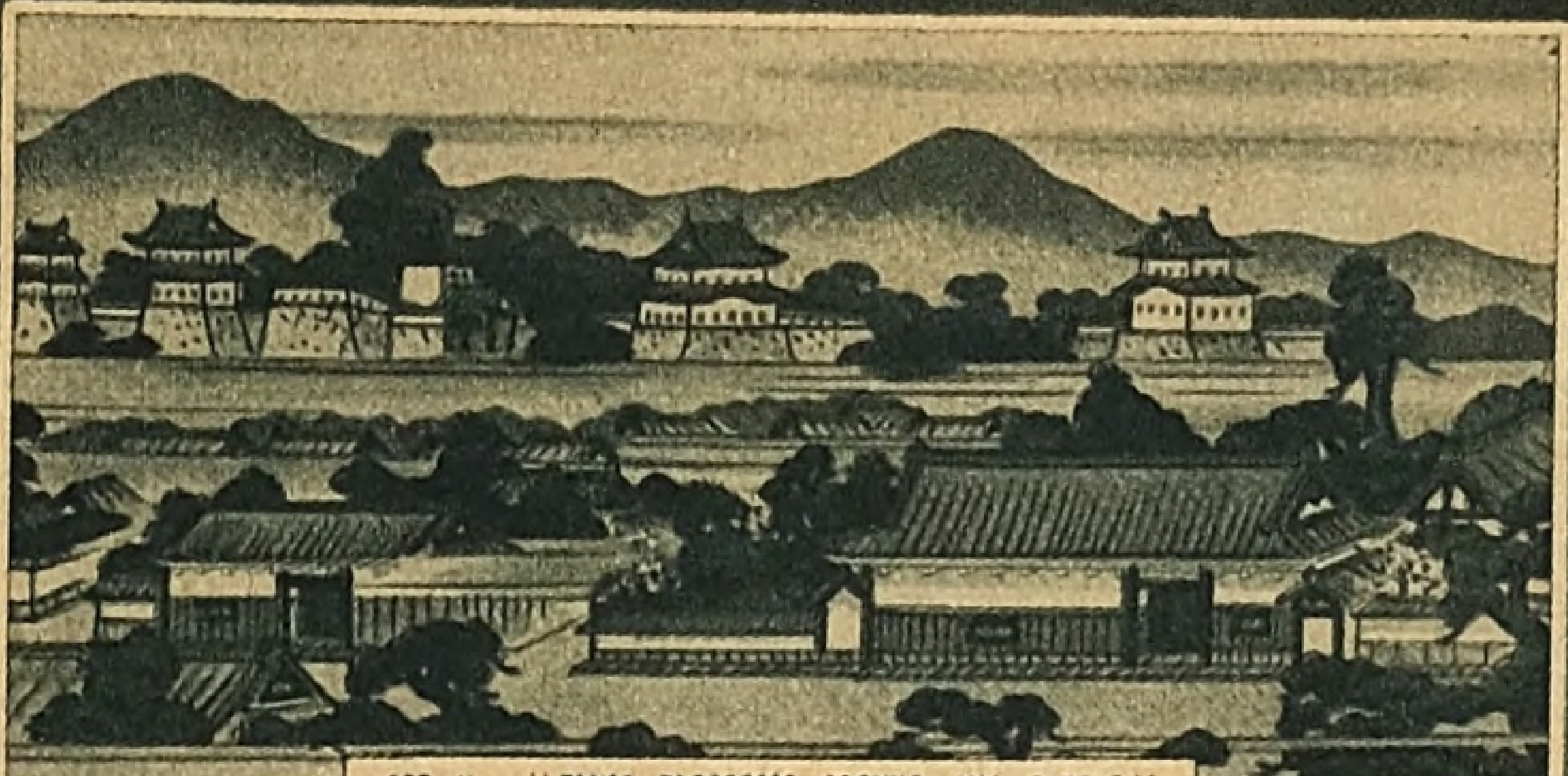
The Asahi sent the prize of $25,000 to the two aviators. Thus was the Asahi's prize flight crowned with great success, and it immediately offered another prize of $25,000 to any Japanese aviator who should succeed in a non-stop trans-Pacific flight.

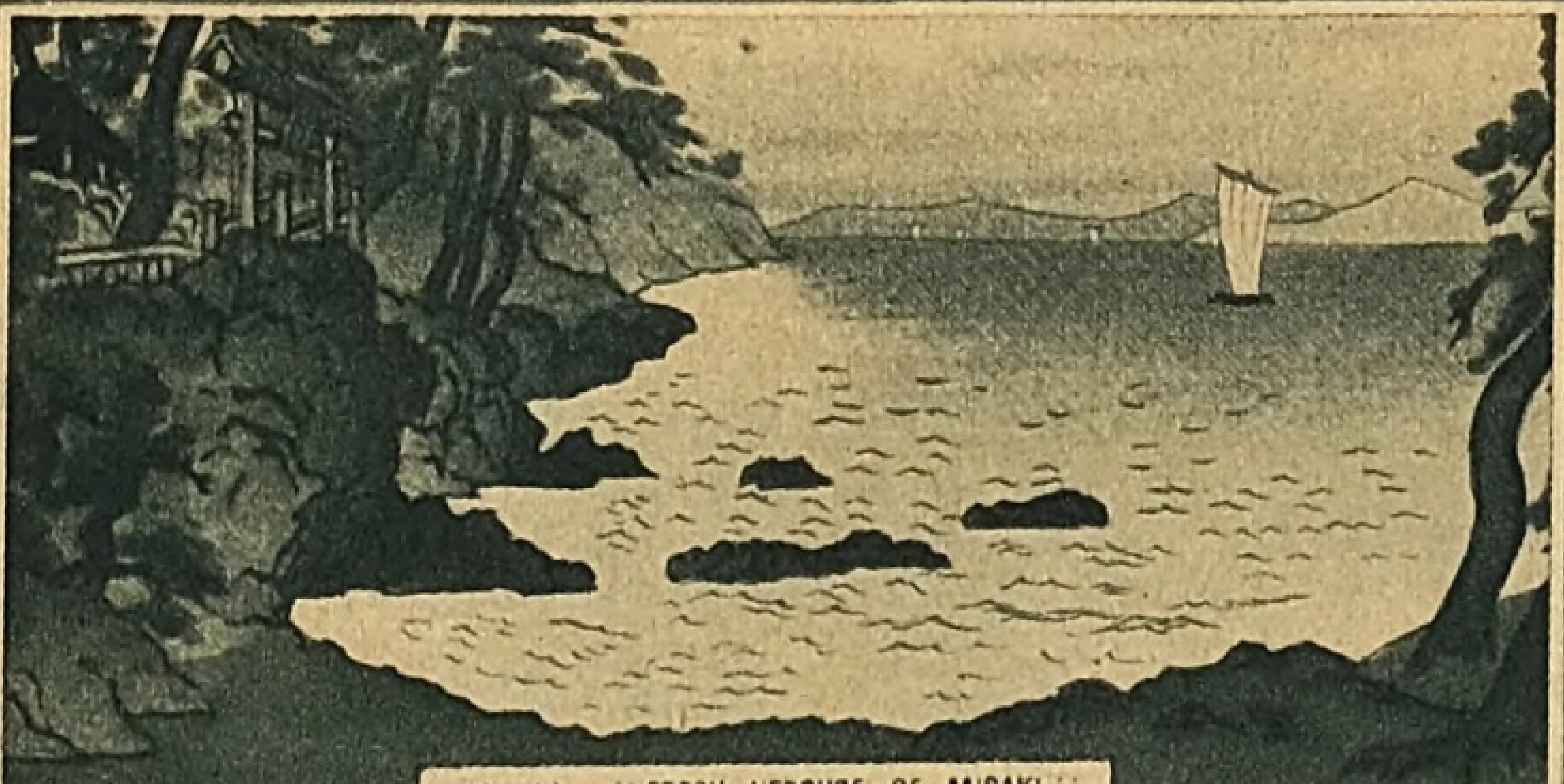
AN OUTLINE OF THE MIYAKO ODORI OR CHERRY DANCE

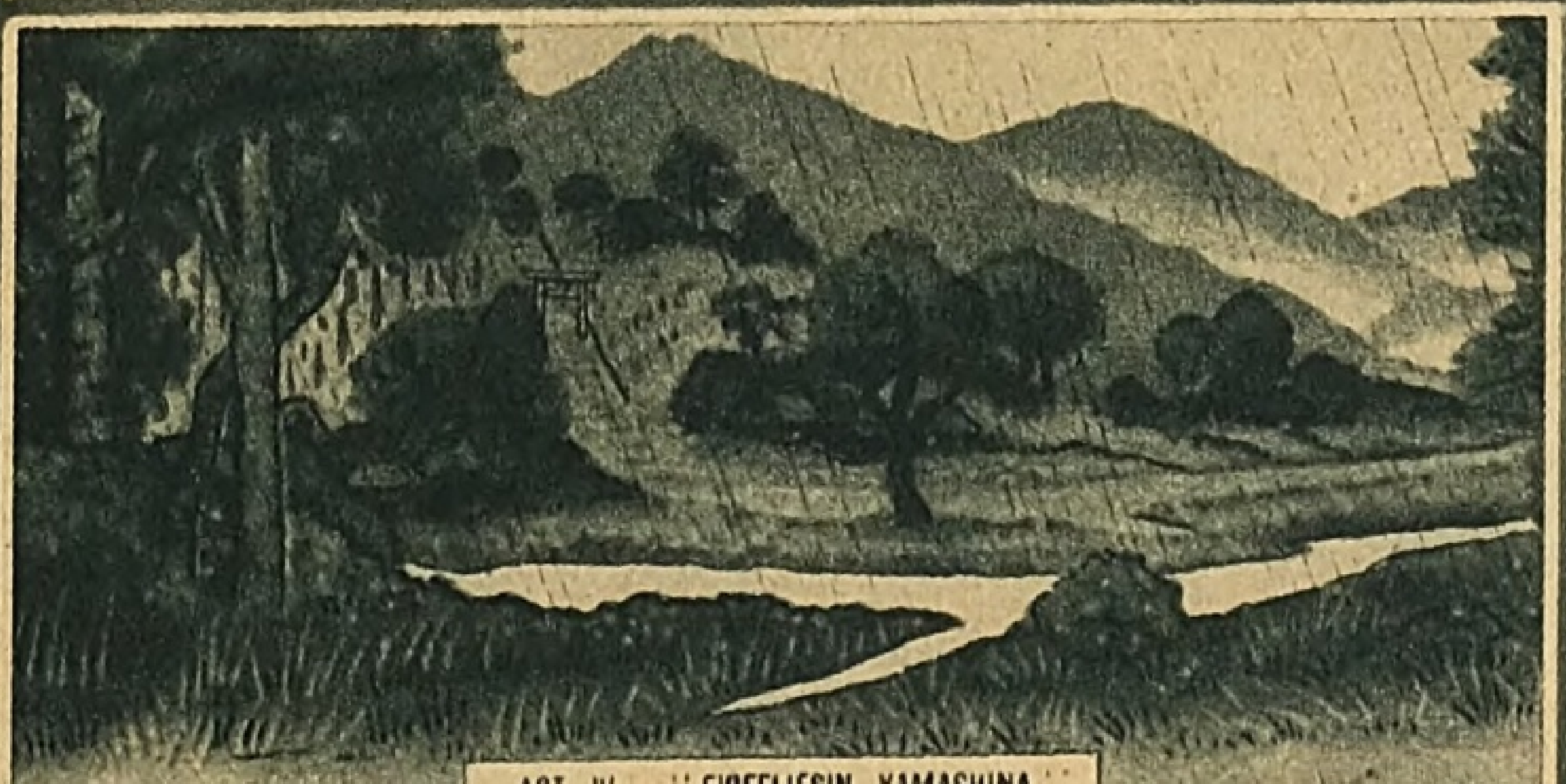
It goes without saying that, in the Old Capital of over a thousand years, the veritable queen of all the spring attractions, natural as well as artificial, is undoubtedly the Miyako Odori or Cherry Dance reputably known not only at home but all over the world. Soaring high amidst various floral shows of the season, it is fascinatingly admired as the most beautiful sight of this fairyland. No wonder that it yearly attracts countless numbers of visitors, regardless of sex, age and classes, from all parts of the Empire.

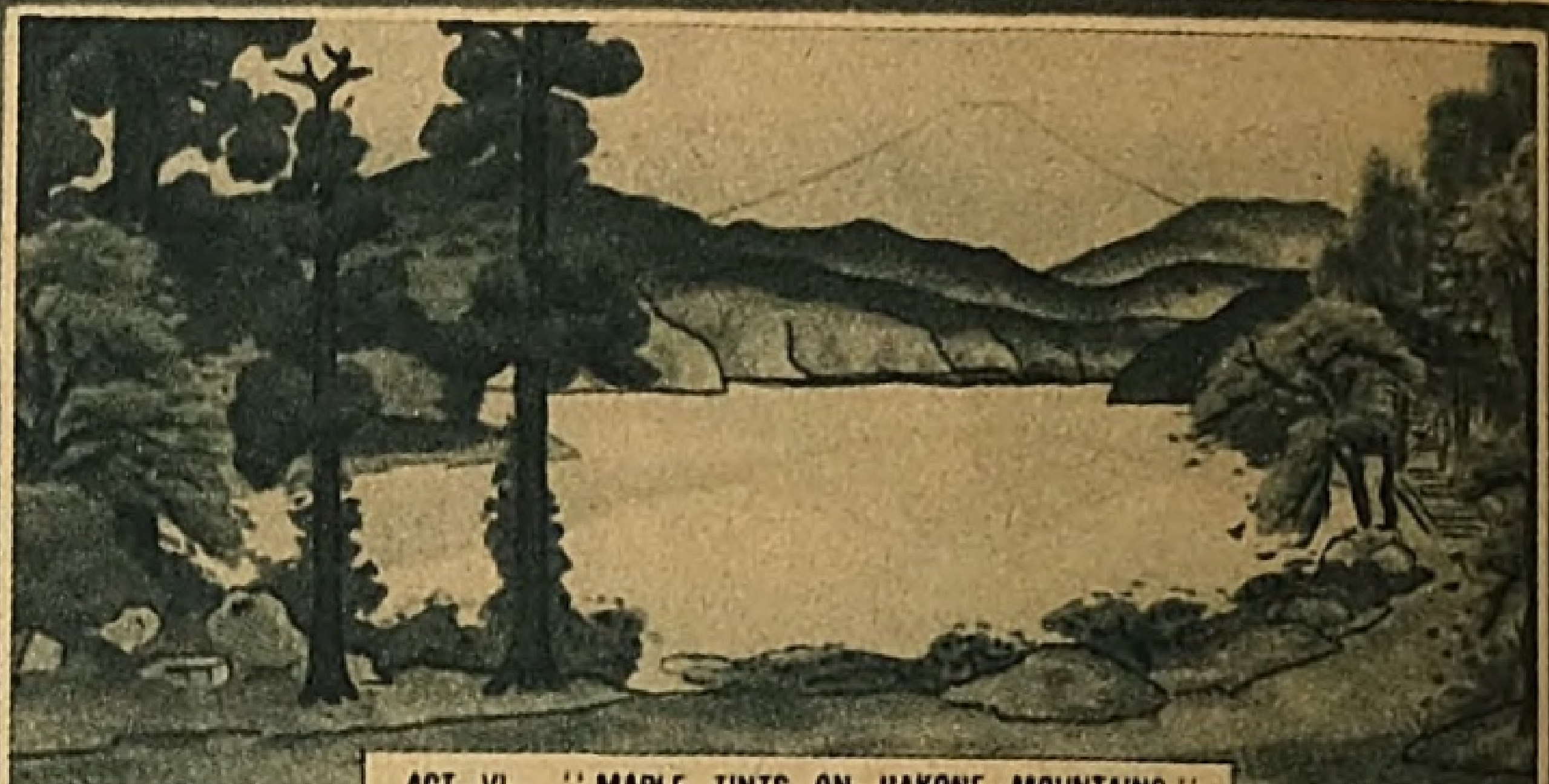
The Miyako Odori was riginally promoted and consummated by Madam Haruko Inouye, a veteran dancing teacher, and Mr. Jiroemon Sugiura, proprietor of Ichiriki, the most famous tea-house in the country. It was successfully started in March, 1872, the very year Japan saw her first and foremost exposition. Ever since, this popular dance has made a marked progress as seen at the present day.

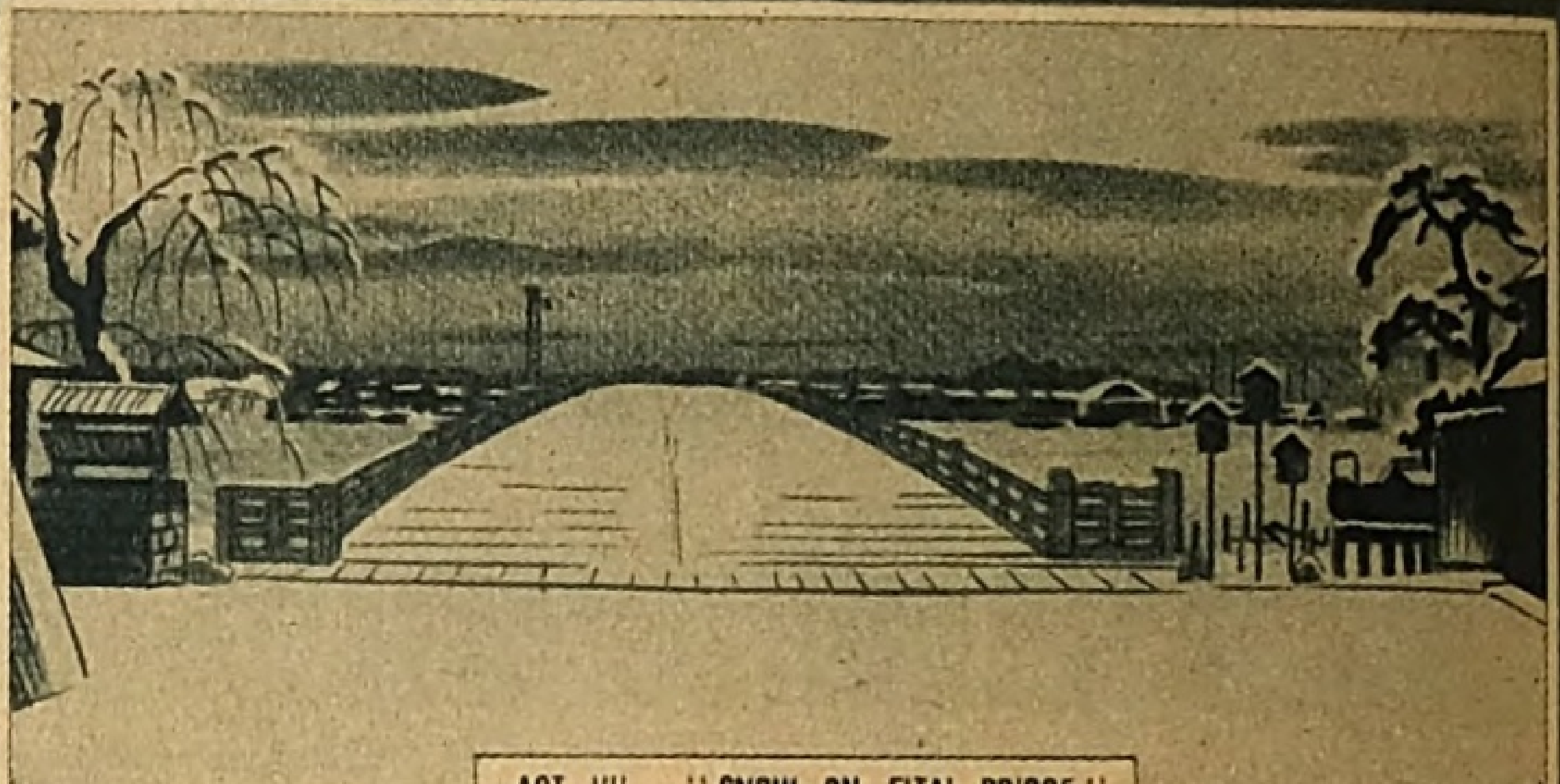
"BEAUTIFUL"

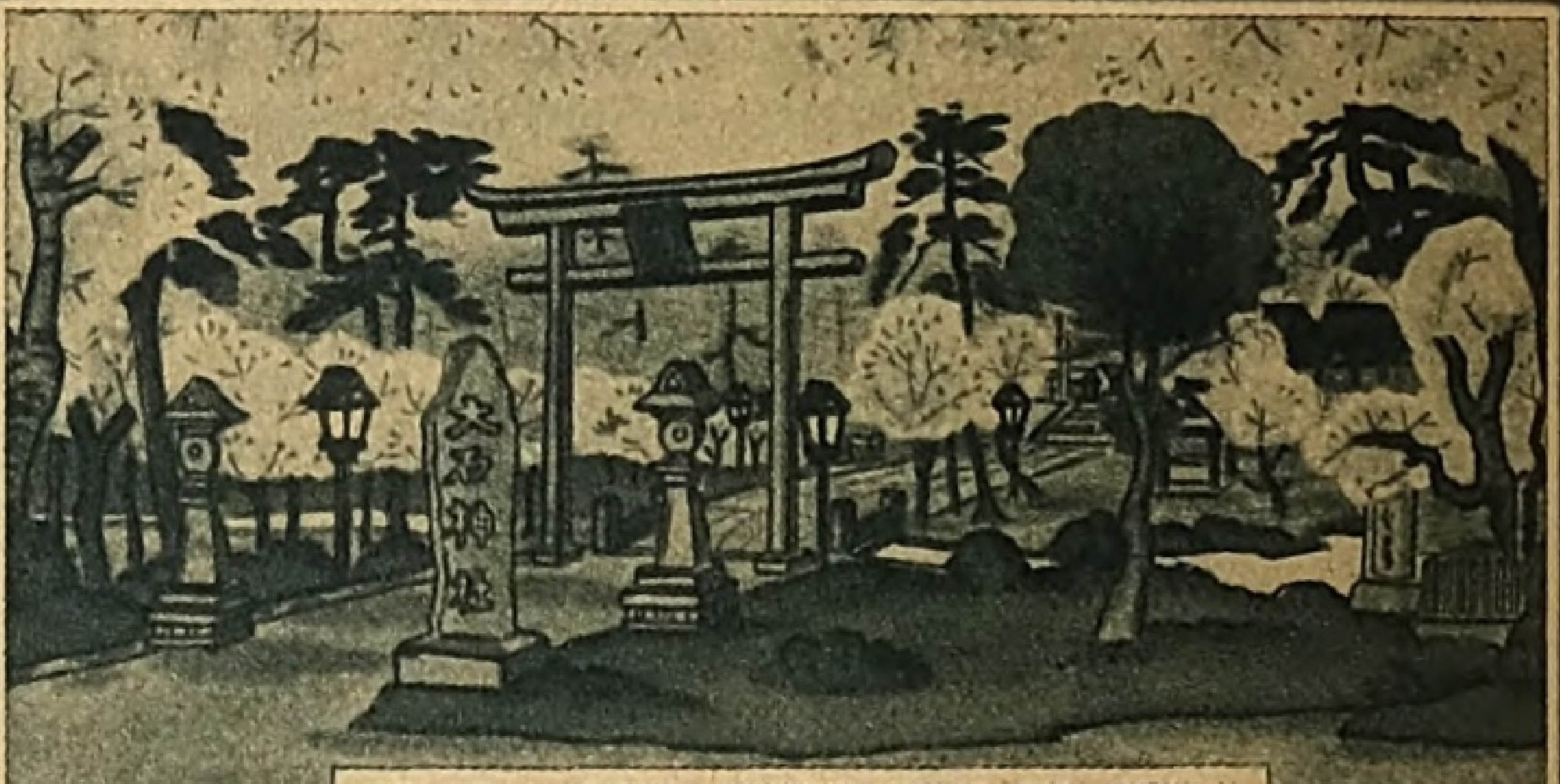

ACT II. "PLUM BLOSSOMS AROUND AKO CASTLE"


ACT III. "FRESH VEROURE OF MISAKI"


ACT IV. "FIREFLIESIN YAMASHINA"


ACT VI. "MAPLE TINTS ON HAKONE MOUNTAINS"


ACT VII. "SNOW ON EITAI BRIDGE"


ACT VIII. "CHERRY BLOSSOMS AROUND OISHI SHRINE"

PROSPERITY OF GAY QUARTERS INTERLUDE OF CHERRY DANCE

CHERRY DANCE FOR 1931

For ages eternal, admired as the most beautiful flowers of *Bushido*, the Loyal Samurai of Ako, who are widely known abroad as the "47 Ronins," teach the sons and daughters of Nippon what is loyalty. It was in the snowy night of December 14th 1702 (15th year of Genroku), that they victoriously accomplished a splendid undertaking—the revenge on their late Lord—for which they smilingly sacrificed their own lives. In order to commemorate this historic event that happened just 230 winters ago, the Cherry Dance for 1931 is designed upon the scenic spots associated with our proud Loyalists according to the four seasons. May the visitor get an idea how profoundly the whole nation pays respects to them!

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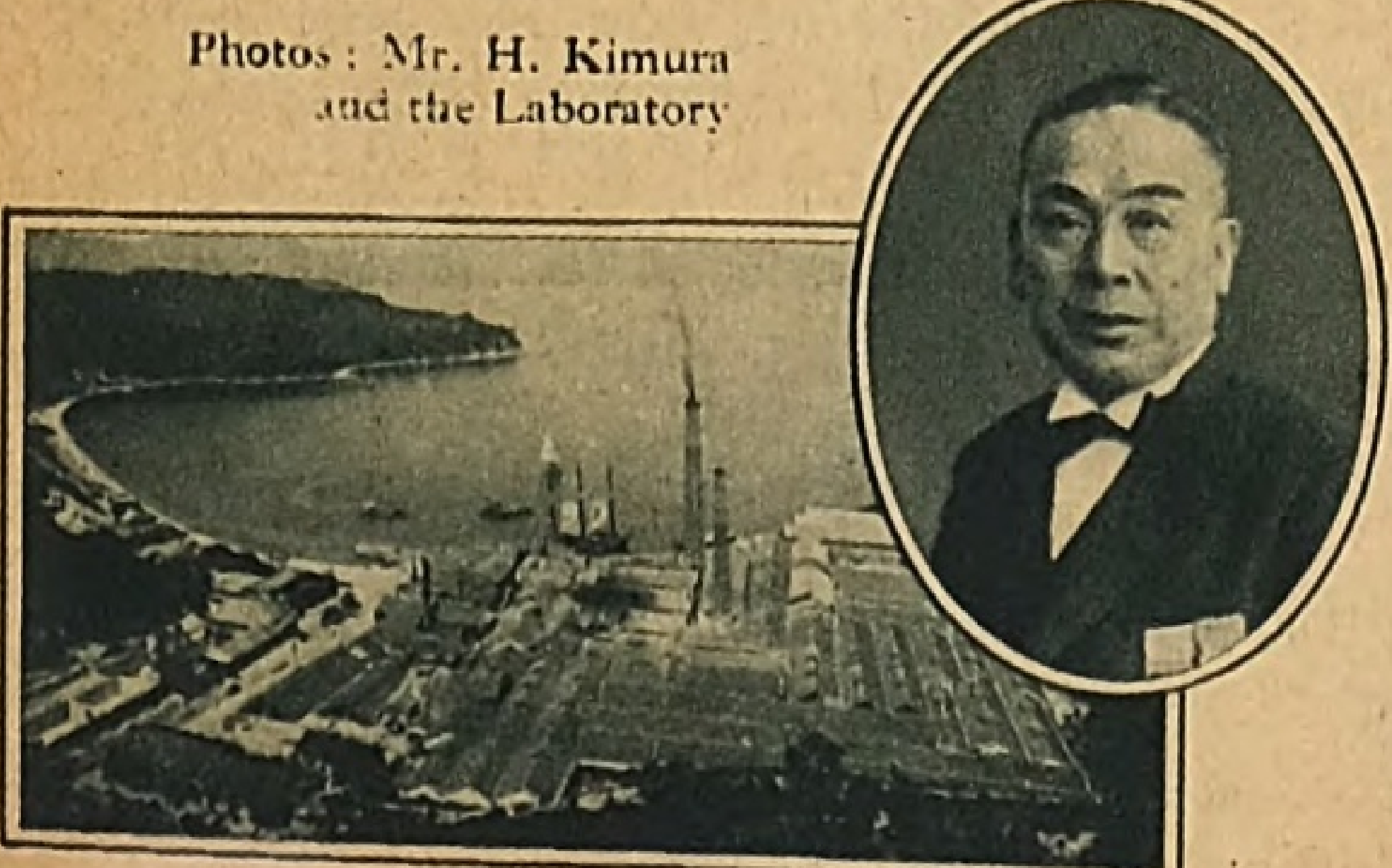

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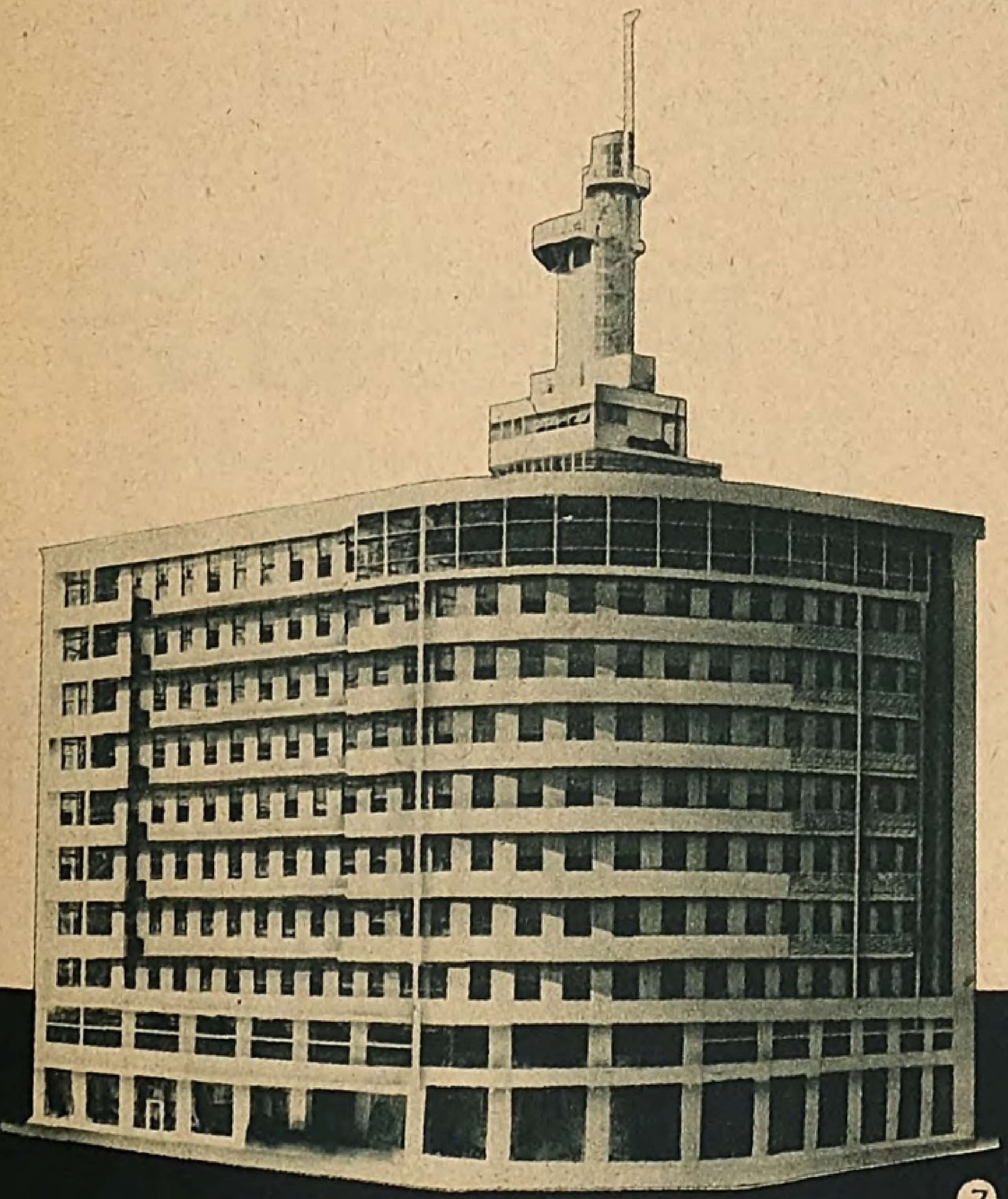
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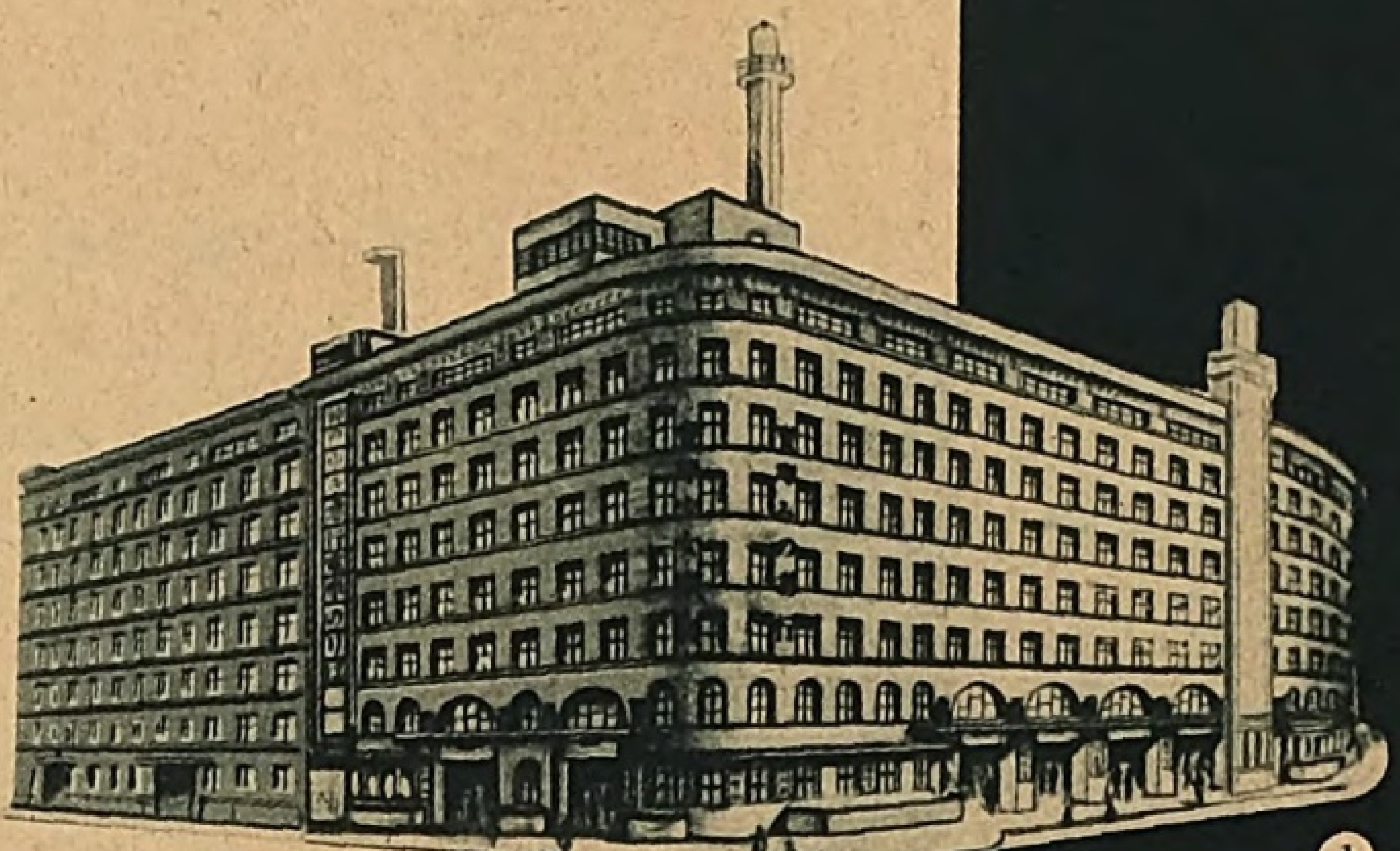
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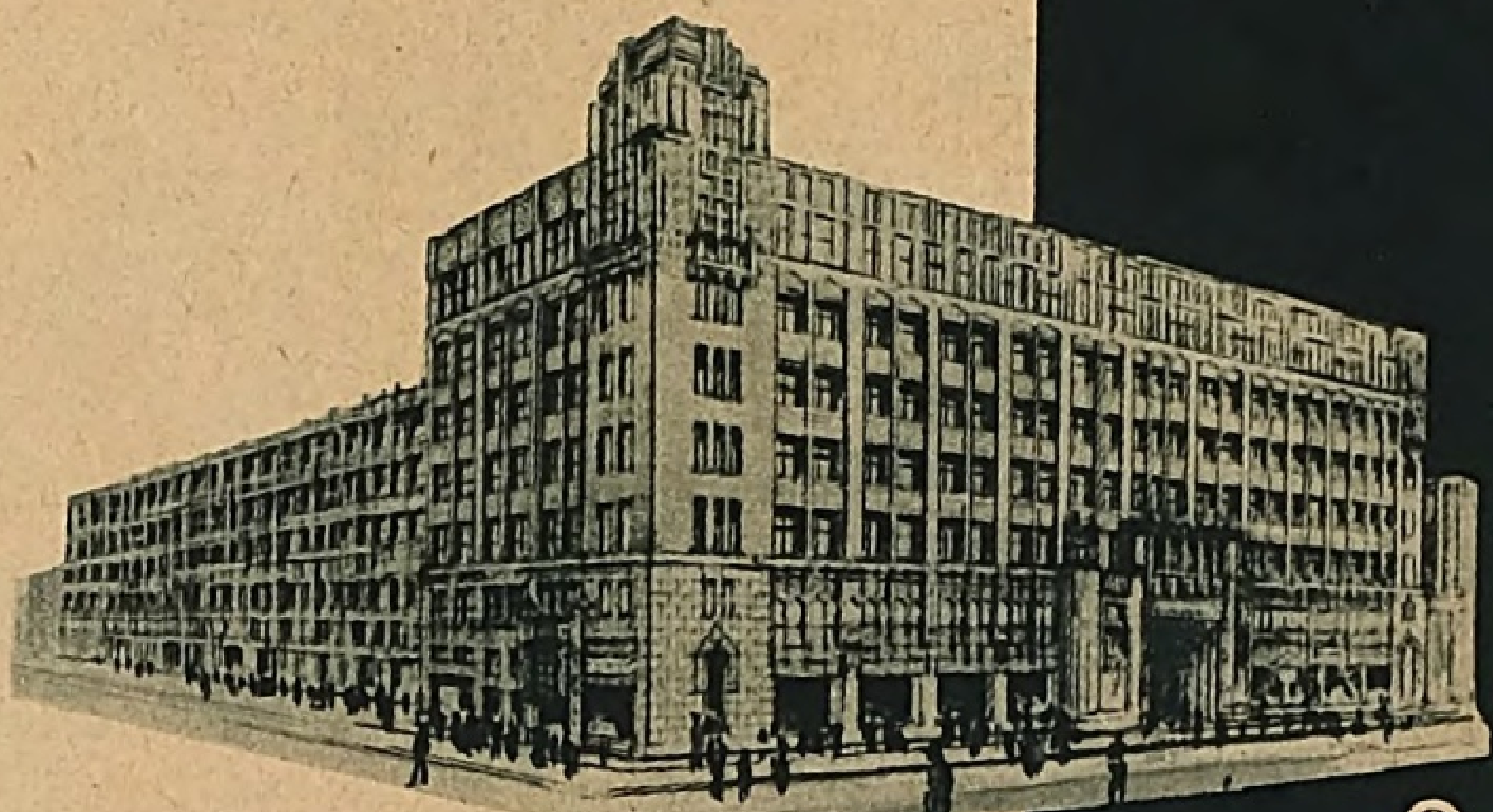
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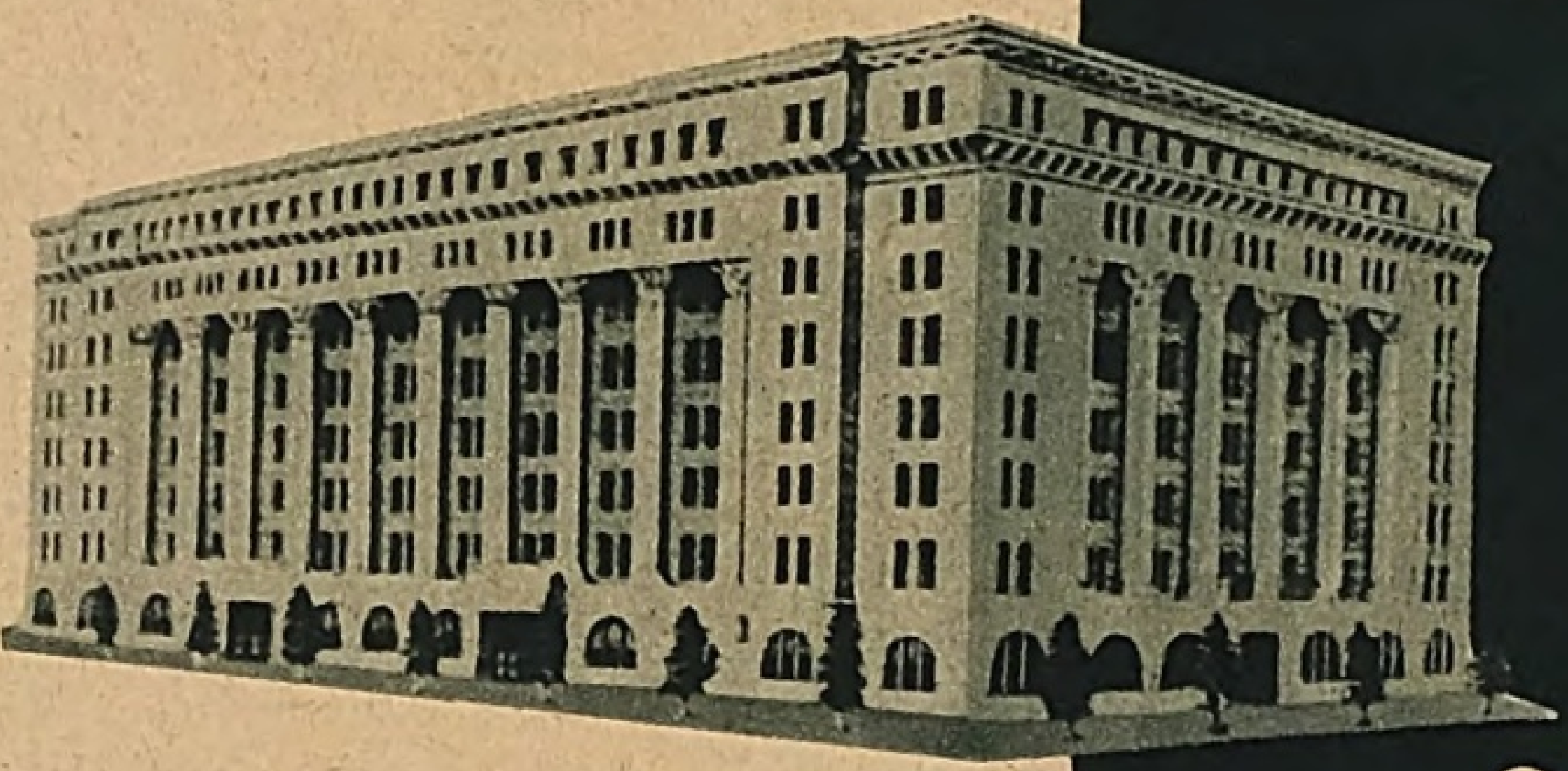
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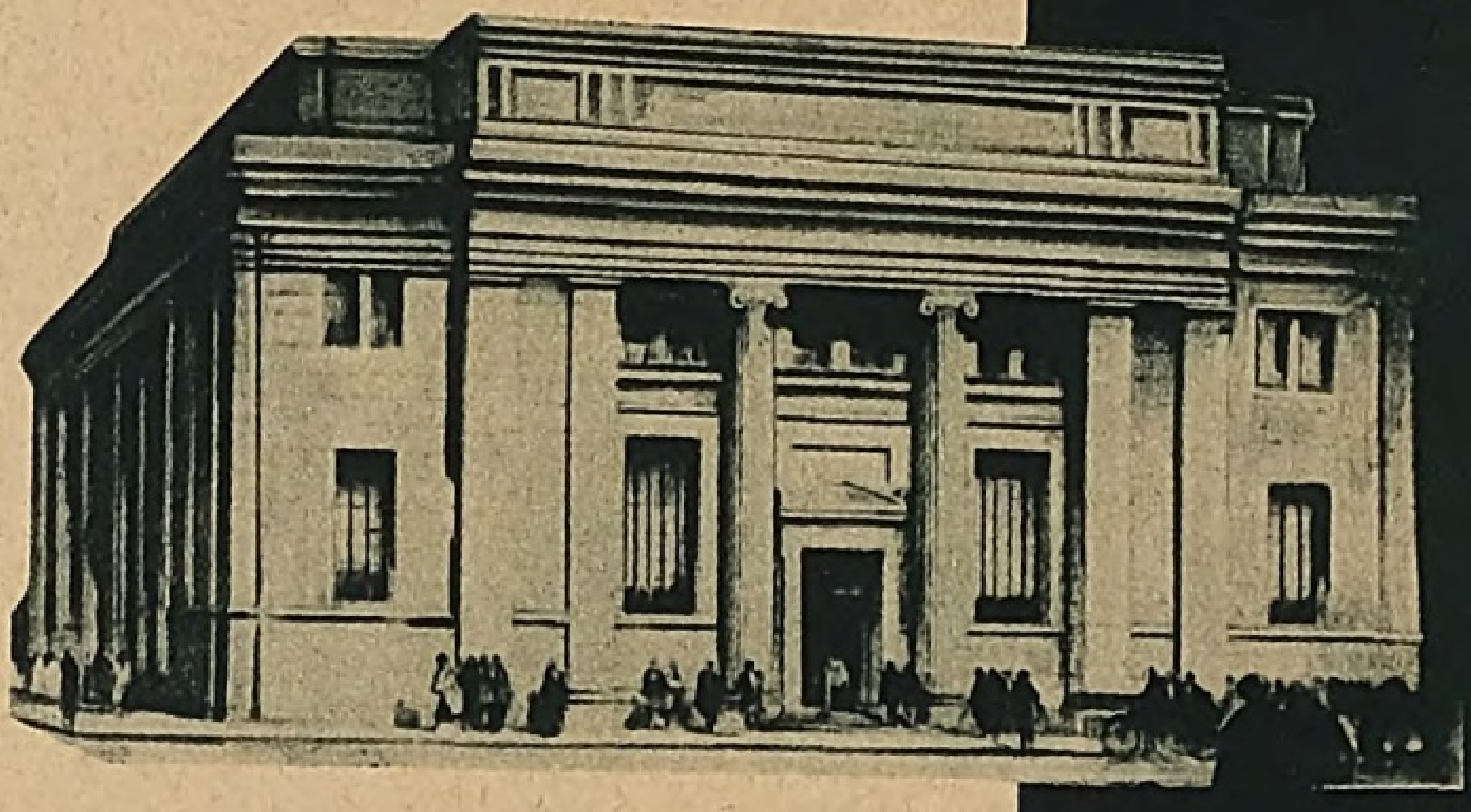
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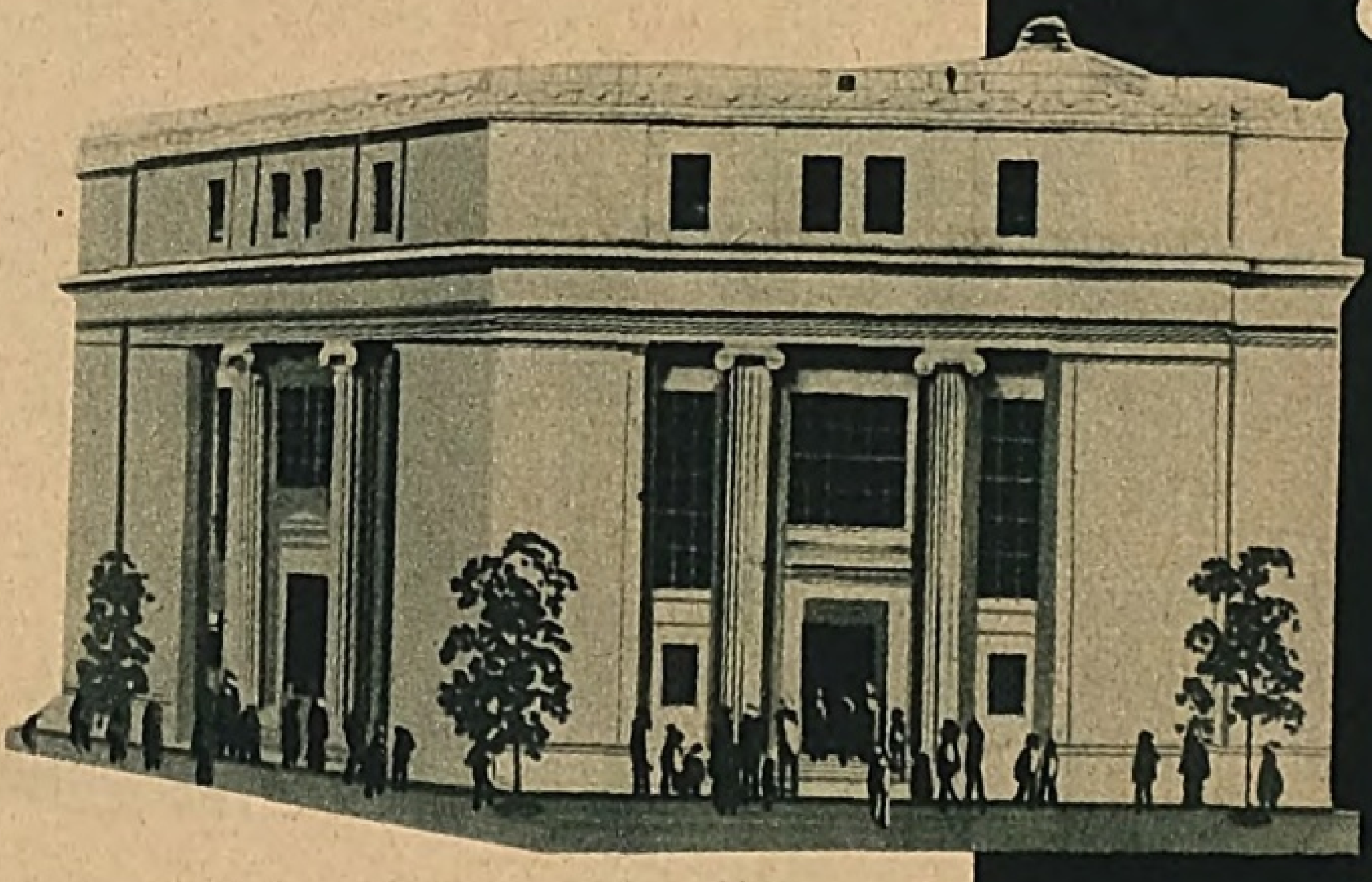
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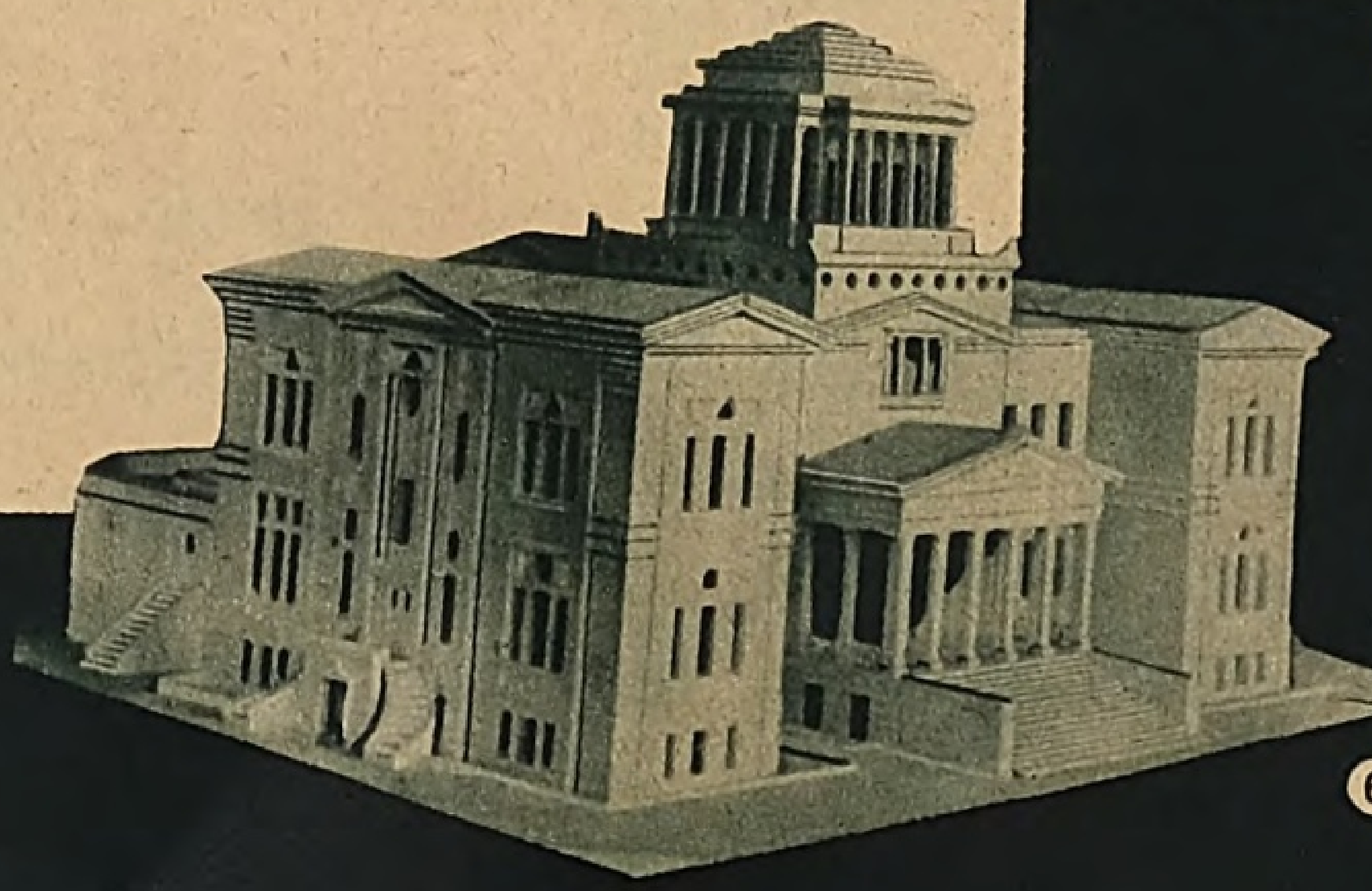
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Houses in Modern Japan

A Detailed Description of a Typical Japanese House and A Picture of the Sort of Western House Today Being Built

By Otohiko Homma

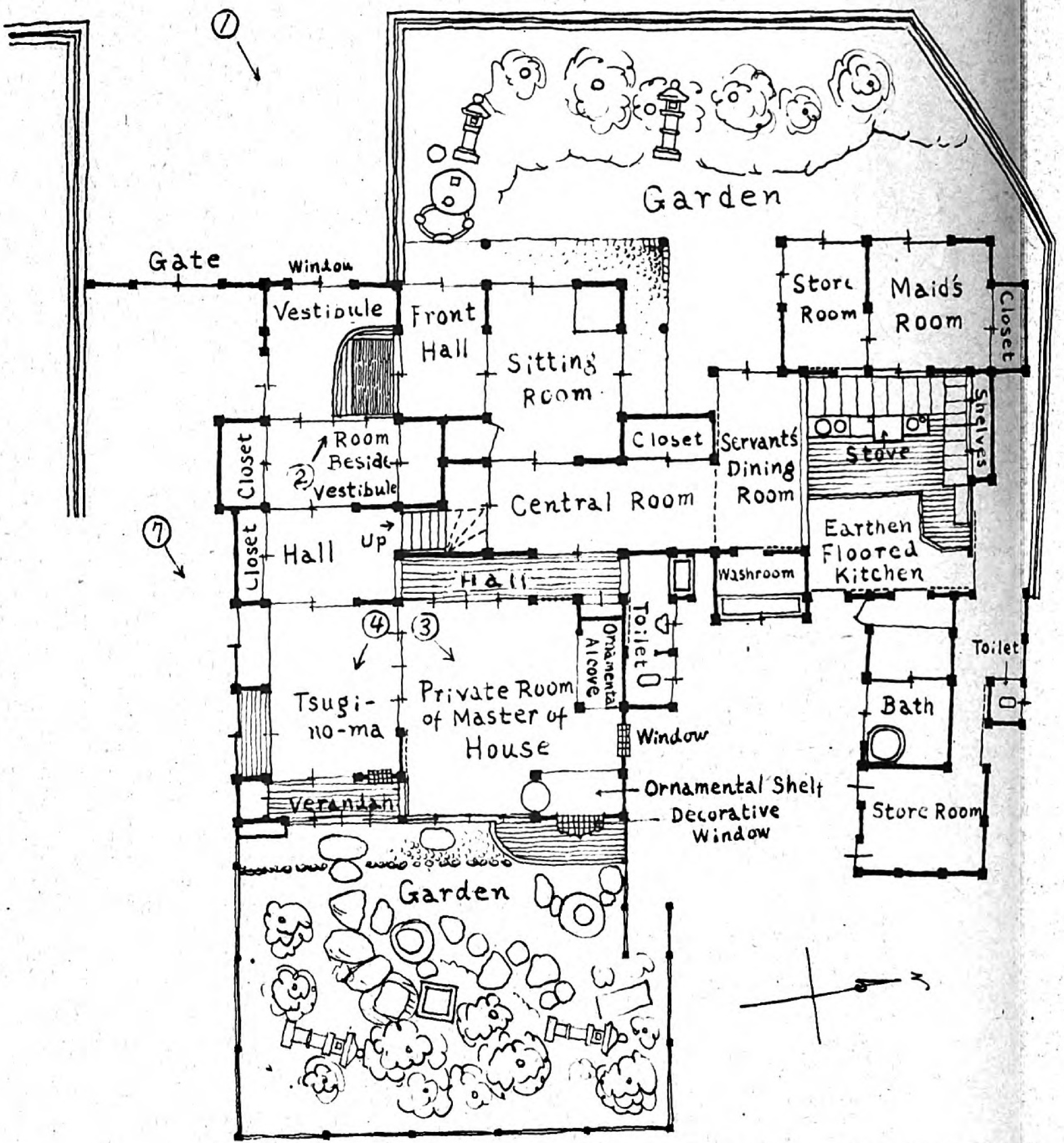
Part I. Japanese Houses

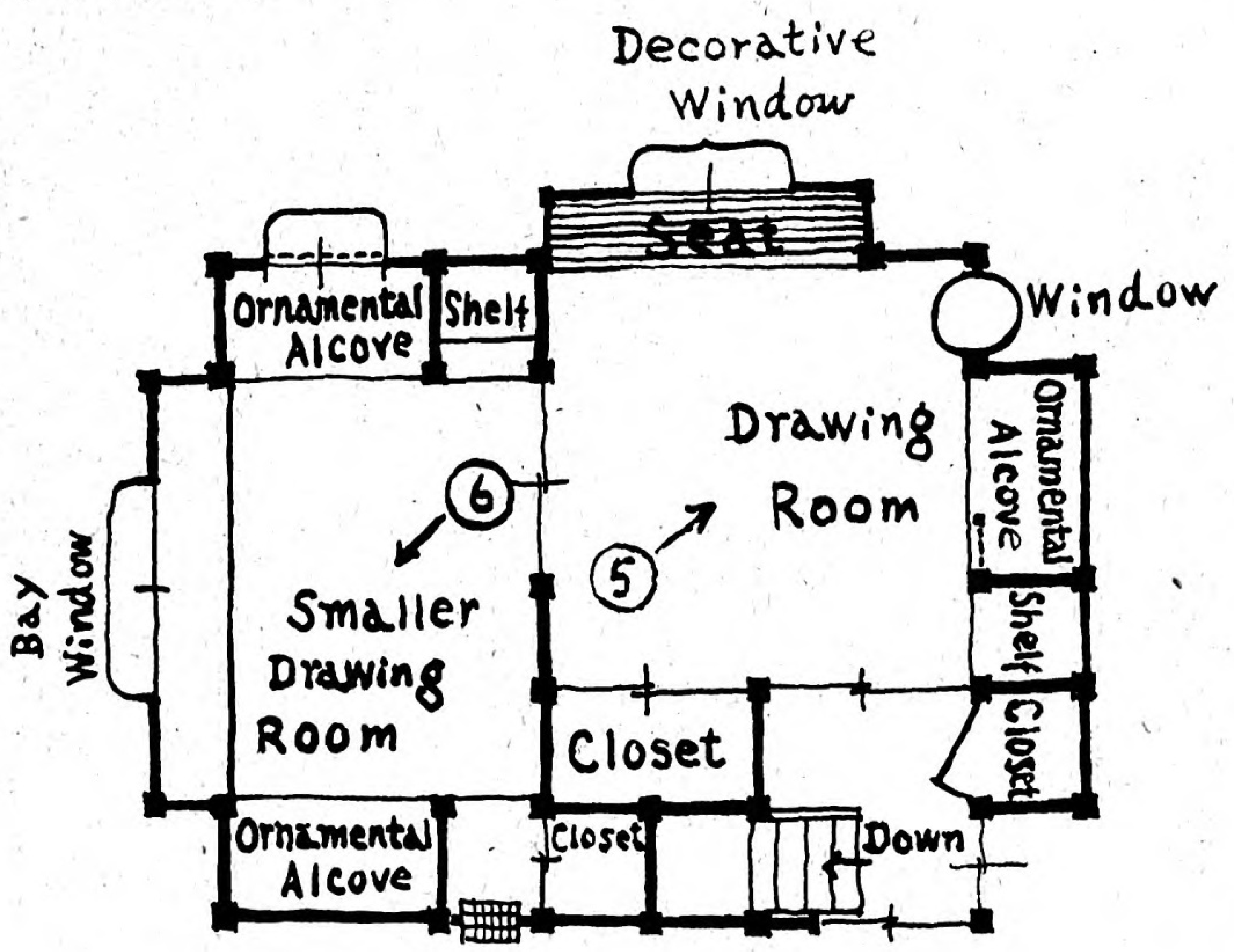
We are making steady progress in housing architecture, but still find it difficult to produce a style quite congenial to the new life of modern Japan. It is hoped, however, that the efforts of those engaged or interested in this line of work will bear fruit, and result in a type of house commensurate with the advanced life of new Japan.

Our present houses, both Japanese and so-called European, are too slavish to set form, owing on the one hand to the Western mode of life increasing among the people, the influence of which is felt in house construction nowadays, and on the other hand, to the force of old conventions in housing matters, which are still very strong in this country. I shall give here the genuine style of Japanese houses, indicative of free and pure Japanese spirit, unbiased by the present complications of life. Japanese houses of Western style shall also be cited.

First, I shall make a summary description, to give an idea of Japanese houses, and then proceed to show some photographs of typical Japanese houses.

The principal materials used in our house building are pine, cedar, cypress and bamboo. The walls are made of clay, sand and lime. With such materials, all of which are obtainable near at hand, the Japanese have learned by hard experience through long years to produce a fine and comfortable dwelling.

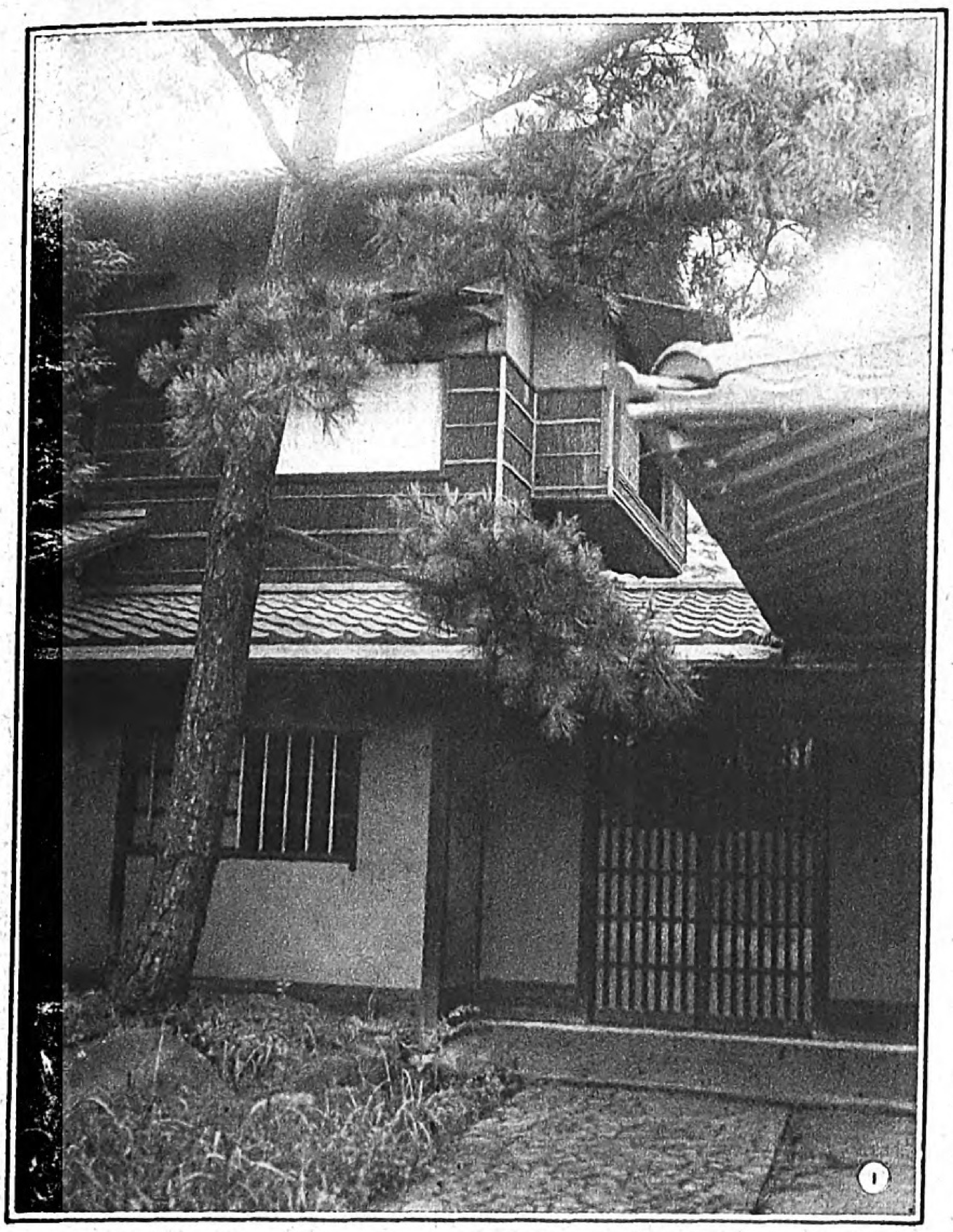

⑦
Garden
Gate
Window
Vestibule
Front Hall
Sitting Room
Store Room
Maid's Room
Closet
Shelves
Stove
Closet
Room Beside Vestibule
②
Servants' Dining Room
Central Room
⑦
Closet
Hall
Up
Hall
Washroom
Earthen Floored Kitchen
Toilet
④
③
Ornamental Alcove
Toilet
Tsugi-no-ma
Private Room of Master of House
Window
Bath
Ornamental Shelf
Decorative Window
Store Room
Verandah
Garden


Decorative Window
Seat
Window
Ornamental Alcove
Shelf
Drawing Room
Ornamental Alcove
⑥
⑤
Bay Window
Smaller Drawing Room
Shelf
Closet
Closet
Ornamental Alcove
Closet
Down

Floor Plan (Above) and Second Story Plan of Residence of Mr. Seishichi Shikata. The Kitchen is Larger Than Usual in Middle Class Houses and the Preservation in a Modern House of Such a Kitchen and Wash Room is Seldom Seen.

The feature of our building is the joining together of vertical posts and horizontal frame work by means of carpentry. The posts, which are set up vertically on the foundation, which consists of natural stones, are joined to the beams and other parts of the frame work by skilful carpentry without the aid of rivets or nails. The square skeletons thus prepared are clothed with clay walls, with openings for windows, doors, etc. In former days, it was the pride of architects that they could make the skeletons without using any metal. Lately, however, in order to prevent disjunction of the frames in time of great earthquakes, the use of metallic work to strengthen the joining is required by police regulations, and thus one of the characteristics of the old Japanese architecture is sacrificed before utilitarianism. Another feature of our houses is that they are devised for protection against the heat of summer rather than to keep out the cold of winter, except in some parts of nothern Japan.

The floor is constructed one or two feet above the ground, and most of the rooms are covered with

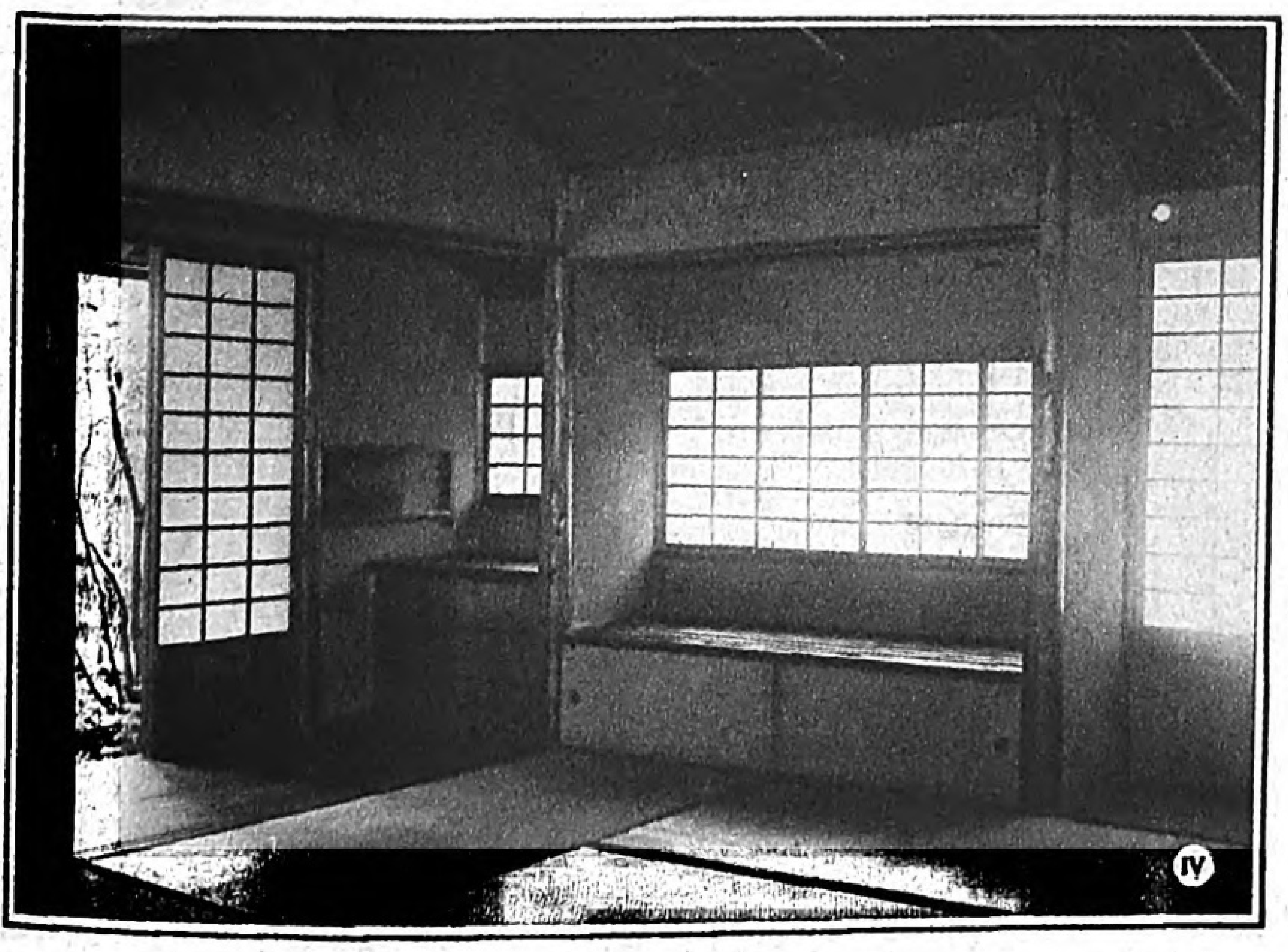


"tatami, thick mats. One sits on a cushion placed on the "tatami," and it is the peculiarity of "tatami" rooms that one and the same room may serve as sitting room, dining room, drawing room, and a bed room. The passages, corridors, halls, verandahs, kitchens, and lavatories are floored with board bare of "tatami." In most of the principal rooms is found a "tokonoma," with an ornamental tier of shelves beside it. This "tokonoma" corresponds to the mantelpiece in a western house and all the ornaments of the room are centered there. On the wall of the "tokonoma" hang pictures, or poems, maxims, and famous phrases in the hand-writing of illustrious scholars, statesmen, priests, etc.

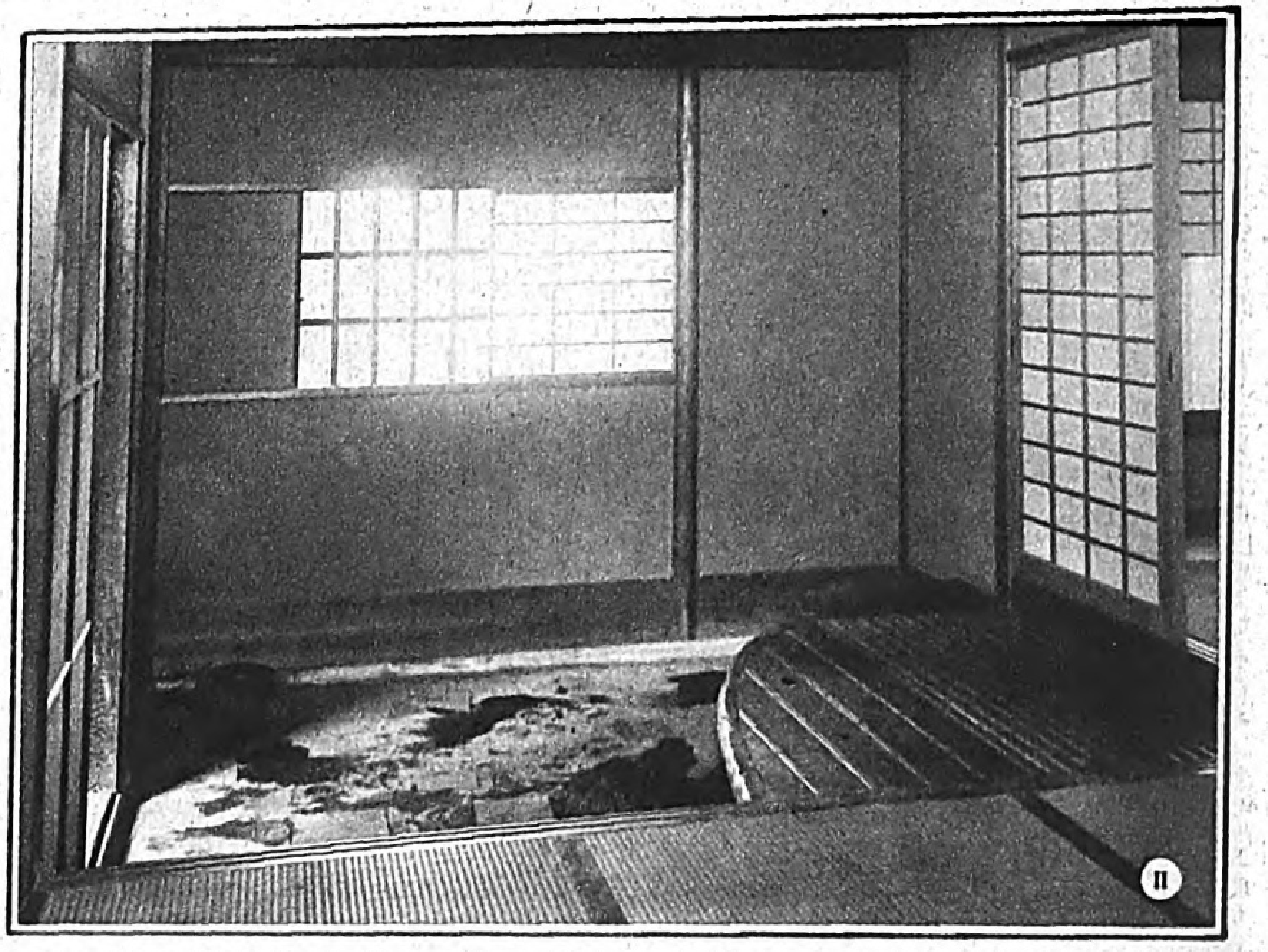
In front of such hangings are usually found flowers arranged in vases, and various other ornamental objects. The "tokonoma" is entirely for ornamental purposes, and there are scores of established forms.

In most cases the rooms are divided from one another by "fusuma," which are sliding doors covered with layers of paper. "Shoji," which are also paper sliding doors, are the most characteristic of all Japanese house fittings. They admit of light, but are not transparent, and are therefore largely used for shutting windows and openings. There are one, two and sometimes three grooves on the heads and sills, and in these grooves are set the "fusuma" or "shoji," so that they can be slid to right and left freely. By removing the "fusuma," adjoining rooms can be made into one big room at any time. "Shoji" are more often used for shutting rooms against the open air, rather than for dividing rooms.

The skeleton of a "shoji" is made of slender pieces of wood, over which is pasted a single layer of thin pure Japanese paper, which is translucent, and admits of the passage of air, while shutting out the cold and moisture. Lately, however, glass doors are largely employed where in former years "shoji" were exclusively used, but when the merits of paper doors are fully recognized, glass doors will gradually be replaced by the old "shoji" to a considerable extent. In summer time, in order to obtain better ventilation, bamboo screens are used in place of "shoji."

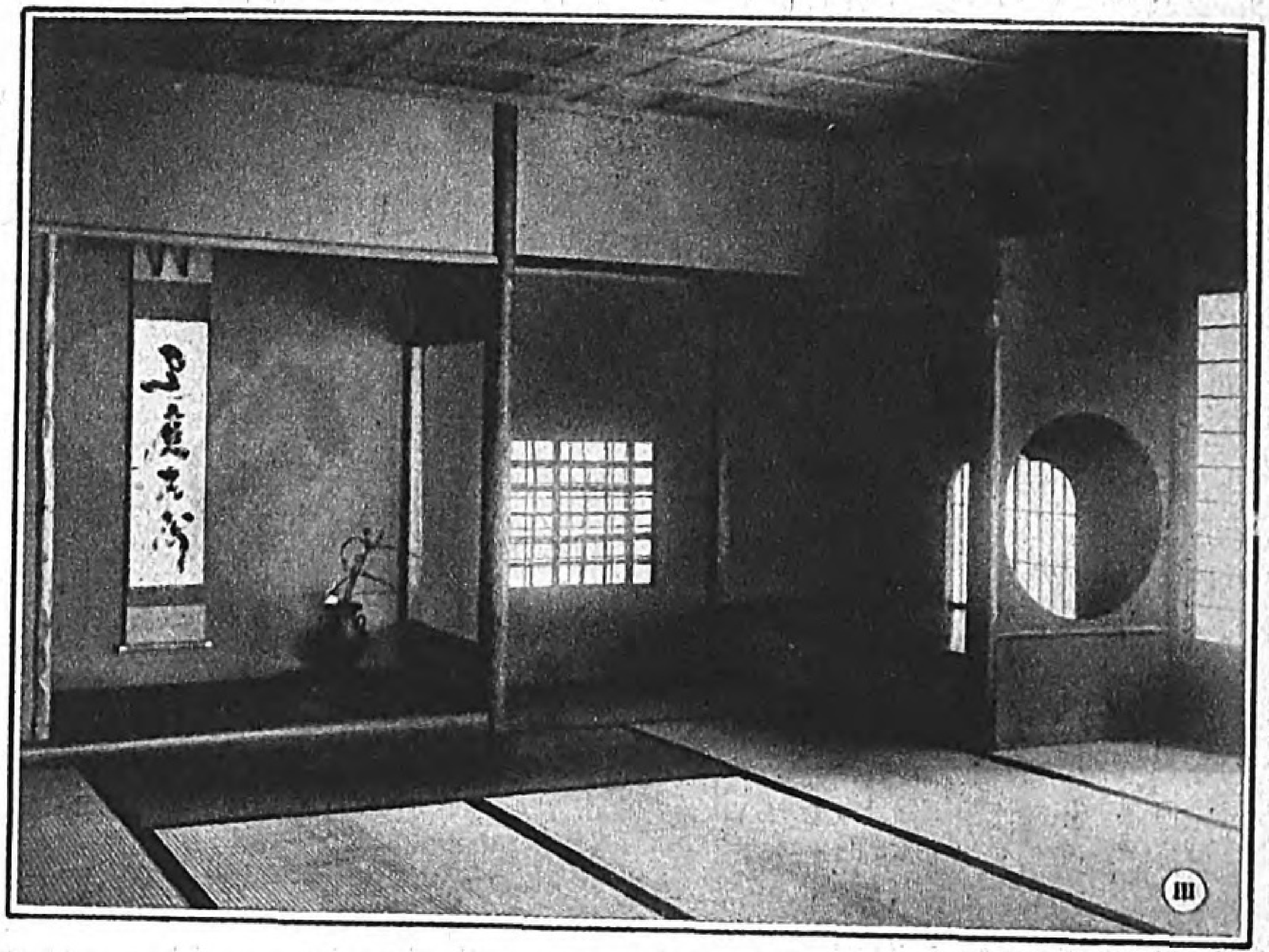


As partitions of rooms, "shoji" are used only where lighting is required, while in other cases "fusuma" are used exclusively. The frames of "fusuma" are similar to those of "shoji." In "fusuma," many layers of paper are pasted on both sides of the frames, while in "shoji" the layer is sigle and on one side only. In many cases, on "fusuma" are painted or printed flowers, birds or animals.



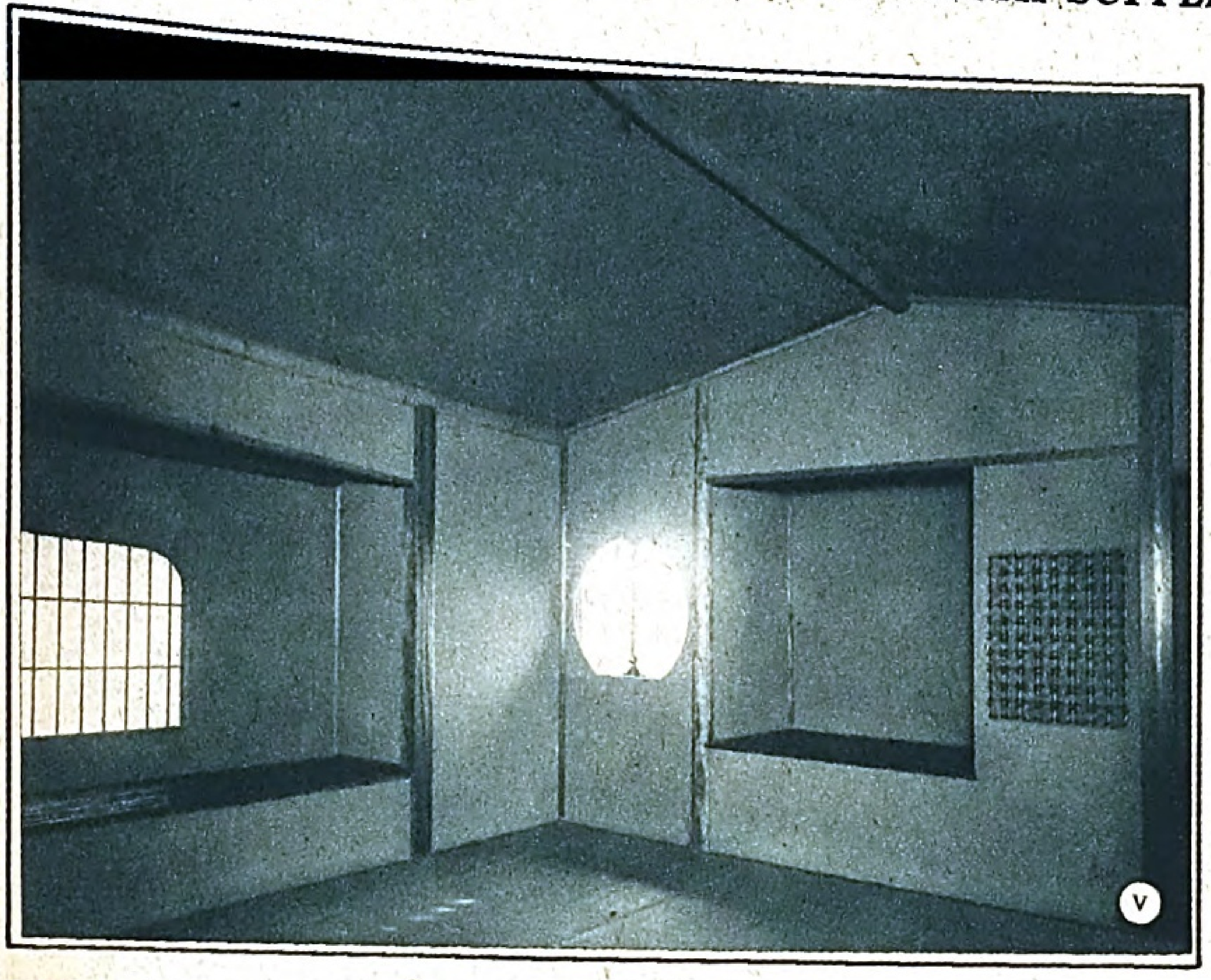
At night openings are shut by sliding doors of thin boards outside the "shoji." During the day, these doors are kept in a box at one side of the opening, and at night or when the day is stormy, they are one by one taken out of the box along a groove, and pulled across the opening. Lately glass doors have come to be largely used in place of board doors.

In Japanese houses the windows and openings are quite free. They are very wide, indeed one whole side, and often two or three sides, of the house are opened. The air is particularly damp in this country, and therefore houses require to be specially well ventilated. When the "shoji" are removed, the whole side of the house being open, there is nothing to stand between the inside and outside of the house, and the rooms and the garden make a perfect whole. This feature has lately been largely taken into Western architecture, probably after the Japanese style. In Japanese architecture, the windows serve the purpose not only of ventilating, lighting and giving views, but also as ornaments. Fancy windows of quaint shapes and of various sizes are opened in the walls. Their height is also at variance, some being on the level of the floor, while others are about six feet above the floor. They are opened at any convenient place in the wall. Where it is low, the air coming in at the window is constantly moving over the surface of the "tatami," and the green leaves of trees and grass seen through the window serve as the ornaments of the room.



In order to give them ornamental value, the windows are cut in the shapes of crescents, gourds, fans, and other objects. They are often decorated most gracefully with lattice of slender bamboos or sticks.

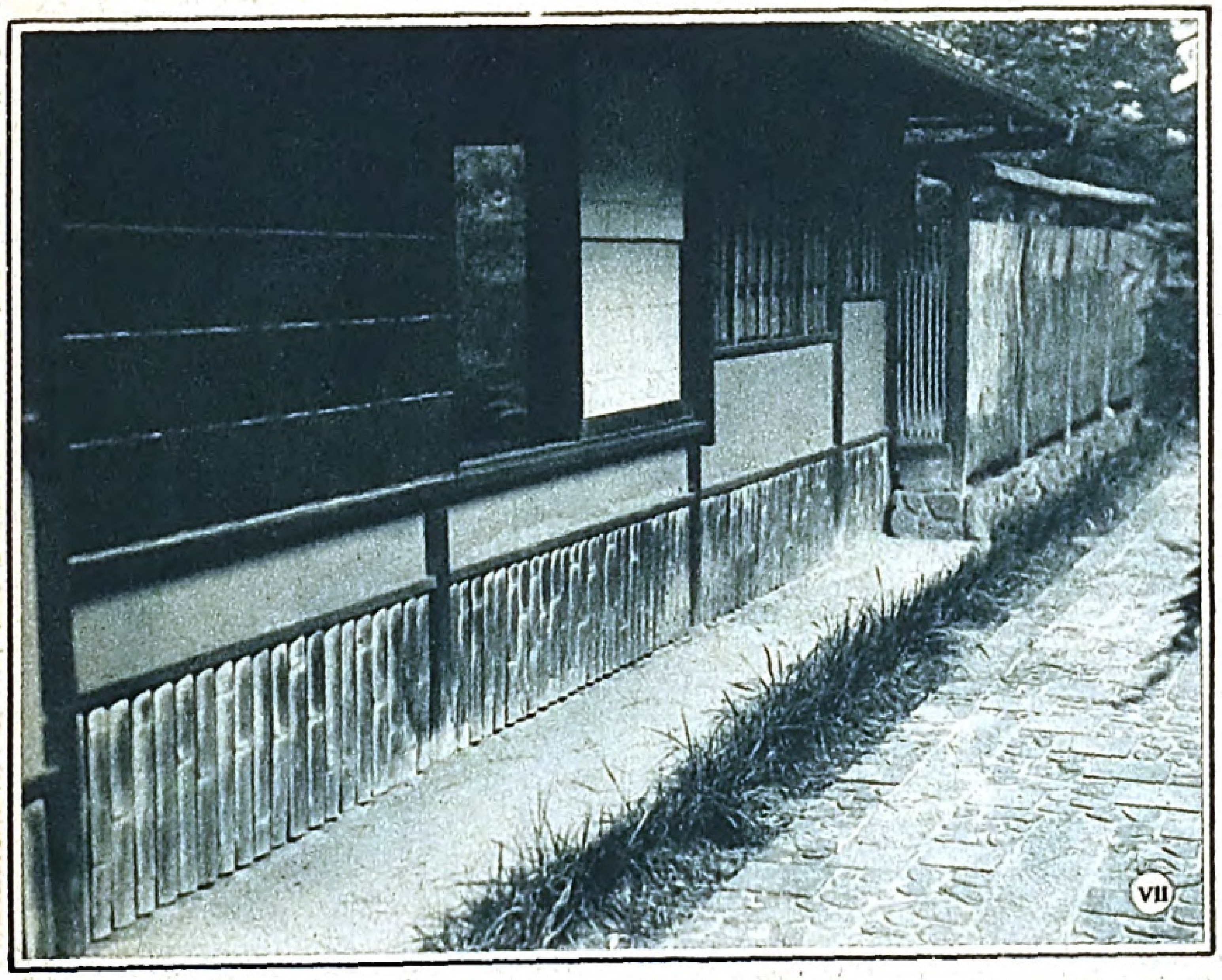
There are many instances in Europe of all-wood houses, but in



Japanese houses, clay walls play an important part. The inside of the wall is a work of bamboo sticks tied up with straw ropes, and this is thickly coated with clay, with an outer coat of fine sand or other materials. The walls are in many instances yellowish brown. For ornamental walls, metallic dust of gold, silver, white, black, red, green, etc. and powdered shells mixed with sand or clay are coated over all to give it grace. The basic color of a Japanese house is produced by the original colors of the wood and green "tatami," and such other colors as will harmonize with these are chosen for varoius purposes.

I believe my readers have now acquired a general idea of a Japanese house. As I know of a pure and typical Japanese house in Osaka, I here give its plan, and some photographs.

This house belongs to Mr. Seishichi Shikata, of Osaka. It was planned by a skilled master carpenter and the late Mr. Shikata, father of the present owner of the house. He was no professional architect, but was possessed of rare architectural talent unsurpassed by experts. The floor area of the house is 48 *tsubo* (one *tsubo* is about 4 square yards) in the first story and 11.5 *tsubo* in the second story.

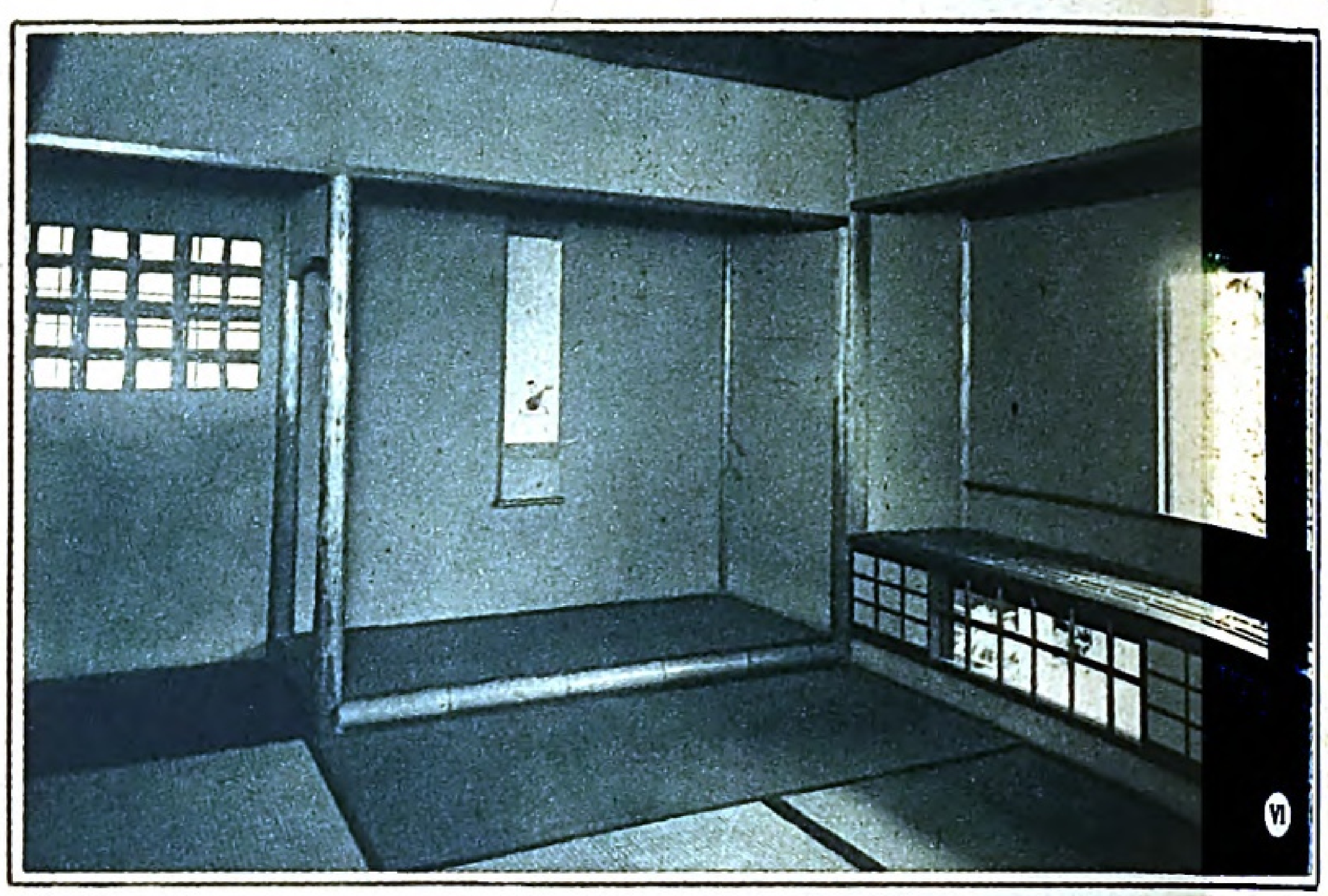


Photograph I shows the front of the house seen from the point marked ① in the plan. You will see a pine tree in front, which by happy harmony with the building adds a good deal of grace to the general effect. The clay walls, which disclose the posts of the building at fixed intervals, are yellowish brown. They are protected from the weather by cedar bark and pieces of board burned black, which are the coverings of the wall. Pieces of bamboo are nailed to these coverings to fix them in their positions. This protection work produces a good harmony in the general aspect, and is very pretty. The walls in the second story are protected from the weather by a covering of cedar bark.

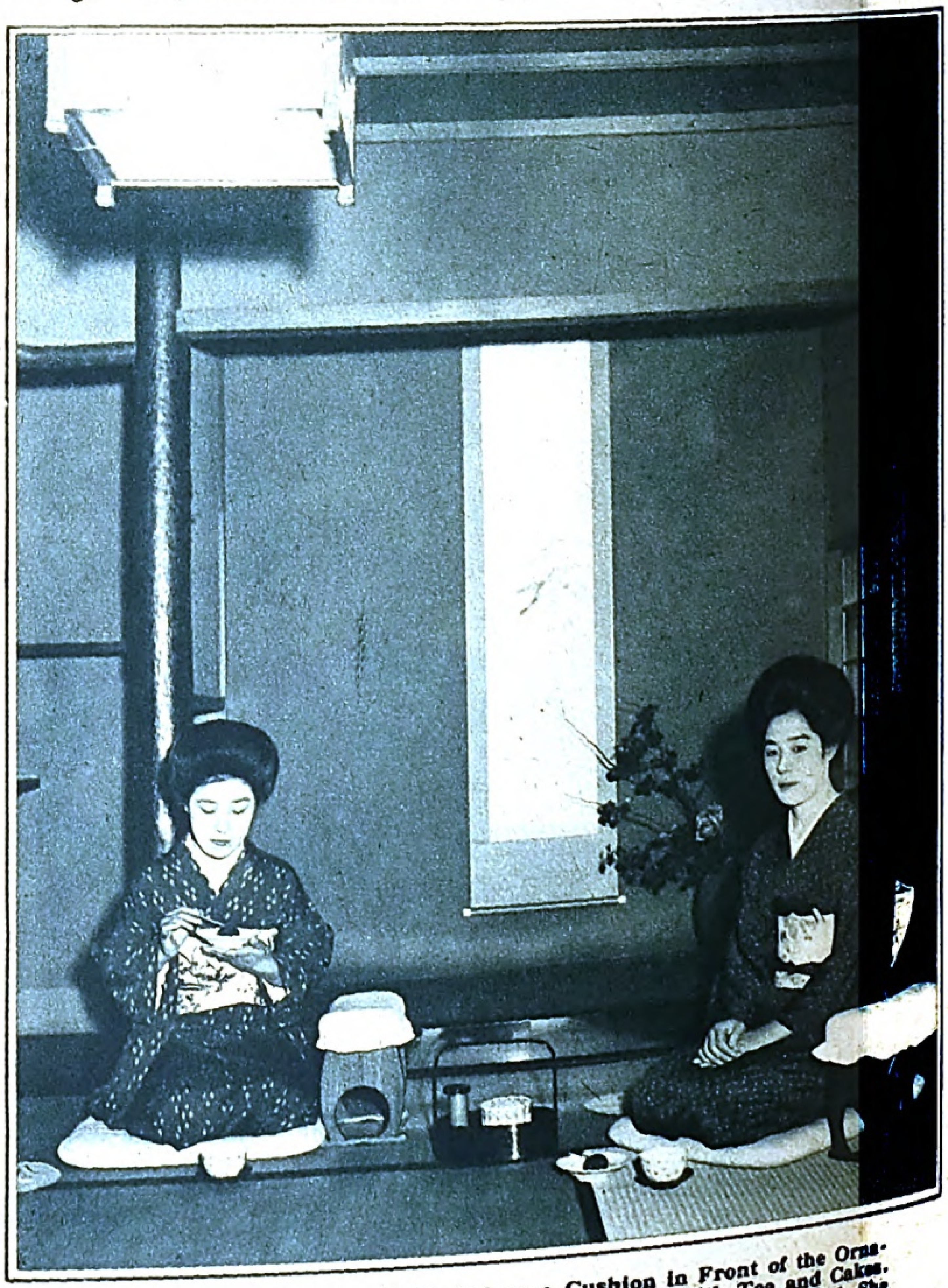
The extensive projection of the eaves and pent-roofs is for the protection of the building from rain, for its abundance of which Japan is noted. The enormous roof is covered with gray, unglazed and polished tiles, and the ends of the eaves and pent-roofs are protected with sheets of copper. In former days comely thatched roofs were quite common, but now they are met with only in country villages far from cities. The rain gutters at the extremity of the eaves are made either of big bamboos split in two, or copper plate made into a like form.

Passing through the gate, you come to the entrance of the house. Here you must take off your shoes. From the point marked ② in the plan extends the scene shown in Photograph II. This is the "genkan," a vestibule. The earth-floor, where you will leave your shoes, is covered with fine old tiles discovered from the ruins of some ancient temple, and with decorative tiles. At the further end of the "tatami" are seen two lines of grooves in the sill for the "shoji," which have now been removed especially for the occasion. After taking off your shoes, the first thing on which you set your feet is the ornamental board-floor of bamboos, sticks and boards. To the left is the entrance to the house. The front is lighted by a small ornamental window with "shoji" attached.

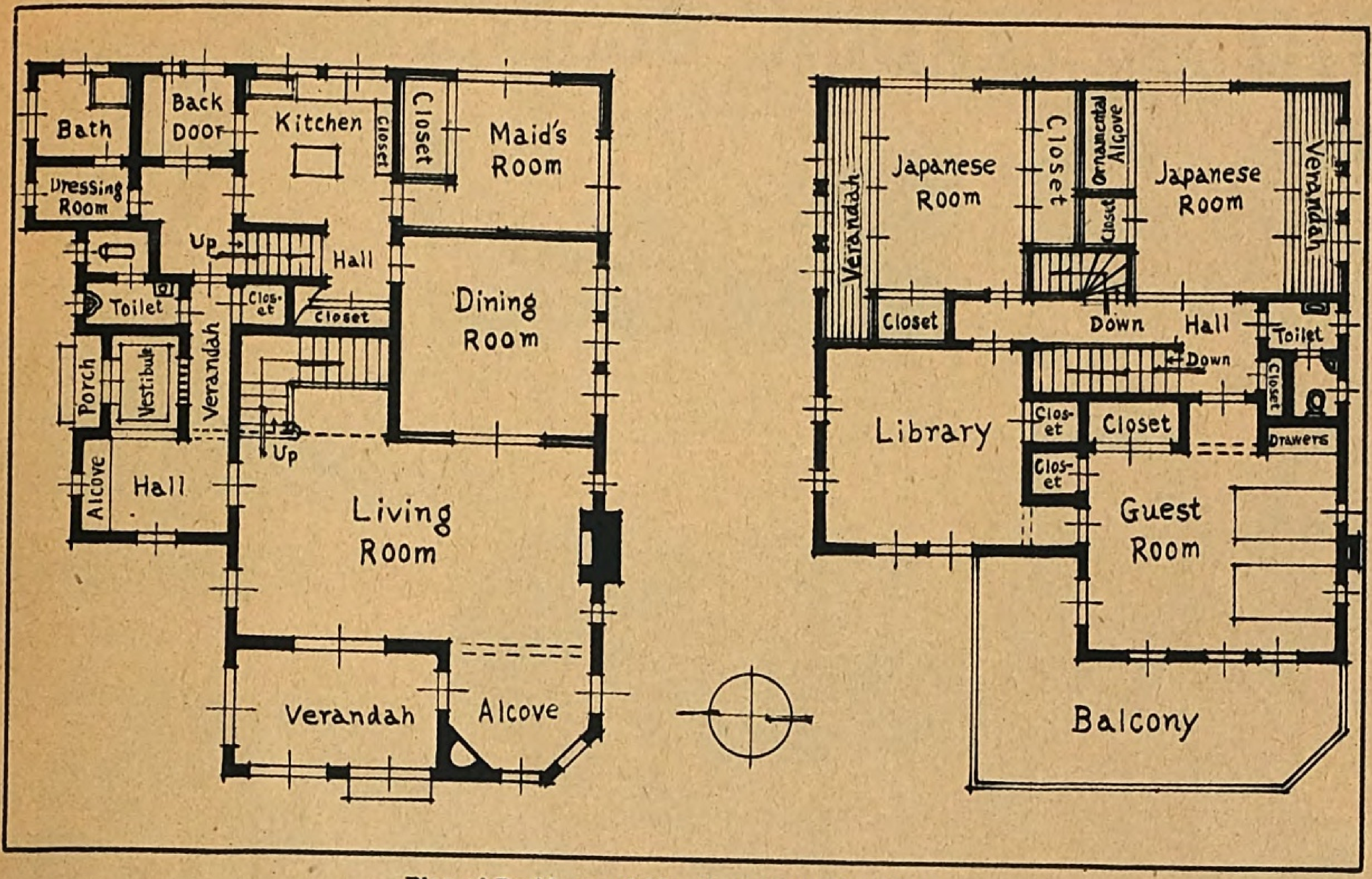
Photograph III shows the first important room in the first story of the house. This is the private room of the master of the house. Only the most intimate friends are shown into this room. On the front wall of the "tokonoma" hangs a scroll on which is a poem written by a famous priest. In the vase are some flowers arranged most gracefully. The small opening on the right is an elaborate lattice work, outside of which is hung a tiny "shoji." At the right is a "shoin," originally a substitute for a reading desk, but now only an ornament. The window has now lost its original purpose furnishing light for the reading of books there, and is now an ornament of the room, and I think it is symbolical of the spiritual life of the meditating Japanese. Beyond the "shoin," though not visible in this picture, is another decorative window known as the "kwatomado." It is arched in the manner of the ornamental windows of temples. The room faces the garden, indeed the whole room is open to the garden. I omit all description of Japanese gardens, for which I leave you to studio year books and other publications.



Photograph IV shows the "tsuginoma," or next room. It is the second important room. It is often used as a private room by the mistress of the house. There are three windows of a proper size for the room, all with "shoji." To the left is a board floor, beyond which is the garden. This board floor is necessary to keep the room from the heat in summer, and from the direct touch of cold air in winter. The ceiling of this room slopes, though in most cases it is horizontal. Sticks or bamboos are set between the boards of the ceiling. Sometimes for the ceiling of the "tsuginoma," clay-coated



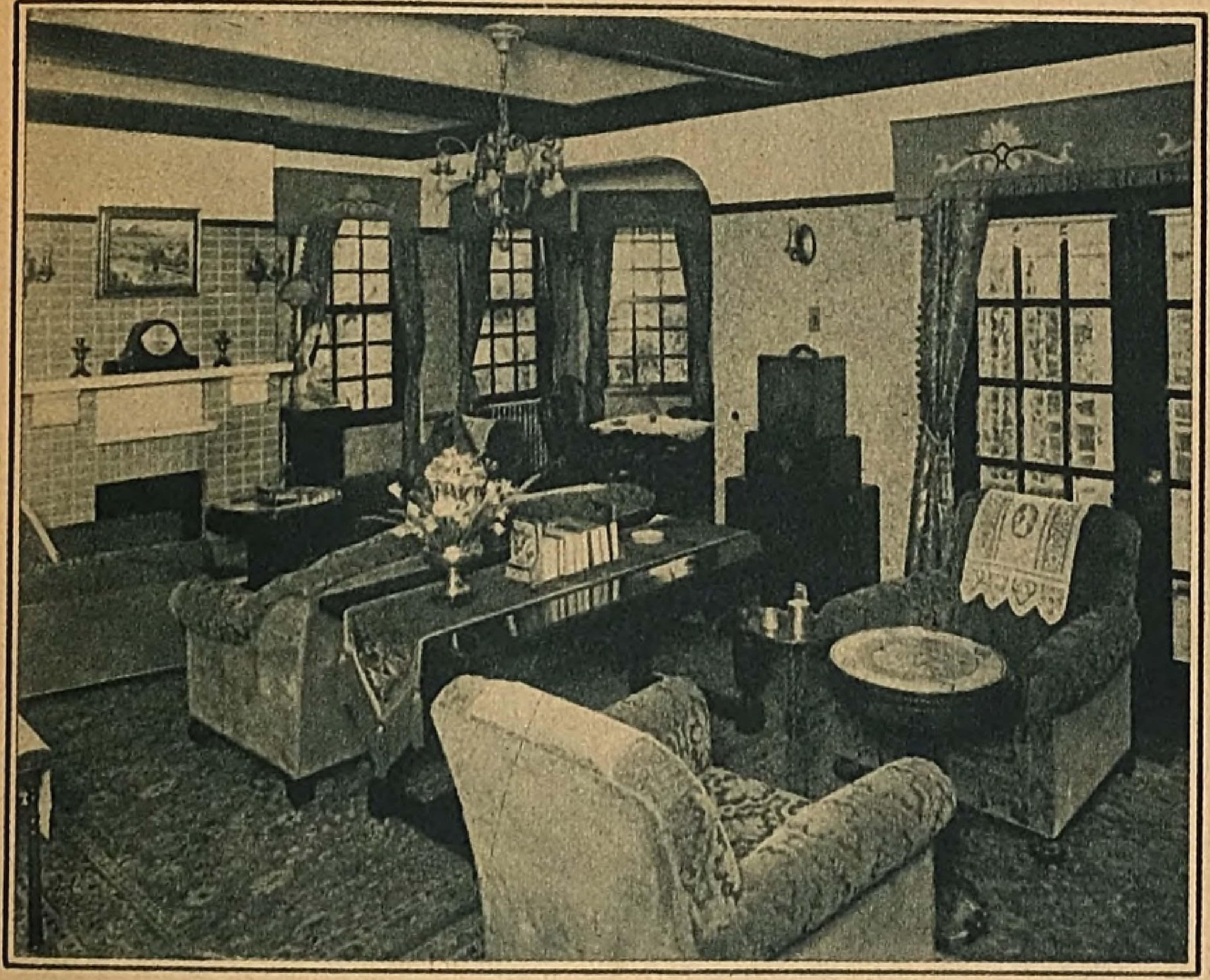
A Japanese Guest is Seated on a Cushion in Front of the Ornamental Alcove, Given an Arm Rest and Served with Tea and Cakes. The Hostess Sits Facing the Alcove in the Position from which She Has Been Driven by the Camera for This Picture.



Plan of Residence of Mr. Tameharu Munakata.
Left: Ground Floor. Right: Second Floor. (Plan by America-ya)

reeds are employed, giving a very primitive effect, which is particularly pleasing.

Let us now inspect the up-stairs. There are two rooms. Going up the stairs, we enter the drawing room, shown in Photograph V. This is a euphony of walls, posts and windows. Let us look at the ceiling. It slopes a little. It is not of boards, but a horizontal wall. It is coated with ferriferous sands, in which oxidization has produced an elegant color. It is of excellent workmanship. In order to make the iron oxide properly, special skill and experience are required, in order not to produce too strong or too weak a color.


The Living Room in the Japanese Western House Pictured Above

Some posts are round, while others are square, and the four corners of the ceiling are of bamboo work, the beam across the ceiling being of bamboo also. Indeed, this room consists of clay and wood, and no metal being used, the general effect is soft, quiet and neat. Chairs are not out of place in this room. When used, they should be put on the left side near the window.

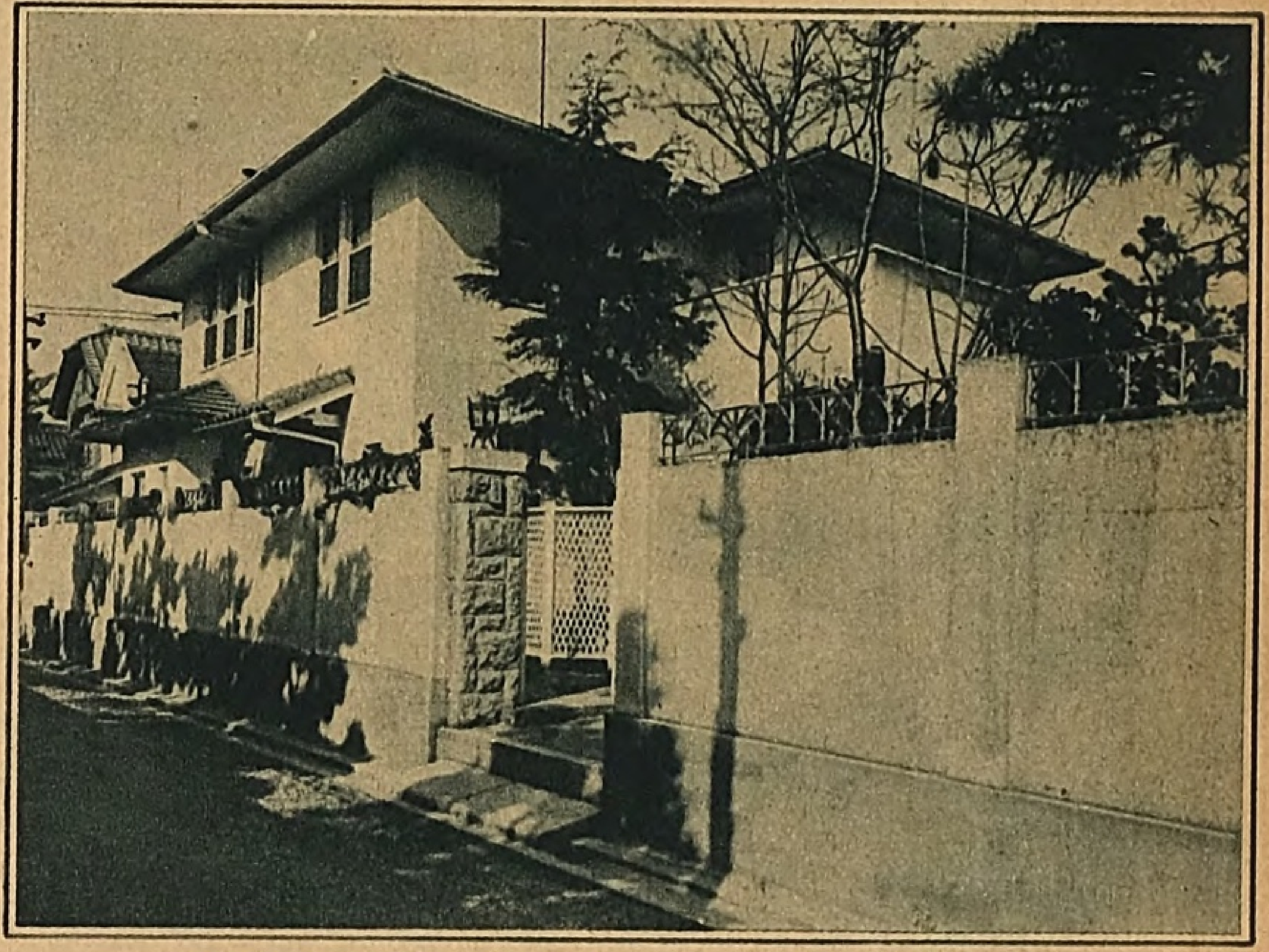
We then proceed to the next room, shown in Photograph VI. This is a drawing room pure and simple, just as is the room in Photograph V. As shown in the plan, there are two "tokonoma" facing each other. At the first glance one is struck with the boldness of the design. The low window on the right serves the double purpose of ventilation and showing part of the garden.

There are some other rooms shown in the plan of this house, but let us leave them for another occasion, and get out and examine the house from outside. Photograph VII shows the house as seen from the point marked ⑦ in the plan. It will be seen from this picture how sliding doors of boards are shut outside the white "shoji." On the floor are arranged bamboo sticks. This is for preventing moisture; the air freely passes through the crevices between the sticks, and the vapour coming up from the earth is let out through them.

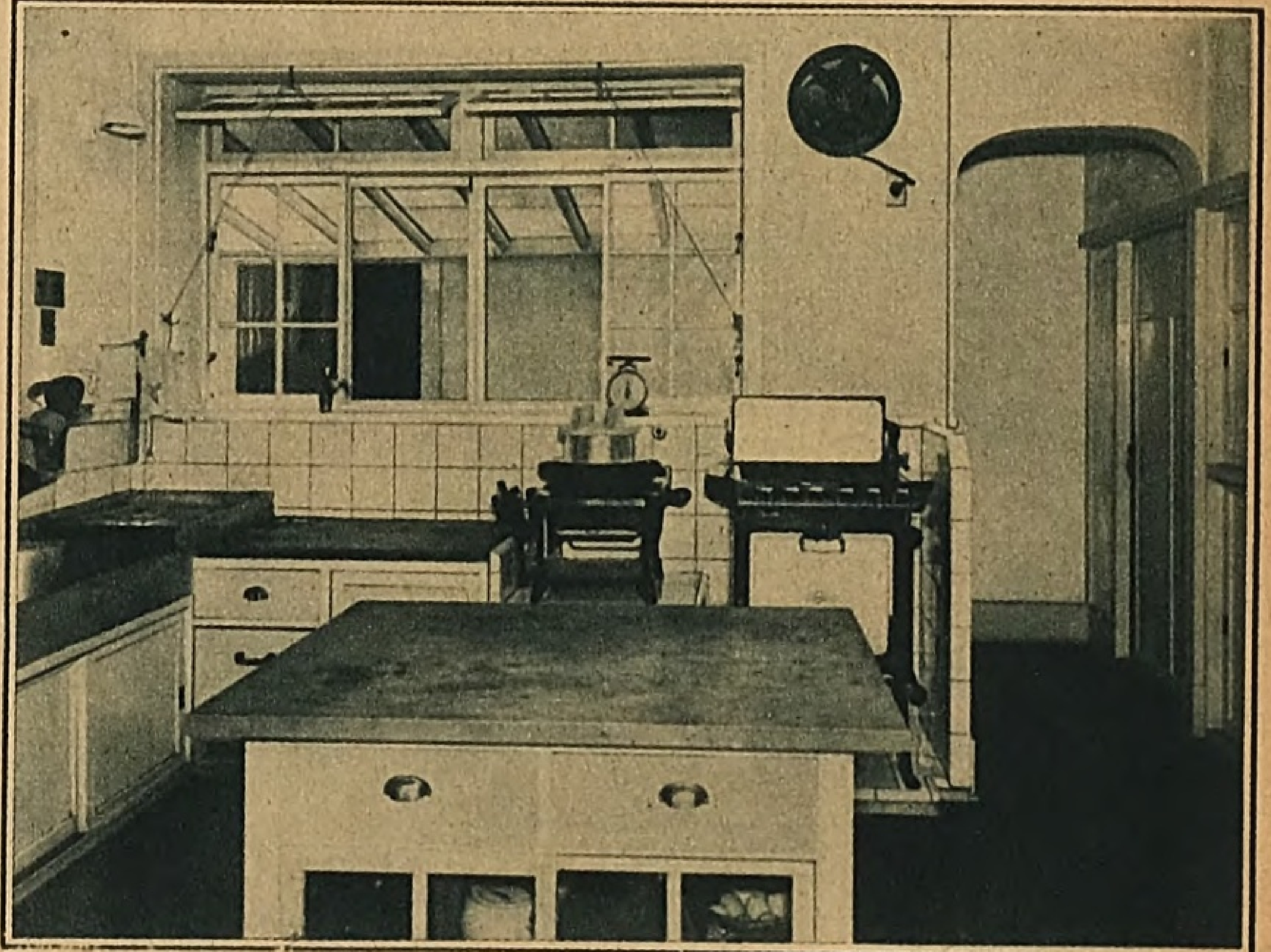
In Japanese architecture, the wood is used in its original color and never painted, and not seldom the logs are used as they are without even the bark being taken off. Worm-eaten wood is often put to some special use, if the figures made by the worms are pretty. Only the posts and boards of the "tokonoma," the wood at the part of the "tokonoma" bordering the "tatami," and the boards of the ornamental tier shelves, are sometimes painted with lacquer. In other places the wood is polished with a cloth several times every day so that in time it shines as if it has been varnished. The wood is used in its original color, and harmony is sought in the different shades of vairous kinds of wood.

Part II.
Western Houses

I next give a picture of a Japanese house in a Western style. This is also a dwelling of middle class people. It cost about 12,000 yen. In a Japanese house a single post will sometimes cost several hundred yen, and therefore two houses of apparently the same size differ widely in cost according to the materials used. To estimate exactly the cost from outward appearances is very difficult. For houses in the Western style, to estimate the cost is much easier.


The Sort of Western Style House Now Being Built in Large Numbers in Japan

Lately all styles of European and American architecture have been brought into this country freely, and any style of the West can be seen here. The pictures shown here illustrate one of the best Japanised Western styles. One glance at the plan explains everything. As shown in the picture, it is customary in Japan to preserve one or two rooms in Japanese style for the exclusive use of older people, children and lady guests. The house in the pictures belongs to Mr. Tameharu Munakata and was designed by the America-ya.


The Modern Kitchen in the Japanese Western House Pictured Above

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GREAT KYOTO AND LEADING BUSINESSMEN

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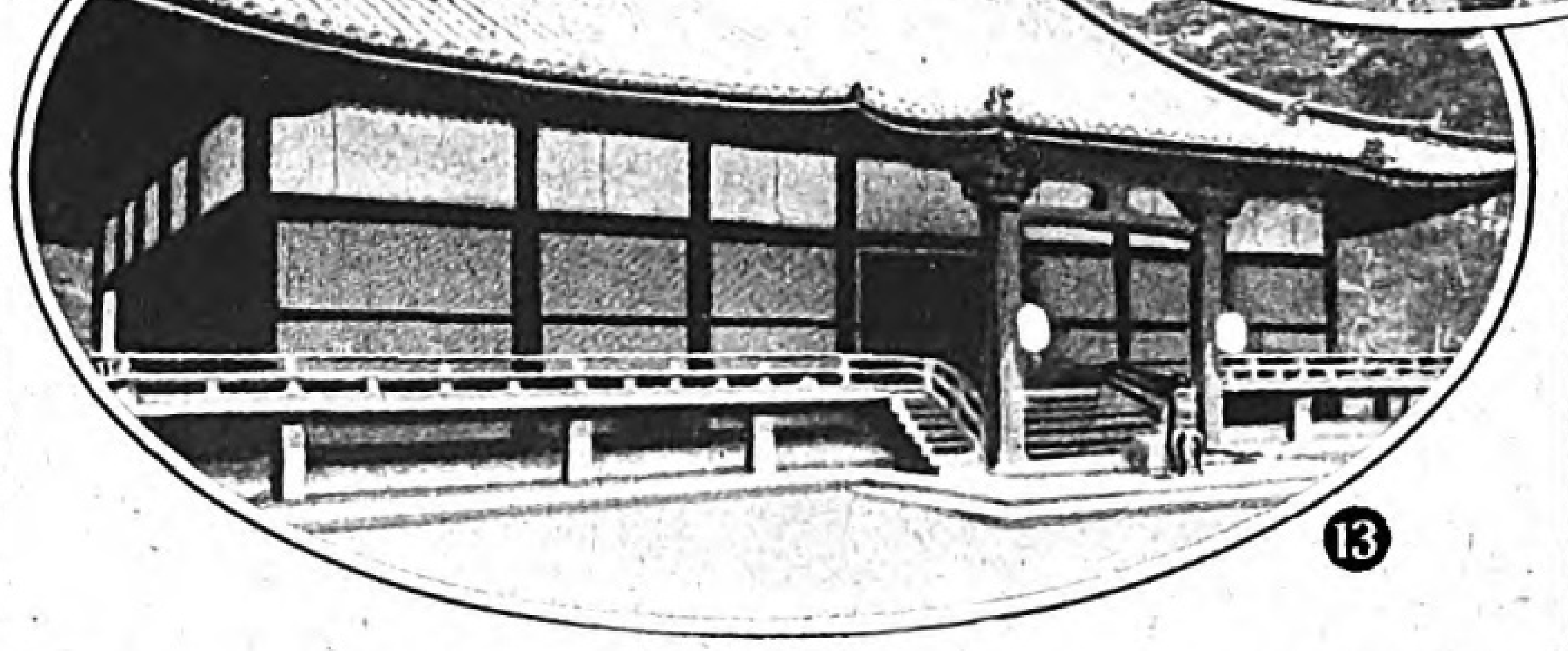
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BIRTH OF GREATER KYOTO

THE SIGHTSEEING CITY

Having been the capital of Japan for more than one thousand years, Kyoto is rich in noted places. It is also blessed with natural beauties. These two qualities have built up the international fame of Kyoto as a sightseeing town.

Greater Kyoto, which was incorporated on April 1, 1931, is a large city with an area of about 300 square kilometres and a population of 950,000. One city and 26 towns and villages were annexed, but all these had long been known not so much as suburbs of Kyoto as parts of Kyoto itself. For instance, Yamashina and Daigo on the east, Arashiyama, Saga and Omuro on the west, Eizan on the north-east, Atago and Takao on the north-west and Fushimi, Momoyama, Toba and Fukakusa on the south—all these had been counted among the famous sights and views of Kyoto.

The recent enlargement of the city was due to many different reasons relating to future development, but the one most important aim was the completion of a sightseeing city. Indeed all of the places of scenic beauty and historic interest and all the shrines and temples of the vicinity were brought within the limits of Greater Kyoto.

In May last year the municipal office newly established a sightseeing section, which has been endeavouring to attract foreign as well as Japanese tourists and to increase the sightseeing facilities. As one of its enterprises, a tourist bureau has been established by the city office in front of Kyoto Station, and sightseers are helped in many ways, such as in the making of itineraries, guidance, explanation of famous places, etc.

MR. SHINSHICHI IIDA

President of Takashimaya

An old man of over seventy, Mr. Shinshichi Iida presides over the affairs of the Takashimaya Department Store with as much energy as if he were a young man. He is the leading figure in Kyoto economic circles, being the president of Takashimaya Iida and Co., the Takashimaya Co., Ltd., the Takashimaya Iida Co., Ltd., and the Kyoto Textiles Co., Ltd. He is also an adviser to the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

For a long time past he has been engaged in the sale of dry goods and cotton goods and now he is exporting embroidered goods and printed mousseline through the Takashimaya Iida Co., Ltd. His efforts in promoting the textile industry and increasing the reputation of the fabrics of our country have been so great that Nishijin brocade is said to owe its world-wide fame to him.

MR. HIROSHI TANAKA

President of Kyoto Electric Light Co., Ltd.

Mr. Tanaka is such a prudent, reticent and yet amiable gentleman that he is loved by all. What he does in the economic world is reliable, and he has rendered great services to the electric enterprises of our country. At present he is president of the Japan Electric Association and the Kyoto Electric Light Co., Ltd.

The Kyoto Electric Light Co., Ltd. has a capital of ¥52,000,000. It purchased the Wakasa Electric Co., Ltd. and the Tsuruga Electric Lights Co., Ltd. In 1929 it inherited the business of the Sanin Branch of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd. At present it has branches in Fukui, Otsu, Fushimi, Tsuruga, Wakasa and the San-in, and is supplying electricity to as many as four prefectures. The installed lights number 1,700,000 and the consumers 400,000. More than 30 power-houses generate 100,000 kilowatts of electricity. The foundations of the company are firm.

MR. SHOTARO SHIMOMURA

Proprietor of the Daimaru Department Store

Mr. Shotaro Shimomura is a young business man of forty in the prime of life. He studied at Waseda University and then made a trip to Europe and America, inspecting the business world there. Coming back to Japan, he reorganized the store and now is president of the Daimaru Department Store Co., Ltd. The Daimaru store was founded at Fushimi in the Kyoho Era, and during the more than two hundred years since, it has been dealing mainly in draperies.

Toward the end of the Meiji Era it took the form of a department store, and after many vicissitudes, it is now enjoying prosperity as one of the biggest department stores in Japan. Its head store is in Shinsaibashi-suji, Osaka, and it has branches at Shijo, Kyoto, and Sannomiya, Kobe.

MR. GENZO SHIMAZU

Japan's King of Inventors

As president of the Shimazu Works Co., Ltd., the Nippon Electric Cell Co., Ltd. and the Lead Power Paint Co., Ltd. Mr. G. Shimazu, the King of Japanese inventors, is always putting forth his best efforts to create something new for the benefit of society.

The Shimazu Works is manufacturing physical and chemical supplies for schools, specimens and models for use in natural history, roentgen apparatus for curative use, gear-couplings, and machines and tools for the rayon industry. The Nippon Electric Cell Co. is manufacturing storage batteries, and has 400 patents, of which more than fifty have been obtained in England, America, Germany, France, Italy and four other countries. The Lead Powder Paint Co. is manufacturing various kinds of paints, for which it has obtained patents in England, America, Germany, France, Italy, etc.

MR. EINOSUKE YOKOTA

Founder of the Japanese Filmdom

Mr. Yokota was the first man to introduce movies into Japan. In his twenty-fourth year he went over to France and bought cineto-cameras from the Pathe Co., thus opening the way into unknown regions for our country. At present he is one of the leading figures in our economic world, being the president of the Nippon Cinema Co., Ltd. and several other companies.

About 1920, when the import of foreign films increased rapidly he called together representatives of the five companies which then existed in Japan, and commenced the manufacture of home-made film.. Our film world has developed so greatly since then that now Japanese films are being exported to some extent. The Nippon Cinema Co., Ltd. is the biggest of its kind in Japan, having its head office in Tokyo and well-equipped studios in Kyoto and other cities. Home-made film is manufactured by the company.

MR. SEIJI ROKUSHIKA

Mr. Rokushika, an authority in stock circles, was born in Aichi prefecture. Coming to Kyoto in his boyhood, he entered the Kyoto Exchange and, by virtue of hard labour and rare ability, has attained the position he occupies today. He is now a "highest tax" member of the House of Peers, and a member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He is a man of self-sacrificing character and leaves nothing undone for the benifit of society. He is of opinion that Kyoto should develop not only as a sightseeing city but also as an economic city, and, in his social position, he may be said to be one of the most promising business men in Japan.

CENTRE OF BUDDHISM

All the head temples of the different Buddhist sects are in Kyoto.

HIGASHI-HONGANJI.—The head temple of the Otani branch of the Shin sect. In 1602 Iyeyasu Tokugawa divided the Shin sect in to two, and named this branch the Higashi-honganji in contrast with the Nishi-honganji. The temple is a place of historic interest and has many millions of believers both at home and abroad.

PHOTOS:
1. Kahei Doki, Mayor of Kyoto
2. Municipal Inquiry Office for Sight-Seeing
3. Shinshichi Iida
4. Hiroshi Tanaka
5. Shotaro Shimomura
6. Genzo Shimazu
7. Einosuke Yokota
8. Seiji Rokushika
9. Higashi-Honganji
10. Nishi-Honganji
11. Temple Garden, Daigoji
12. Myoshinji
13. Omuro Ninnaji

NISHI-HONGANJI.—Commonly called Nishi-honganji, but it is called in full the Honganji Temple of the Honganji branch of the Shin sect. It has ten thousand branch temples and ten million believers. Not to mention its colossal edifice, it is peerless in the number of its nationally protected buildings, such as the magnificent guest-chamber, which is the essence of the fine arts of the Momoyama period, the Hiunkaku, which was removed from the Jurakudai, etc. The accession ceremony of the 23rd Lord Abbot Kosho will be celebrated in April, 1932. The missions of the sect are found in China, the South Seas, Hawaii, the U. S., and so forth.

DAIGOJI.—The general head-temple of the Daigo branch of the Shingon sect, erected a thousand years ago. The abbot here is always a priest-prince. The temple was once destroyed by fire in a battle, but Abbot Gien reestablished it in about the year 1600 through the favour of Toyotomi-Hideyoshi. Ancient books and studies and sketches are stored in great numbers in the temple.

MYOSHINJI.—The head-temple of the Myoshinji branch of the Rinzai sect. Sekizan-kokushi erected it in answer to the Imperial prayer of the Emperor Hanazono. In the Onin era it was reduced to ashes in a war, but in 1473 it was reerected by Priest Sekko. It is famous for its grand edifice and pagoda.

NINNAJI AT OMURO.—Also called the Omuro Imperial Palace. It is the general head-temple of the Kogi-shingon sect. It has had a brilliant history of a thousand years since the Emperor Uda first erected it. There are many cherrytrees, for which the temple is noted in the grounds.

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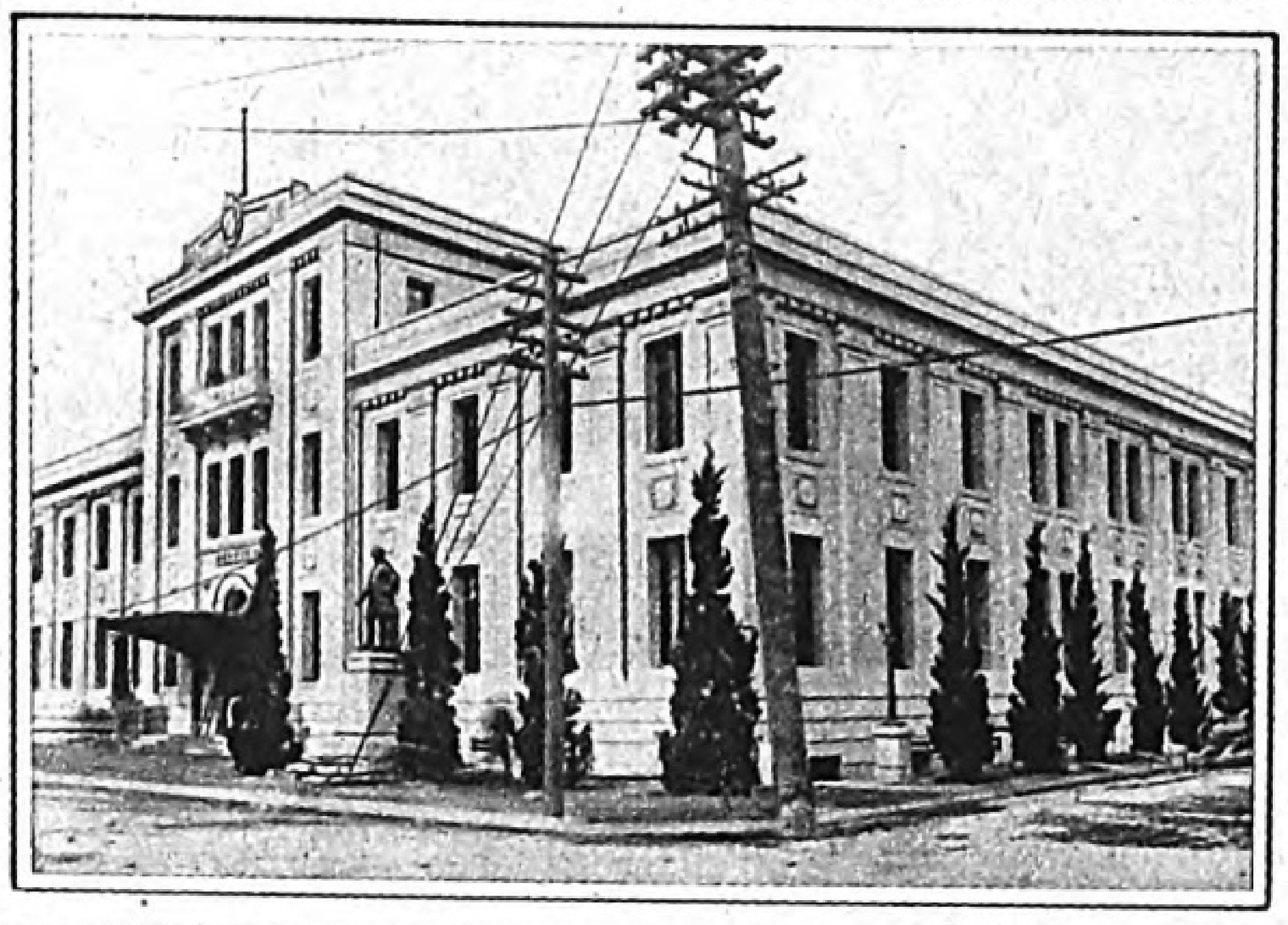

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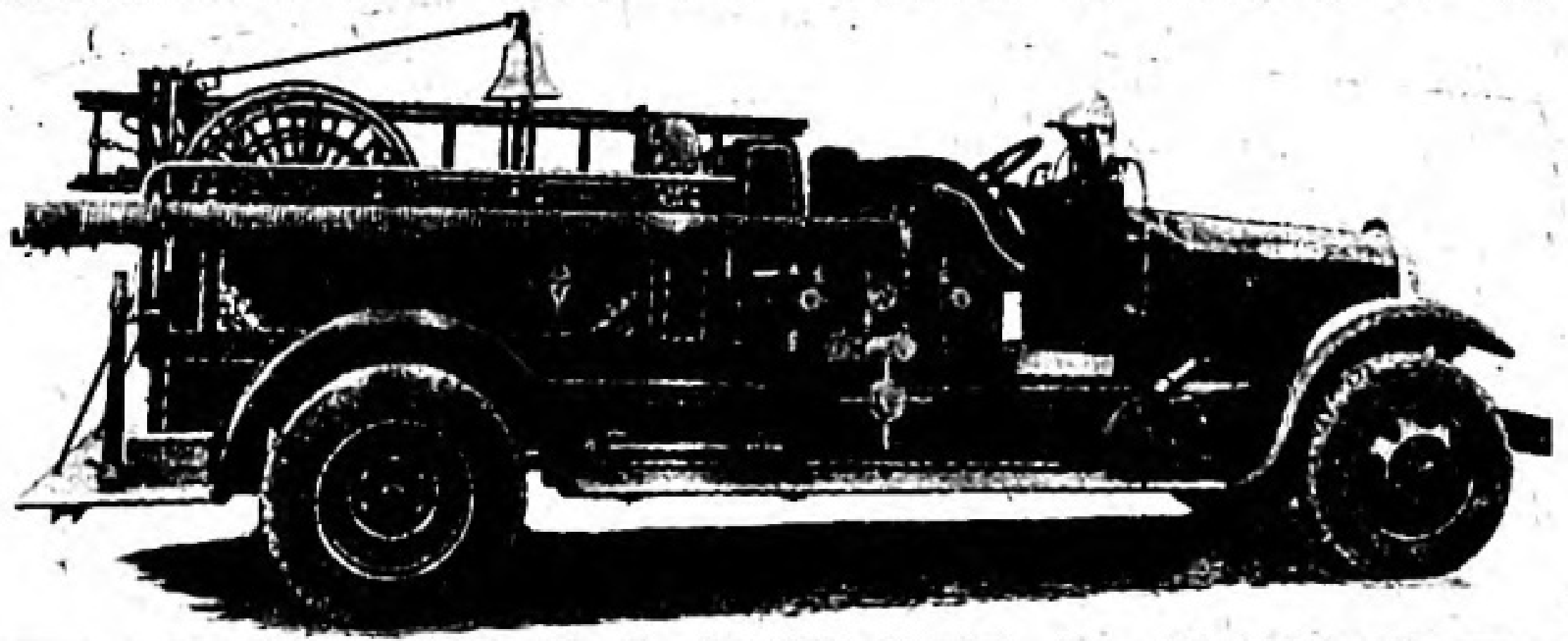

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Golf in Japan

NOT INTRODUCED TILL 1903, BUT FAST BECOMING THE RAGE

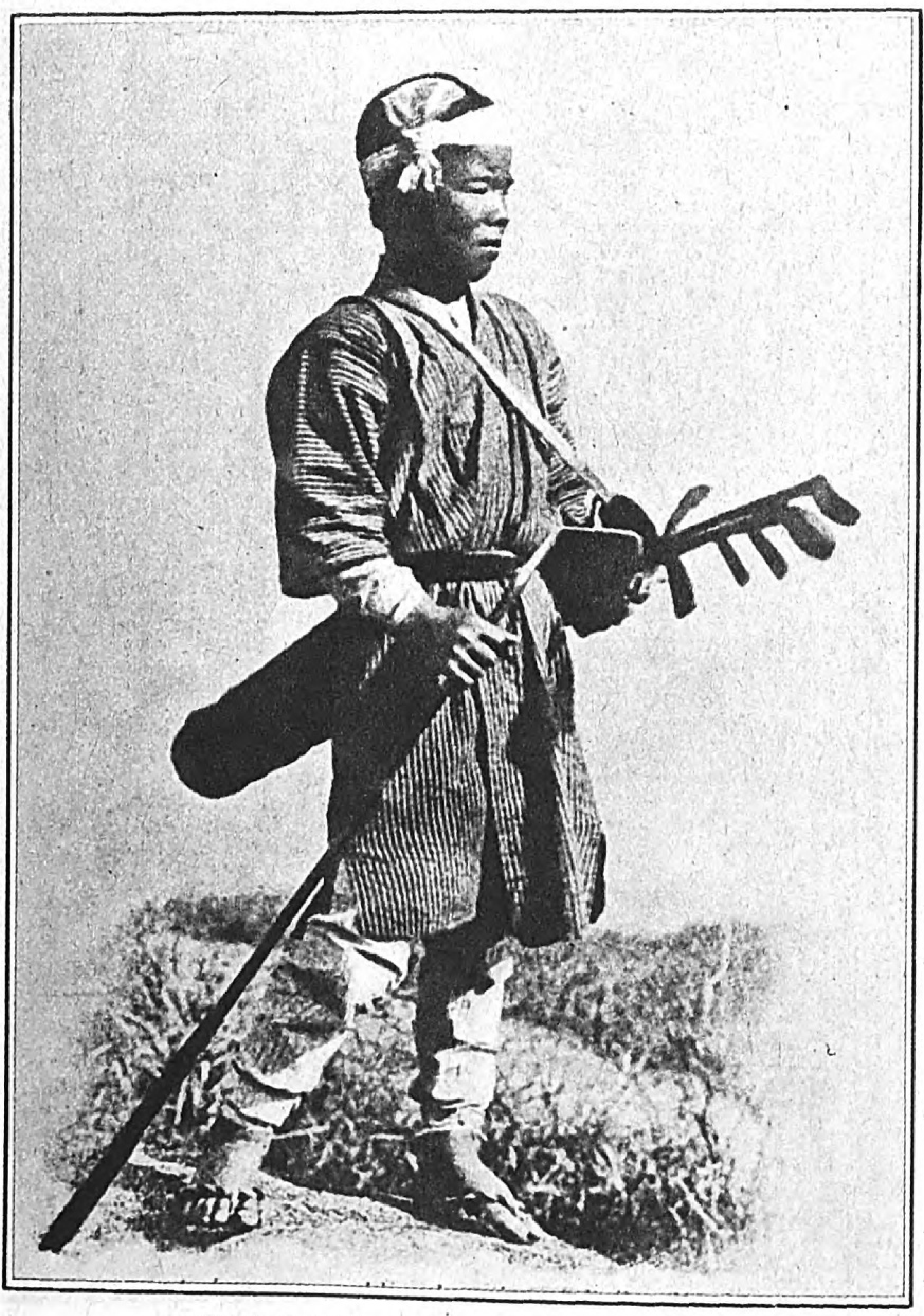
By Kan-ichi Nishimura

Mr. Arthur H. Groom, Builder of the First Golf Course in Japan, with Two "Modern" Japanese of His Day
(Reproduction Forbidden)

GOLF was first introduced into Japan, land of cherry-blossoms and kimono, by Arthur H. Groom, an Englishman, in May, 1903. A few years afterwards the Negishi Course, known to-day as the course of the Japan Race Club's Golfing Association, was laid out by Britains and Americans in Yokohama. The first golf course in Japan was constructed on the flat top of Mt. Rokko (3,000 feet above sea-level) near Kobe and was officially opened by Ichizo Hattori, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, the links being of Groom's own planning. To-day Mt. Rokko is noted as a summer and winter resort with good hotel accommodation and good approaches by way of driveway, cable line and airway. But at the time the links were constructed there were no villas or hotels. The place was wild and full of foxes, monkeys and other animals when Groom and his friends started the first golf tournament there. The Kobe Golf Club on Mt. Rokko has for members the wealthy people of Kobe and Osaka, foreigners constituting about half the number. Visitors introduced by a member are permitted to play.

It is said that there are about ten thousand golf players and about forty golf courses in Japan and her colonies, including some practice courses and some not fully completed, but there are not many championship courses. As Japan is an island country, visitors from America or Europe will find golf courses not only inland and on mountains but also at the sea-side, as are the Kawana twin courses near the Ito hot springs and the Zenibako Country Club course in Hokkaido. Most of the golf courses in Japan are open to foreign visitors, some being free and some requiring a member's introduction. Some golf courses have lodging accommodation and some only serve refreshments. All Japanese golf courses are pine-studded and command fine views. As is the case at some clubs in Germany, one of the features of certain Japanese golf clubs is the presence of village girls as caddies, who are popular with the players.

In Japan there is no such nurseries as Carters or Suttons that specialize in grass suited to golf courses. Nor is there any architect specializing in the planning and laying out of golf courses. Most of the Japanese golf courses were planned by amateurs with the advice of players who learned the game while in London or New York or with the assistance of Japanese professionals who were once caddies and who never played in England or America. Some of the courses were planned by English or American professionals who were able to give golf lessons but were not well versed in golf architecture. The rather flat Karuizawa course in a high-altitude basin near Mt. Asama, the noted volcano, was laid out in 1919 by Tom Nicole, who was invited to Japan from Manila for the purpose. The Maiko Country Club course, a seaside course noted for its variety of slopes and its command of scenic spots on the Inland Sea, was planned by the same man. In the same year David Hood, a Scotchman, was brought to Japan by the Tokyo Golf Club and laid out the Ibaraki course near Osaka. The Ibaraki course was laid out most attractively at a great cost as one of the foremost championship course in Japan. It is said that these people from abroad were not regular golf architects. In 1931 C. H. Alison, a well-known golf architect, came to Japan to plan the Komazawa course for the Tokyo Golf Club. This course is widely known as the best-kept course in Japan, but it is said that the arrangement of the holes varies little from the set theories of golf architecture owing to limitations of space, other noted courses are said now to be under reconstruction with the advice of Alison.

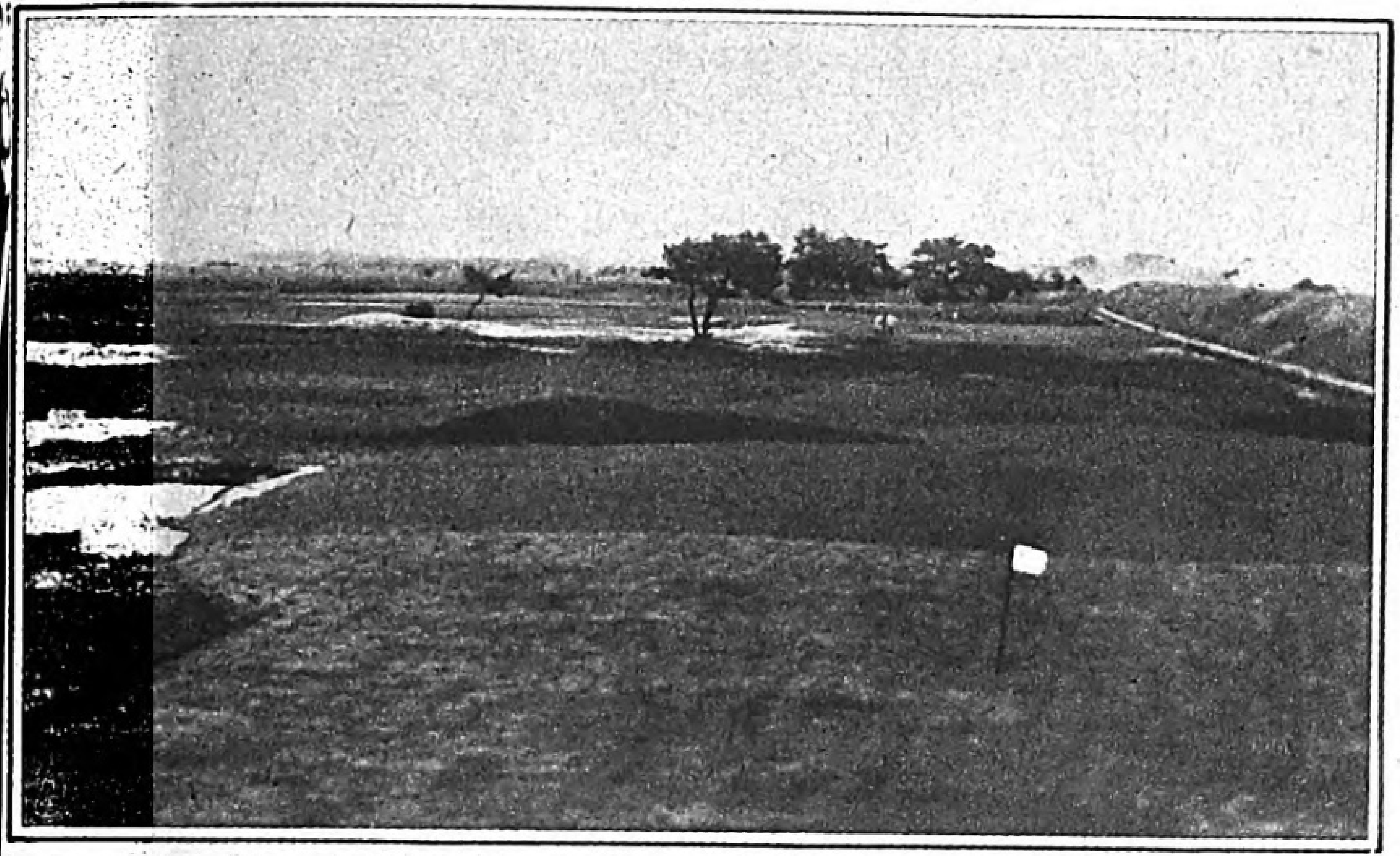


A Caddie in the Days When Golf First Came to Japan.
(Reproduction Forbidden)

Of the about ten thousand golf players in Japan there are very few who are able to play with world champions, and there are no players with championship experience abroad except a few who have played in California or the Hawaiian Islands. The "Royal and Ancient" game is little played among Japanese ladies. When Groom introduced the game into Japan in 1903, there were no native ladies in the club list. It is said that in 1905 wooden clubs and irons were gripped by Japanese ladies for the first time. At resent the number of lady players in Japan not over two hundred. But the game is ining in popularity with the fair sex. ournaments are staged by them from time time, mostly by the players of Tokyo, saka and Kobe. There are about thirty merican and English lady players.

There are not many golf professionals in pan, the game having been introduced so cently. Hence there is no regular professional association. The first professional as Fukui. He was formerly a caddie and egan to give golf lessons in 1920. The umber of golf professionals throughout pan is said to be not more than thirty. he first professionals to play outside the sland Empire were Miyamoto and Yasuda. hey entered the Open Tournament at onolulu in 1929. On that occasion they id not play brilliantly but were recognized s the Japanese Horton Smith, Craigwood r Tommy Armour. The Japan Golf Association is said to be planning to send three professionals, Miyamoto, asuda and Asami, to America by the end of 1931, and of the trio, Miyamoto is expected to try to enter the English Open Championship in 1932.

Rokko Golf Links



The Eighteenth Green on the Naruo Links
(Reproduction Forbidden)

Recently in Japan golf has been making remarkable progress, nainly under the influence of homecoming Japanese players from broad, the visits of noted amateurs and professionals from America nd England and the importation of foreign books and periodicals n golf. Among the amateur players who have paid visits to the hores of the Island Empire are Ivo H. Witton, who came in 1925, D. E. Landale, in 1927, A. B. Webster, in 1929, F. H. I. Brown, in he same year, and D. Moe in 1930. Among the noted professionals vho have come to Japan are Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood, who ame in May, 1930. That wizard of America and renowned ancy player of Australia staged a few exhibition games on the hampionship courses of Tokyo and Osaka to the great satisfaction of apanese players. A few months ater B. Cruickshank and B. Mehlhorn made their first appearance in Japan and also played ine exhibition games. These minent professionals gave a powerful stimulus to golf in the Far East.

The Japanese people have urned to all branches of sport ever since the door of this island country was opened to the world. Baseball has become the national pastime of the descendants of he Samurai, and there are several very large ball parks to e compared favourably with hose in the United States. In wimming, also, Japanese have nade brilliant records. In track nd field sports, too, the Japanese ave gained distinguished positions among world champions. Japanese tennis players have done ine work both in America and Europe. Tennis players, baseball eams, track and field men, oarsmen and other athletes are earnestly preparing for the 1932 Olympiad at Los Angeles. It seems strange hat Japan has no golf players renowned throughout the world, although the game has lately gained ground in Japan in a phenomenal manner. There may be many factors to account for this. The fact that the introduction of golf into Japan came quite late, as compared with that of baseball and tennis, may be counted as one of the reasons. But the foremost reason may be found in the age of the Japanese players. And next comes the idea that golf is a pastime for wealthy people. In Japan almost all golf enthusiasts are over thirty years of age, many of the players being over forty. Not only in golf, but also in other sports, those whose names are known throughout the world may be said to be born players. The case of Bobby Jones is a fine example. According to his life story, he was well acquainted with golf clubs when he was shorter than the length of a driver. So it is earnestly wished by many Japanese golf players that young people would pay attention to the game, especially students. The Keio University of Tokyo is proud of its student golf club, established in 1924. These student players are doing well. In the Kansai district, also, there are several student golfers, such as Furukawa of Kansei Gakuin, who was the best medalist in the Open Championship of Kansai, and Aoki of the Commercial College of Kobe, who was the semi-finalist in the annual tournament of the Naruo Golf Club.

There are only two or three public links under private management in Japan, and there is no municipal public course. The authorities both of Tokyo and Osaka are said to be contemplating laying out public links in the outskirts of these two biggest cities of Japan. It is hoped that many public links will be constructed throughout Japan, just as they have been in England and America. As golf is presumed to be a game for wealthy people only, the middle and lower classes seem to hold some sort of antipathy towards the Royal and Ancient Game. Naturally there is no artisan golfer and so there is no artisan golf tournament such as these in England and America. It is said that when golf was started in Scotland and, many years later, when the first golf ball flew at Savannah in America, most of the people interested were just ordinary people, "just folks," according to American colloquialism. It may be remembered that A. H. Groom and his friends invited people of moderate means to their golf liks on the top of Mt. Rokko when they were opened in 1903. An educational campaign in the interests of golf among the populace of Japan is to be desired.

Japanese Lady Golfers at the Ibaraki Golf Club

There are two periodicals on golf published in Japan. Most of the articles contained in them are translations of articles from American or English golf magazines. There have not been more than ten books on golf published in Japan, among them being "The History of Golf in Japan" by the writer of this article. It should be mentioned that many books and periodicals on golf are sent to Japan from America and England. To-day golf in Japan is at the point of transition from the age of translation to the age of appreciation and progress on its now legs. Anyway, golf is gaining ground and has been making notable progress of late in the Island Empire of the Far East. Therefore, more favourable information than is contained in this article may be obtained for the next issue of "Present-Day Japan."

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But the Government's object in establishing the Company was not profit, but the making of it into a centre for the dye manufacturing industry of Japan. So in a few years the Company was already ruling the market. As the principal material for clothes in our country is cotton, the Company had, in the first place, to perfect dyes for cotton, and afterwards for silk and wool. Four or five new kinds of dyes were produced every year. These were not taken from foreign countries, but were entirely worked out and invented in our country.

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As late as 1925 about 7,000 metric tons of dyes were still being imported every year, but now this amount has been reduced by one third. This one third, that is, about 2,000 tons, is being produced by this Company. What the Company has done for our country can well be judged by this fact. We must, however, do our best to prevent the import of high grade dyes, which are still coming into our country, though only in small quantities.

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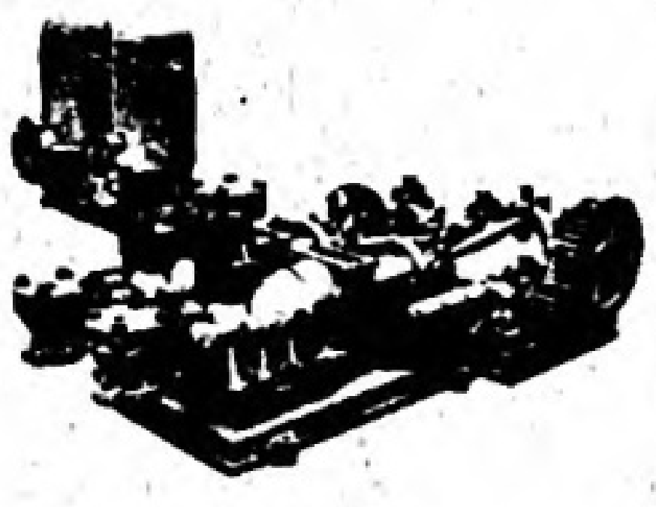
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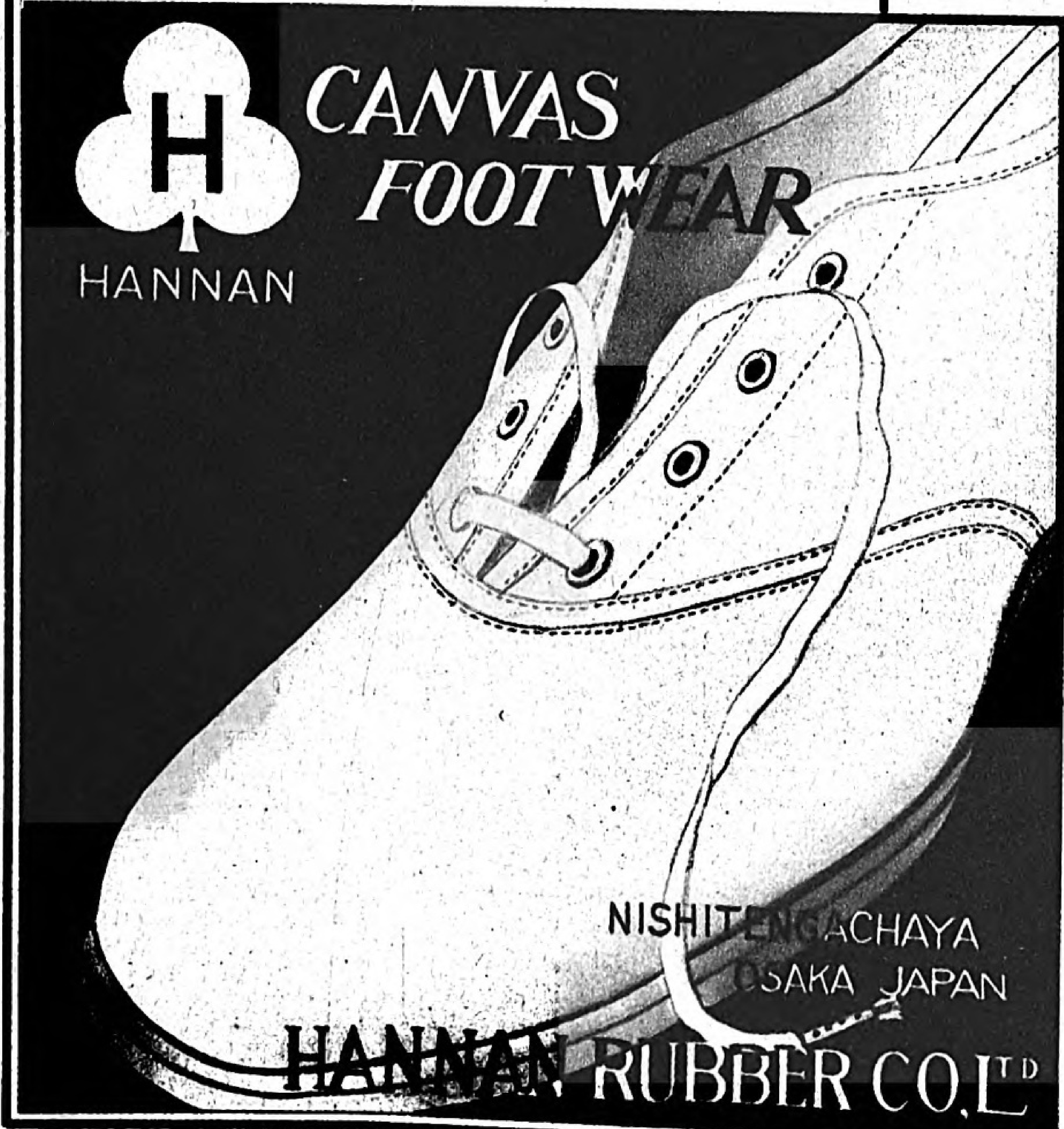

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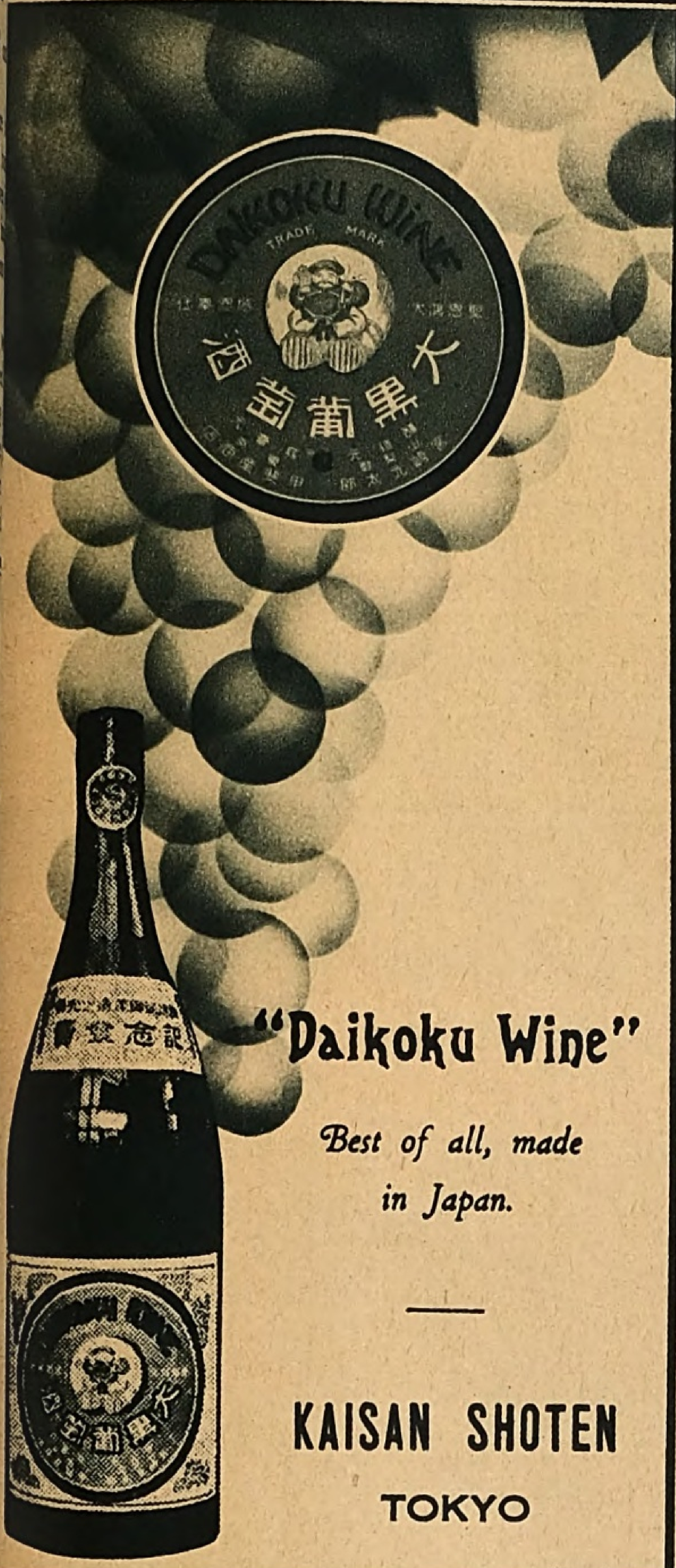

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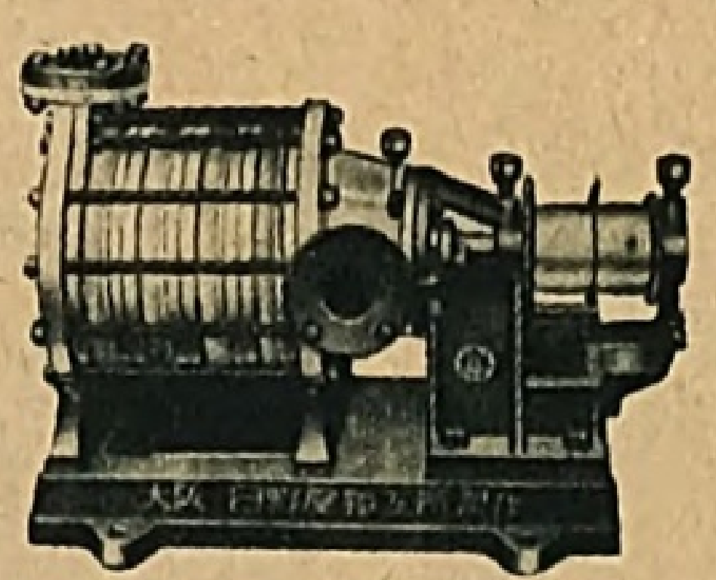

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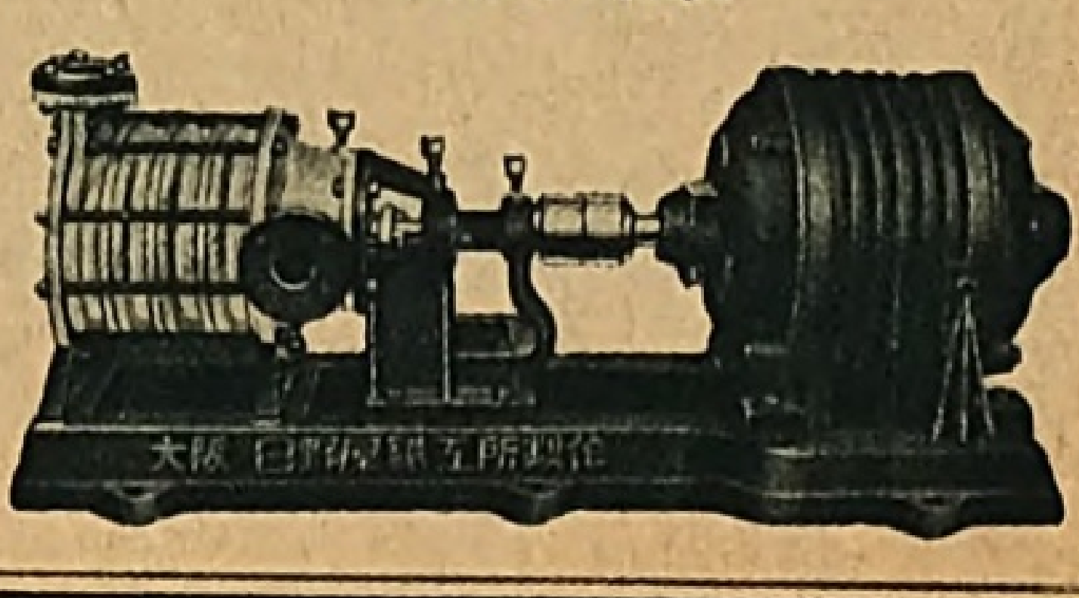
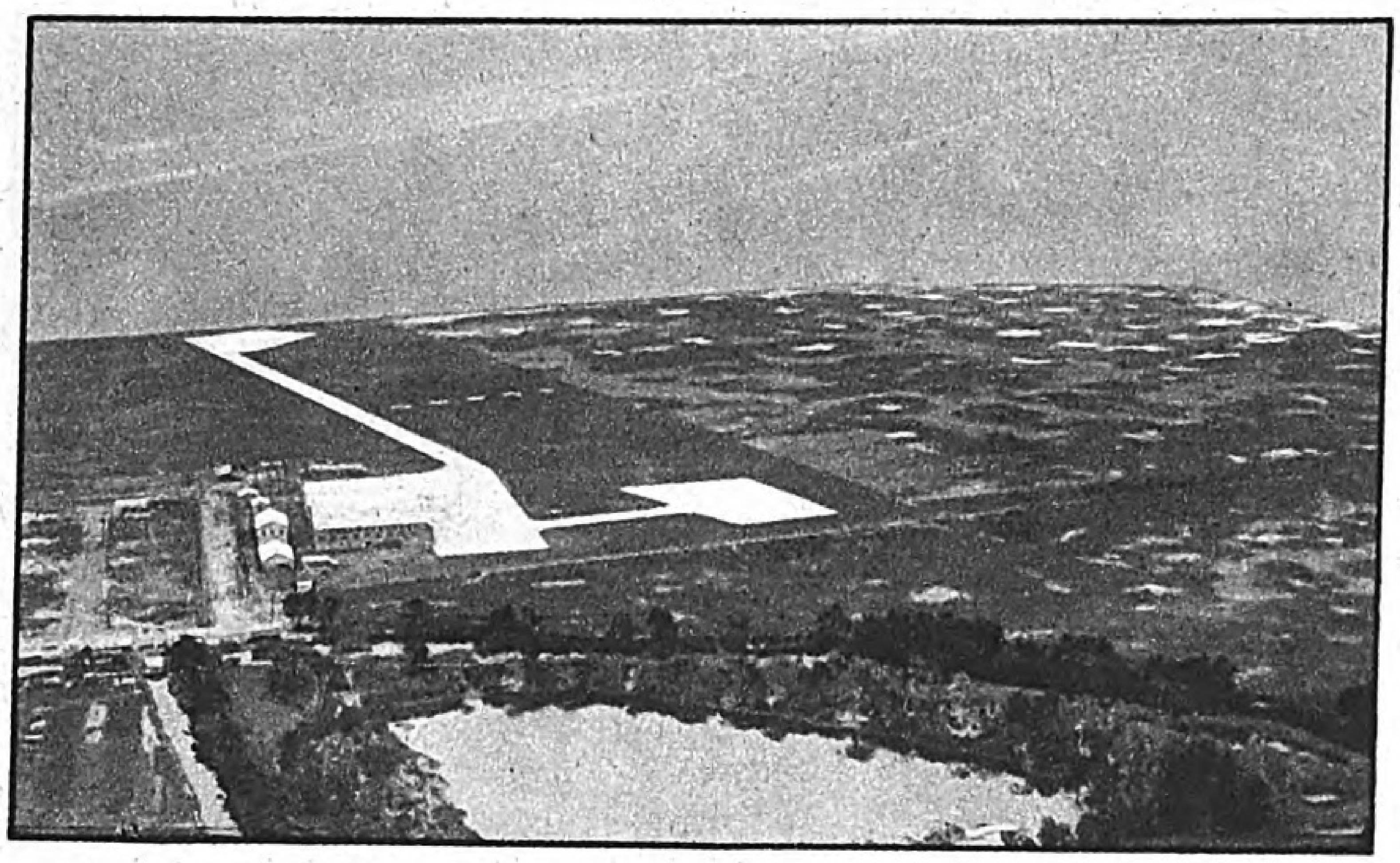


Airways in Japan

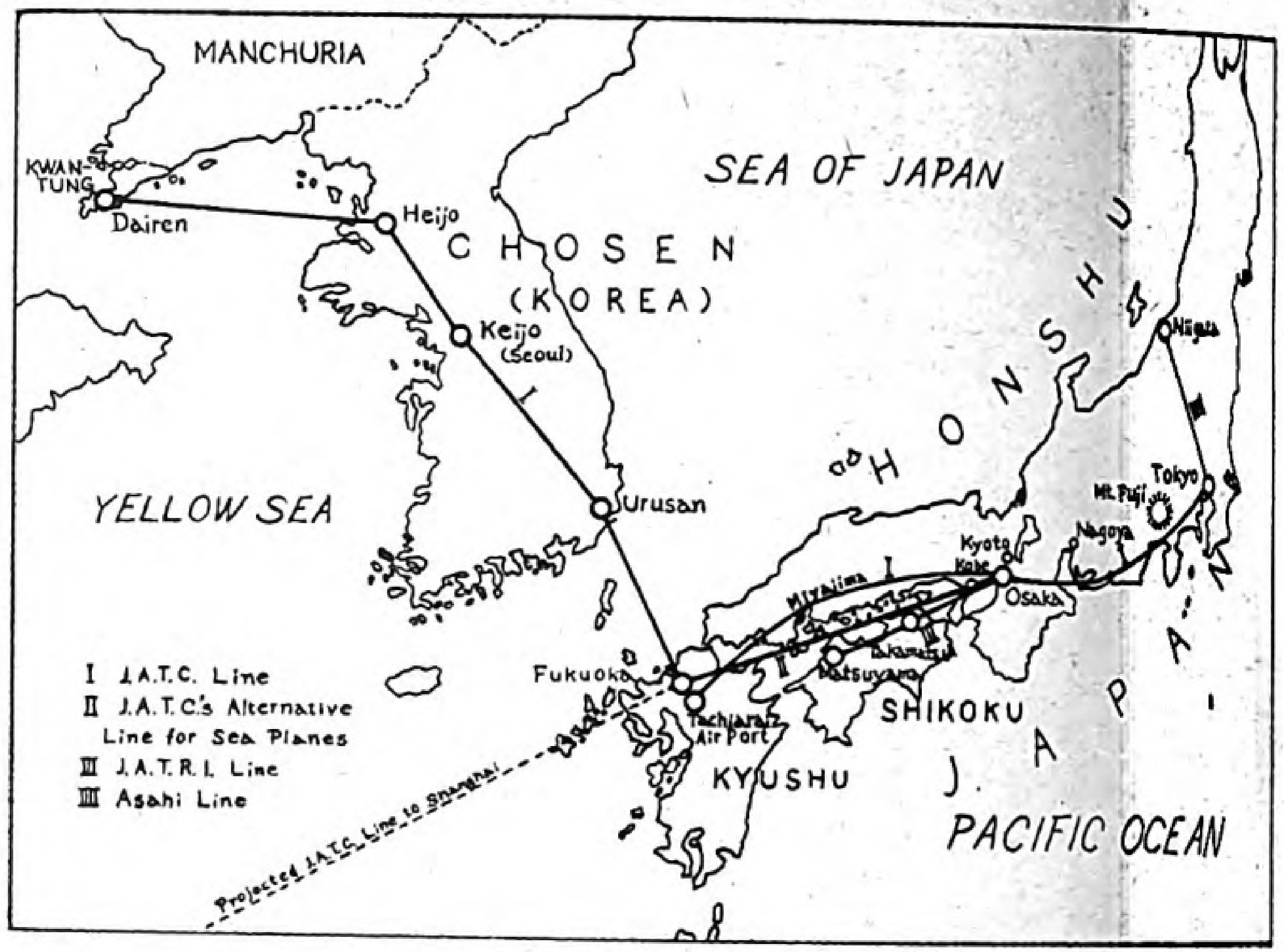
A New Means of Appreciating The World-Famous Scenic Beauties of the Land



Haneda Air Port, Tokyo, from a Passenger Plane of the Japan Air Transport Company

It is no longer a dream to go "up in the air" and get a bird's eye view of picturesque Japan from the sky. With Tokyo as centre, air lines now radiate in all directions. For the busy person whose time is limited but who longs for a trip off the beaten track, the airline operated by the Japan Air Transport Company between Tokyo and Dairen via Osaka, Fukuoka in Kyushu and Keijo (Seoul) in Chosen, covering a total mileage of 2,075 kilometers, can bring true for him the dream of his life. The part of the line between Tokyo and Fukuoka, which stretches over 925 kilometers, permits the traveller to enjoy nearly all the best-known scenic beauties of the land, including the Inland Sea and Mount Fuji. The plane leaves Tokyo early in the morning, and the first charming picture to sweep into view is Fuji-Yama of world fame. Flying past the Sacred Mountain, 3,776 metres from snow-clad apex to base, is a thrilling and altogether novel experience. As the plane speeds by to the South of the mountain at an altitude a little below the summit, one enjoys an impressive view, of which no traveller by train can form the remotest idea. In spring a thin veil of creamy mist screens the mountain, adding an esthetic touch, while in autumn the peak stands clear against the blue of the sky.

There are, according to popular opinion, a hundred different places from which a hundred varied views of Fuji may be obtained. This theory has been subscribed to by the "Ukiyoye" artists from olden times, who have vied with one another in transferring their respective impressions from sundry points of vantage to the wonderful products of their art. But little have they thought of the unequalled attraction the solitary peak gathers when seen from mid-air. In addition to the new revelation, the panorama is enriched further by Lake Ashi-no-ko glistening hard by like a gem of emerald. If the air wanderer happens to have seen the Rockies, he will hesitate to decide which of the two sights is more impressive. Each has its own charms but comparison of the picture now unrolled before him and that lingering in his memory shows at once that Fuji looked at from an aeroplane is superior to the majestic Rockies in point of gracefulness.



MANCHURIA
KWAN-TUNG
Dairen
Heijo
CHOSEN
(KOREA)
Keijo (Seoul)
SEA OF JAPAN
HONSHU
YELLOW SEA
Urusan
Niigata
Tokyo
Mt. Fuji
Nagoya
Kyoto
Kobe
Osaka
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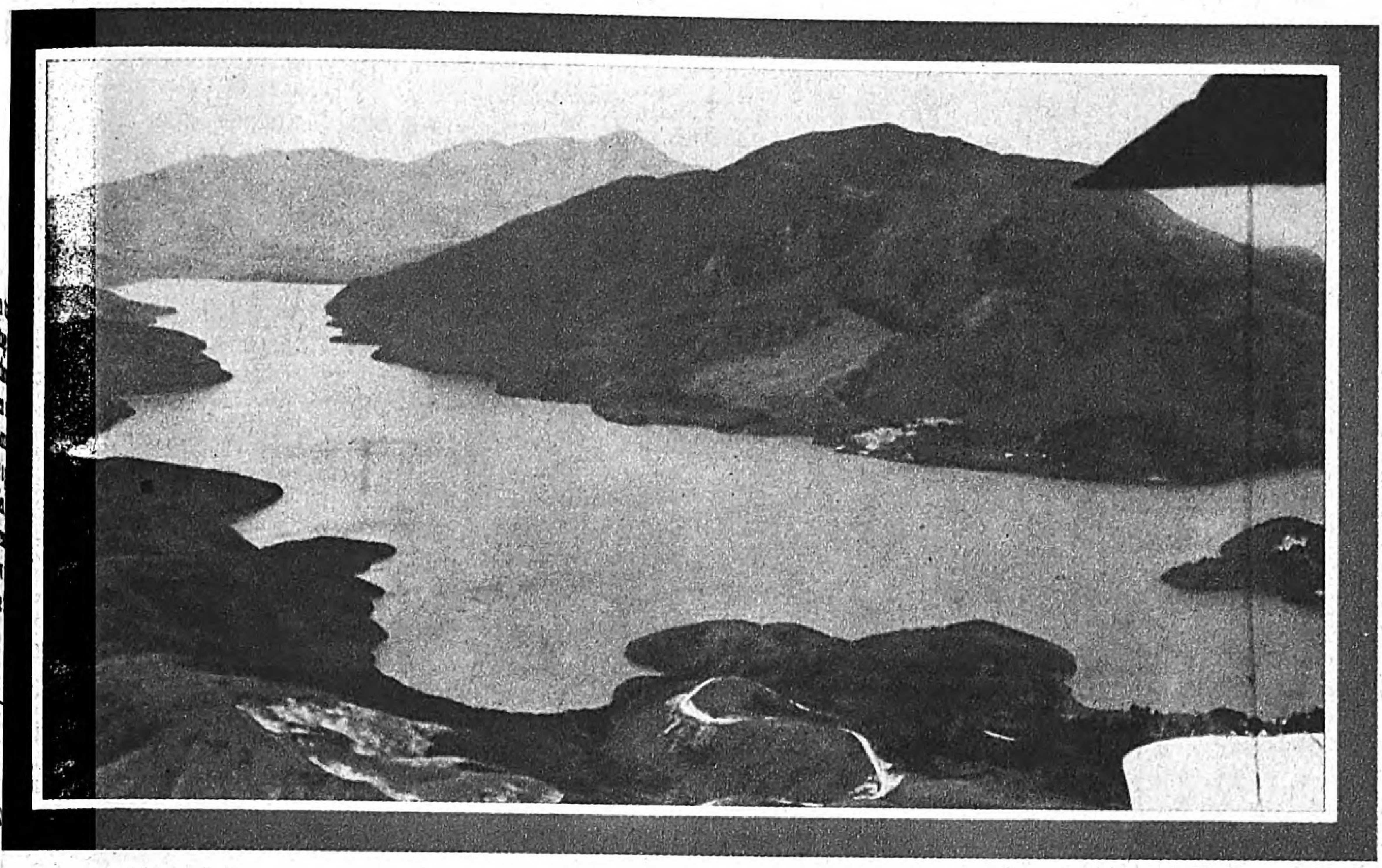
IIII Asahi Line

Japanese Air Lines

Farther west another lake with an islet in it greets the eyes of the traveller—Lake Hamana-ko opening into the Pacific through a small estuary. The islet, which in the summer months attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, is called Benten-jima.

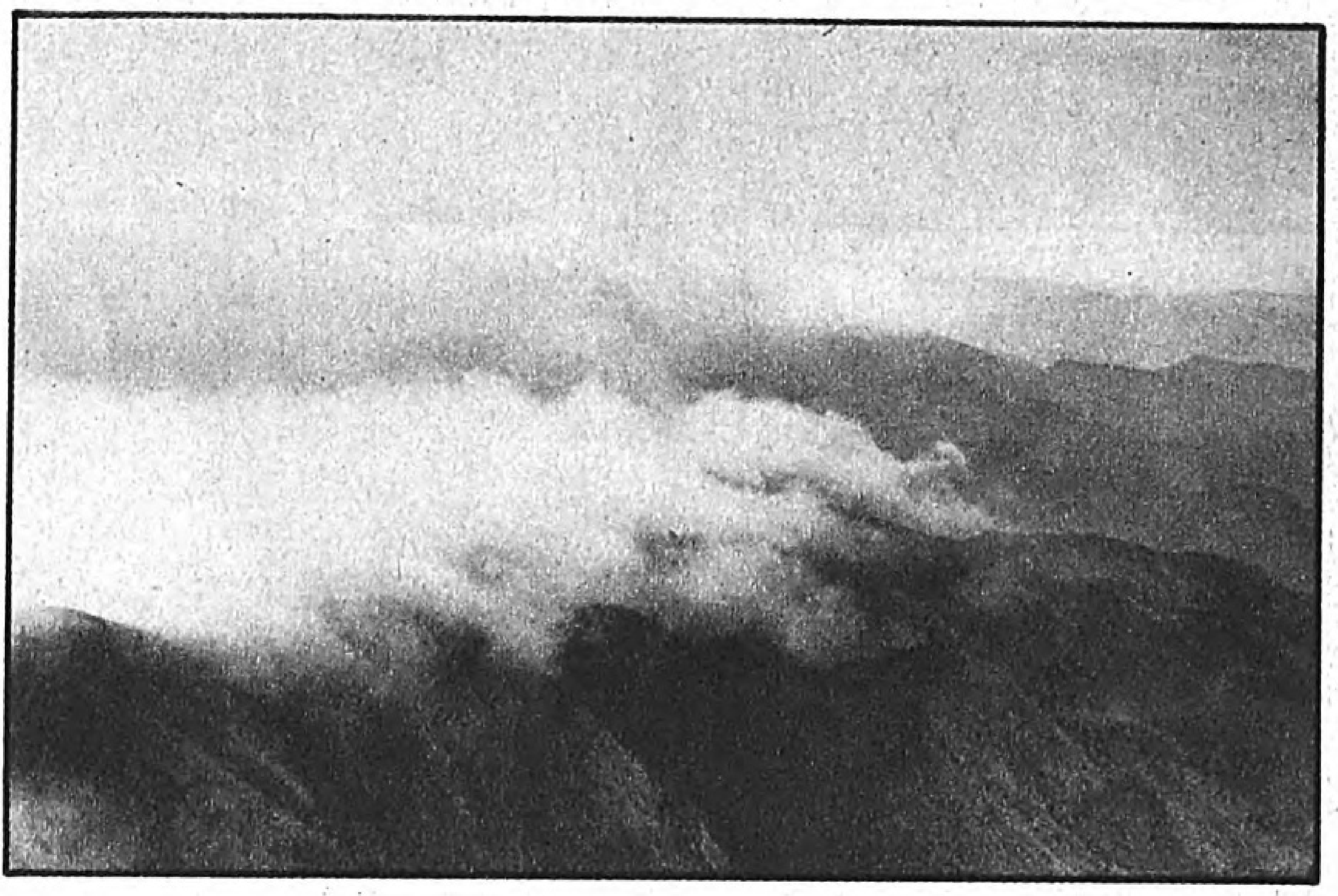
About halfway between Tokyo and Fukuoka lies the industrial and commercial centre of the nation, Osaka. Thanks to its providing the quickest mode of travel between the two foremost cities of

Mt. Fuji from the Air



Lake Ashinoko in the Hakone Mountains, from a J. A. T. C. Plane

The Tenryu River from a J. A. T. C. Plane

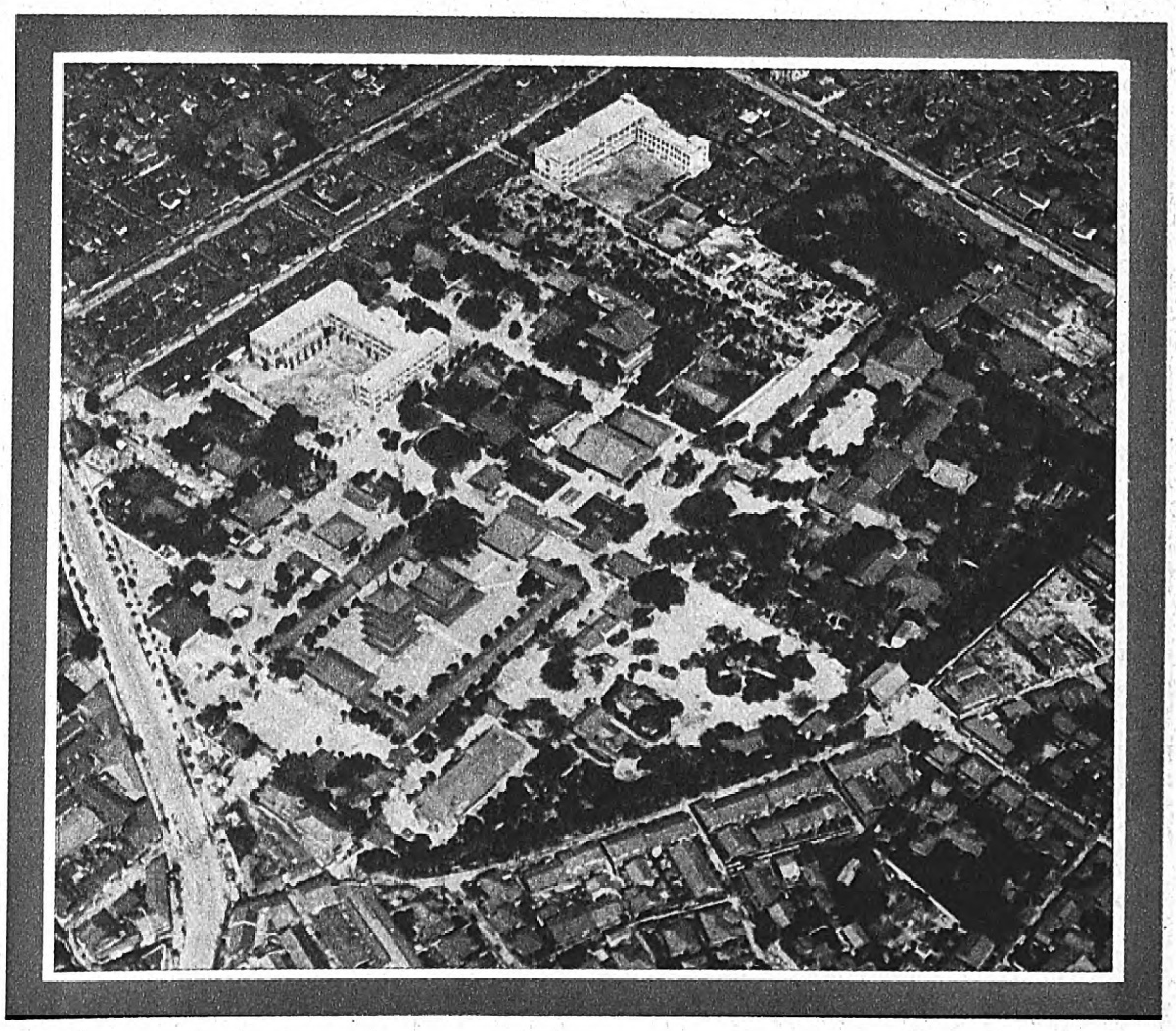


Suzuka Mountains from a J. A. T. C. Plane

e Empire, the eastern half of the air line the main section. It has one drawback, wever: the atmospheric conditions all ong the course are somewhat ugly. The akone range near Tokyo and the ridge the Suzuka mountains are counted as e major factors in bringing about ngerous air currents and pockets. This atement, however, should frighten off ospective passengers, as no fatal accidents ve been recorded along this course. he complete absence of untoward mishaps spite of unsatisfactory air conditions ndoubtedly does credit to the flying crew, hich consists of the ablest men Japan's vil aviation has produced. The present riter members a not altogether smooth ip he undertook in a military plane. aking advantage of the hospitality of his iends in the army aviation corps, he ew over the northern parts of Japan, nly to realize the contrast it presents to e even, steady courses pursued by erman and French fliers, who have the bvious advantage of flying their craft ong lines laid out over comparatively vel stretches of land. Whether or not the ssurance of safety and the most delightful enic variety make amends for the occasional jolts and jerks of the plane in Japan epends upon the opinion held by the assenger on the amenities of life.

In March this year a solitary fatal ccident was reported near the air reef over e Suzuka mountains. But it was a case of suicide. A Tokyo shopkeeper chose a spectacular way out of his wearied, love-troubled life by throwing himself headlong from one of the air-liners. Being the first example of a singular method of killing oneself, the story caused a considerable sensation in and out of the press. Besides this single incident, the record of traffic by air in Japan is entirely free from major accidents.

In a description of the western half of the course under consideration, the Inland Sea (Seto Naikai) presents itself as the main theme. It is generally agreed that this famous beauty spot looks its best in October when the islands strewn without number over the sea are literally ablaze with the glorious crimson of the maple and other trees. From a distance some of them recede into the size of small stones. There is a group of islands which goes by the collective name of Awaji-shima, the beauty of which drew idyllic praises from the leading poets of old Japan. Lying to the west is another cluster of islands called



The Ancient Temple Shitennoji in the Heart of Osaka from a J. A. T. C. Plane

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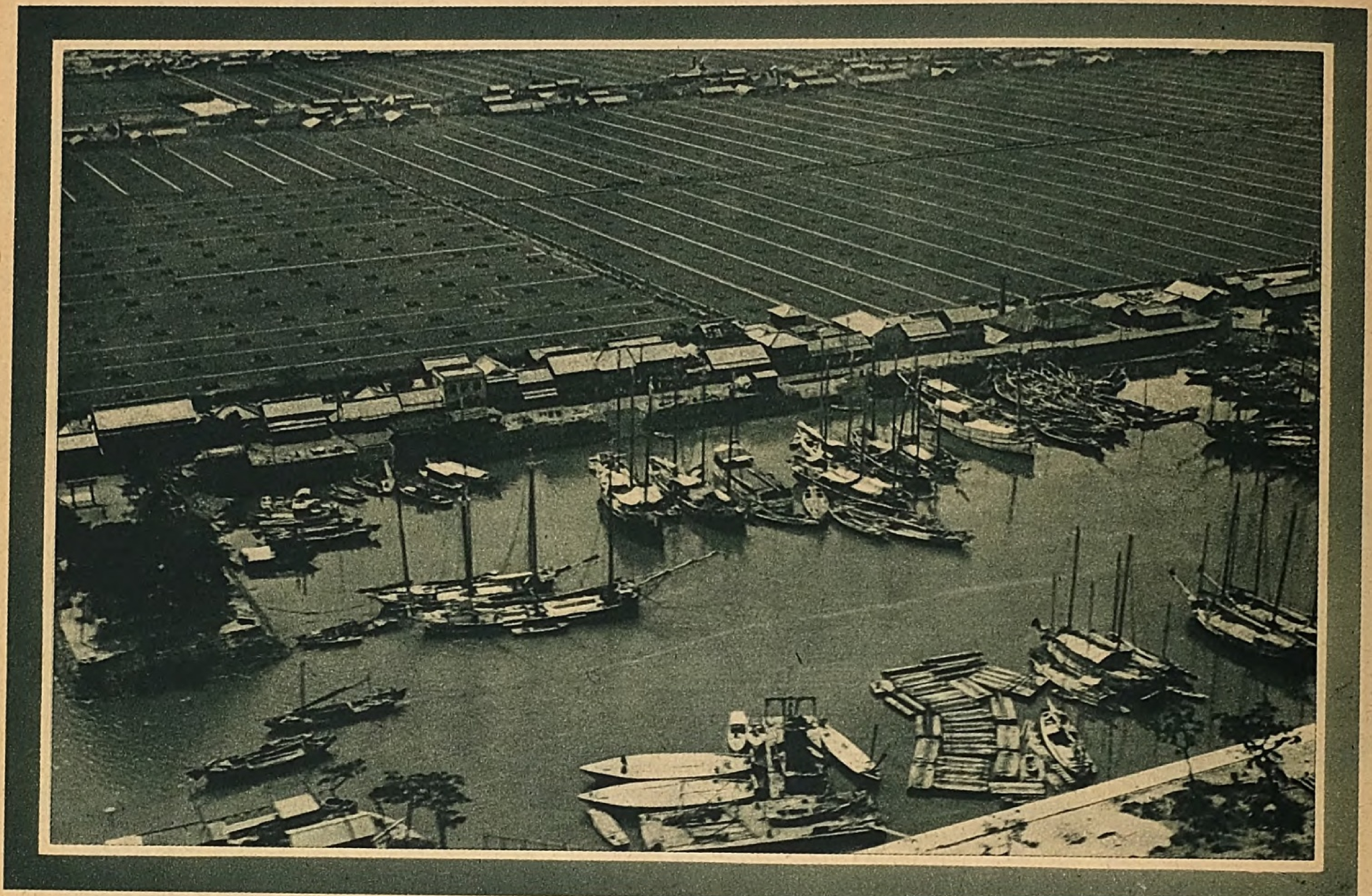
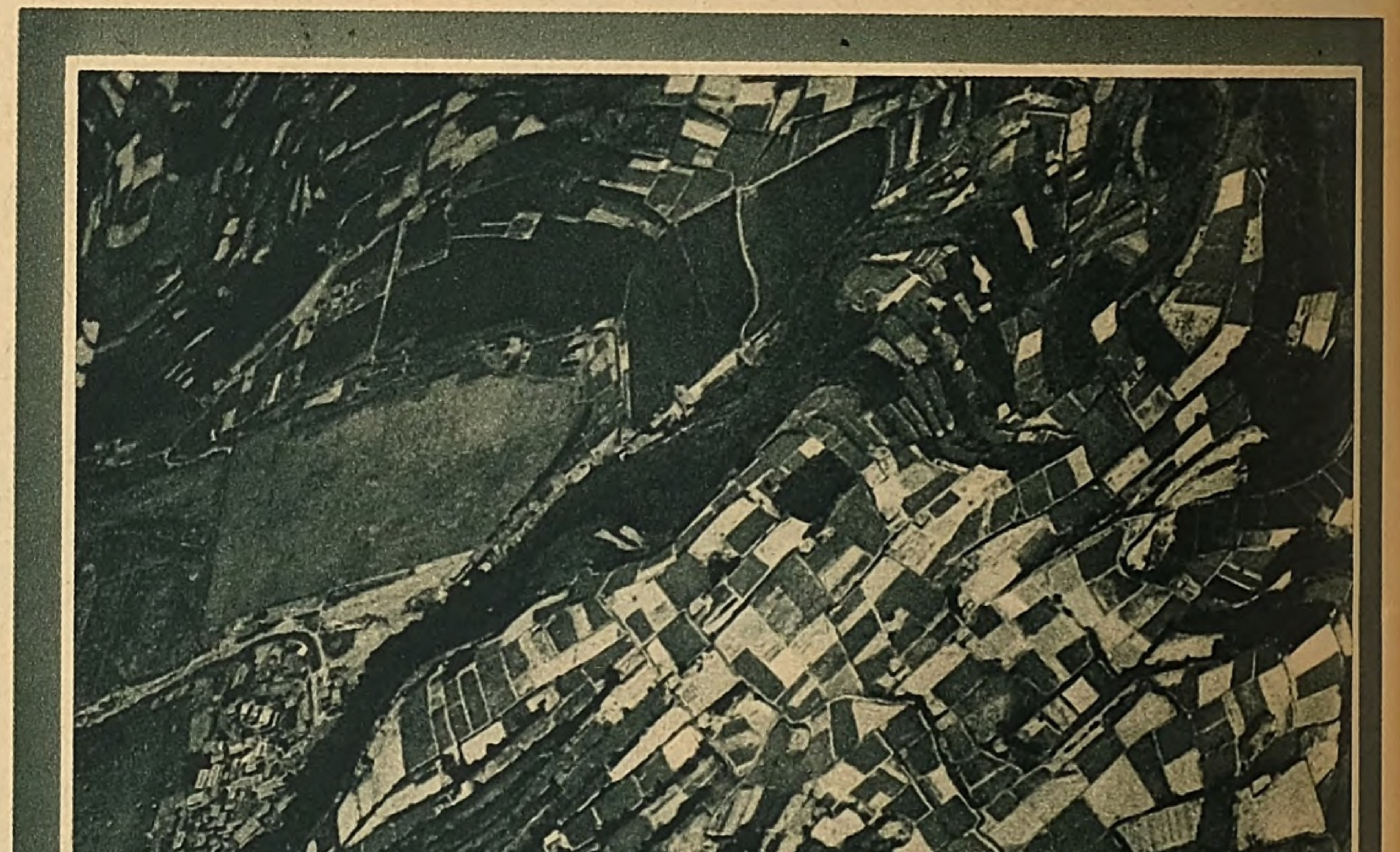


Salt-Fields at Sakaide, Shikoku, from a J. A. T. C. Plane

Shodo-shima. A touch of the West is added to the view by the great liners from the ports of the United States and Europe threading their course amid the maize of islands. Disappointment is expressed by every patron of the service over the pleasure denied them of seeing the Miyajima shrine, as the course now in operation lies far south of the famous sight. The distance of 500 kilometres between Osaka and Fukuoka takes only three and a half hours to cover. Being the starting point for air-cruisers to both Chosen and Manchuria, the latter city has emerged from comparative obscurity into prominence as a commercial port.

After October, the month of May is regarded as the best season for sight-seeing purposes. Late spring gives an entirely different aspect to the land. The refreshing sweep of verdure which mantles the whole landscape suggests the ardour of youth. The so-called rainy season sets in toward the middle of June, and one may come arcoss occasional rains which give a foretaste of the approaching spell of dampness. But these precursors are not violent storms, but soft, sprinkling hints of rain. Instead of detracting from the beauty of the scenes the plane passes over, they spread a screen of a silver gray hue that lends to the unrolling picture beneath the effect of a photograph taken with a soft focus. That is, at least, one way of looking at it. Especially are these two months suitable for an air trip from Tokyo to Niigata, where the mail planes of the Asahi ply, to enjoy the views offered by the mid-northern mountain district of Japan.

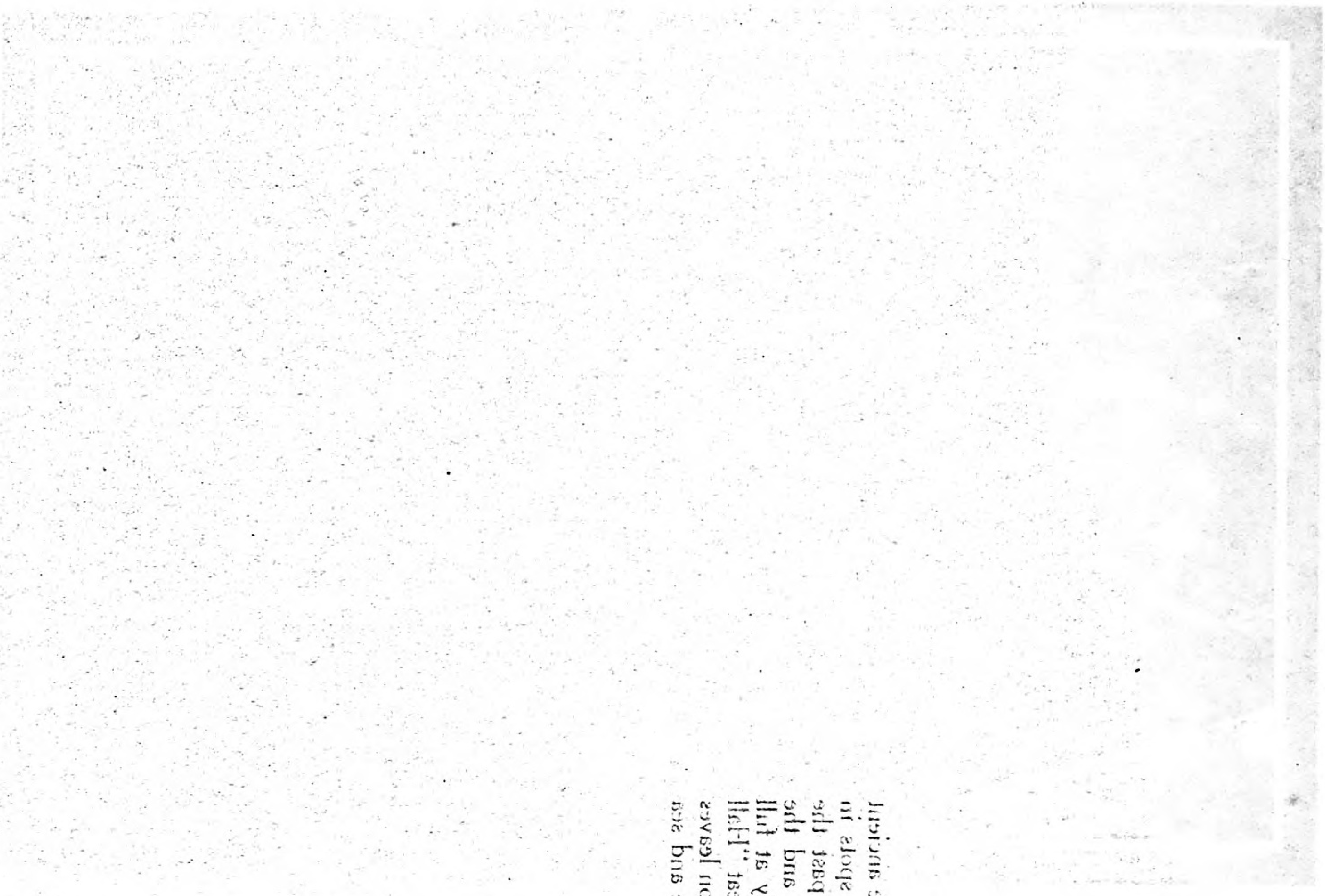
The narrow strip of water called the Japan Sea separated Japan from the Asiatic continent in more senses than one. Not only are the geographical features different, but the weather conditions offer little resemblance to those obtaining in Japan. The Strait of Chosen, with its surface freckled with sharks of all sizes, is shrouded in dense fog or clouds nearly the whole year round and, as a consequence, a hop-over across the channel is often far from pleasant. Furthermore the air-line connecting Urusan in South Chosen with Keijo (Seoul) in the north runs through an air reef above the Shufu mountains which obstructs the progress of an airplane with a menacing resistance similar to that every aviator has to grapple with near Hokone in Japan proper. To make matters worse, the vicinity has never seen a clear day. As this dangerous course forms part of the international airway leading to Tokyo and the other cities of Japan, a plan has been discussed for some time to construct a landing field for the use of aviators of all nationalities. But so far nothing has been done. Apart from providing a place for rest, a landing field at this point would also con-



Rice Fields Near Ako on the Coast of the Inland Sea from a J. A. T. C. Plane

Miyajima from the Air

The island of Miyajima in the famous Inland Sea has since ancient times been known as one of the three most beautiful scenic spots in Japan. This picture was taken from an Asahi plane flying past the island and shows the great *torii* rising from the green water and the vermilion shrine with its winding corridors floating beautifully at full tide like a castle on the waves. On a hill to the left rise the great "Hall of a Thousand Mats" built by the famous Hideyoshi, and crimson leaves among pines along the shores add colour to the scene. Shrine and sea and mountain join in a harmony of beauty.



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from a J. A. T. C. Plane

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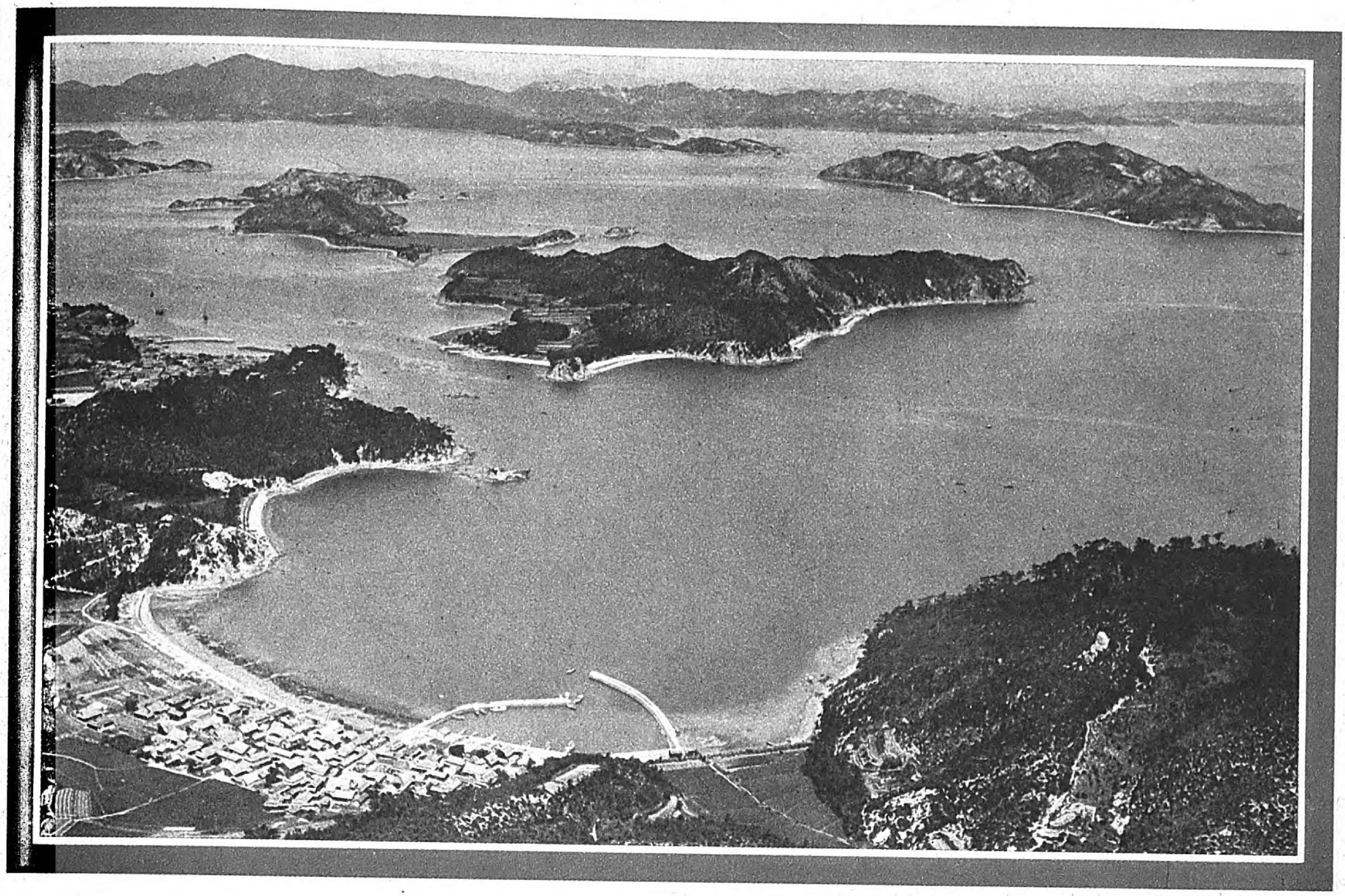


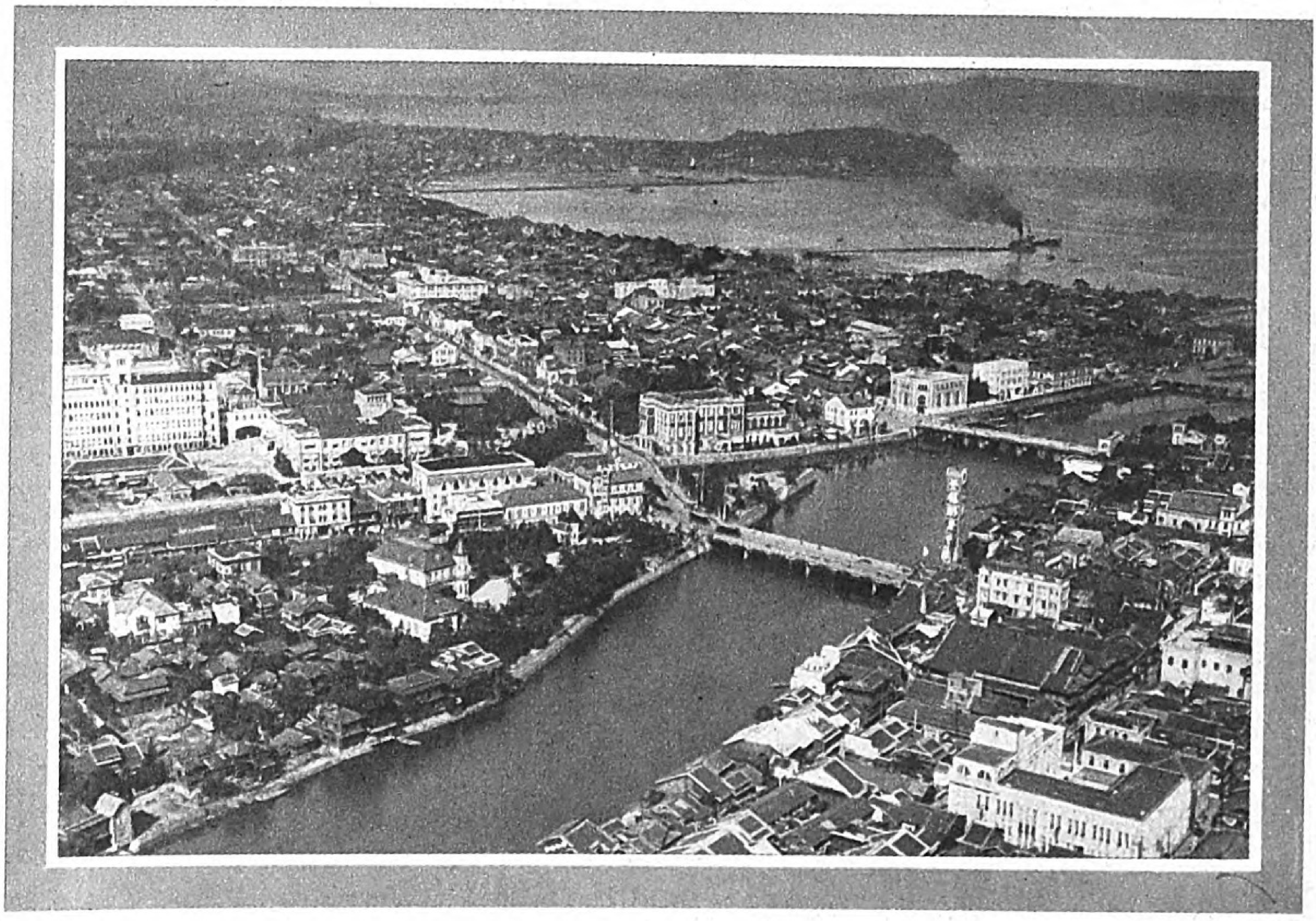
The Inland Sea from a J. T. A. C. Plane

ibute to the safety of fliers in trouble. Keijo, the capital of hosen, has a well appointed flying field. Practically all foreign sitors to Japan by air have chosen it as a place to break their ips. It was here that Lady Bruce landed on November 18, 1930 id met the rousing, whole-hearted welcome of the good citizens f the town for the first aviatrix ever to fly from Europe to ipan. It was here, again, that the noted French aces, Messrs. hristian Moench and Joanny Burtin, touched the first and last il of this country on their way to and from Tokyo in March, 931. Dairen, South Manchuria, is the western terminus of ie Japanese air service. Important as the Manchurian city is day, the near future will bring it greater prominence as a entre of civil aviation in North China and Manchuria. In the stem of air communication hooking up Mukden, Peiping, singtao, Shanghai and other leading cities which is bound to come to being, Dairen will play the dominant rôle on account of its pographical advantages.

Besides the above mentioned lines perated by the Japan Air Transport ompany, a regular service linking Osaka ith the two large cities of Takamatsu nd Matsuyama in the island of Shikoku available for the public. This line xtends over 290 kilometres and, as a part f it spans the Inland Sea, it shares this cenic asset with the Japan Air Transport ompany main air-line. Junker planes f the Japan Air Transport Research nstitute are used instead of the Fokker achines which fly on the J.A.T.C. air ne. An extraordinary feature of this saka-Takamatsu-Matsuyama line is the act that marine products, such as sea-ream, shrimps and other fish fresh from he famous fishing grounds off Shikoku sland are hurried over it by plane to he market in Osaka.

A project to extend the network of erial transit lines as far as Shanghai has een under consideration by the Japanese ince 1926. A dozen flights have been nade to test the practicability of the plan ith invariable success. Dornier-Wal and other types of seaplane have flown from Fukuoka in Kyushu to Shanghai without a hitch. In the event of the Chinese government authorities giving their approval of the new line, the air-minded public will be able to hop across to the premier port-city of China in five hours or so. As a Chinese air service is in operation between Shanghai and the Nationalist capital of Nanking, the inauguration of the Fukuoka-Shanghai service will mean the complete connection of Tokyo with Nanking by air.

With the opening of the Haneda airport in the spring of 1931, not alone to Japanese aviators but also to foreign visitors, a great forward stride was taken in civil aviation. The new field is but a twenty minutes' ride from Tokyo by motor-car and has removed the erstwhile inconveniences attendant on the use of the military air-field at Tachikawa.



Fukuoka, the Thriving Kyushu City Near Which
the J. A. T. C. Planes Touch at Tachiarai

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Students in Japan

No Jobs, Lots of Thinking and Sports as a Safety Valve

NO period in human life is brighter, more serene and more full of hope than student days. However distinguished and esteemed one's social position, he cherishes the student life of his younger days and would prefer it to his present life if it could be brought back again. Student life is indeed the flower of human life. Everything, however, has two sides, bright and dark, and there is no exception even in student life. Student life nowadays, at least as far as Japan is concerned, is too greatly overshadowed by gloomy and discouraging factors, without which it would be far more pleasant and animating.

What students in Japan are mostly troubled by is the difficulty of obtaining positions after graduation. Up to ten years ago, excepting during the boom period caused by the World War, there was no single instance of the impossibility of getting a position on graduation. But things have completely changed since then, and in these days easy jobs are a dream of the past. At present more than sixty per cent. of the youthful men and women annually graduated from the various colleges and special schools, who number some 35,000, cannot get positions however hard they try. This is partly due to the worldwide business depression. But doubtless the principal cause lies in the fact that capitalism in this country has reached the saturation point and is in a deadlock, or rather on the way to decay, while, on the other hand, the number of graduates has increased enormously as the result of the excessive establishment of schools during the boom days, and thus the supply greatly surpasses the demand. Of course there is some difference in the degree of the difficulty of getting positions according to the branches of study in which students have specialized, and those who have studied natural sciences, such as medicine, engineering and agriculture, are more favoured with opportunities of finding employment than those who have studied social sciences, such as jurisprudence, economics and literature. Anyhow those who can find employment are only a minority of all the graduates. When a promising young man is thrown out of a college without a position, it means that an investment of some 10,000 yen has been made practically to no purpose.

Another problem occupying the minds of students is the so-called "thought problem." The introduction of socialism into this country is not a new thing, it having been already brought into the country with Western civilisation at the beginning of the Meiji Era. But since the middle of the World War, or the time of the revolution in Russia, socialism in Japan has taken on a keener and more conspicuous form. This period has been one of torture for the nation economically and mentally. Hundreds of labour disputes have broken out; incessant unemployment has threatened the labouring class; reckless advance in the prices of commodities and, later, drastic descrease in income by dint of the worldwide business depression have driven almost the whole nation to the door of starvation. This sad state of affairs has forciblly stimulated the naïve and sensitive brains of students. They formed among themselves the Shakaikagaku Kenkyukai (Social Science Study Society) to make a study of the structure of society and bring to light the causes of these social evils. Very naturally they adopted as the standpoint of their studies socialism, or Marxism and Leninism. At the beginning they limited the scope of their studies to purely theoretical matters and avoided practical problems. This, however they found unsatisfactory before long because they believed in th Marxian principle of the unification of theory and practice and therefore, communicated with the leaders of proletarian parties and trade unions and other socialistic groups outside the schools. This offended the police authorities, as well as the school authorities and eventually the students were ordered to dissolve thier societies But the suppression of social science study societies proved quite powerless to prevent students from being interested in the studying of social science, and they continued their studies secretly or openly under the disguise of reading societies or other organizations. In the meantime, since 1928 there have been several nationwise raids on communists and every time some students have been found smong the arrested. Stimulated by this unfavourable outsome, school authorities have been determined to put down the study of social science more severely than ever, and the Minitry of Education has launched the work of "guiding students' thoughts into right channels," appointing one or more student supervisors to every university and college. These officials have kept a vigilant eye on the life of the students. These steps, however, have not produced the results expected.

Marxism and Lennism is still influential among the students of this country, but the number of those who believe in these doctrines is small when compared with the whole number. But, notwithstanding, students as a whole are in mortification trying to decide whether they should turn to Marxism or believe in orthodox social theory.

Requiring mention in connection with the thought problem is the frequent occurrence of school troubles. In former days school troubles ordinarily had no background of thought; they were started by students mainly as signs of their non-confidence in teachers or principals. But nowadays they have acquired much of the element of social thought. For instance, when certain students are punished by the school authorities because they have secretly studied Marxism or Leninism, their comrades go on stirike in protest against the authorities or in sympathy with their friends. There have been some strikes of a more pressing nature. In certain universities in Tokyo and Osaka, the students asked the university authorities to lower the tuition fees and improve the school equipment, and when the latter refused, struck for a few weeks. Whatever the cause of the strikes, they are maintained like the ordinary strikes of labourers. Doubtless, the strike tactics are learned from labourers.

Enthusiasm for sports is another feature of student life in this country. Various sports are fervently pursued. Among them, baseball and Rugby football are the most outstanding. Avobe all, the Six Varsity Baseball League Matches, held in Tokyo every spring and autumn make excite not only students but the whole nation. But sports are not always pursued only with their primary objects, the training of bodies and the fostering of sportsmanship, but with the secondary object of keeping students from treading into dangerous ways, by fatiguing them and leaving them no time to care for other things. For this reason sports are encouraged by Ministry of Education. In reality, however, these sports are monopolised by a few athletes and far the greater part of the students are only spectators or appreciators of sports. Athletes are the manequins of schools, so to speak, and this is especially true of some private schools. They are given every convenience by the school from the day they enter till they graduate. For instance, they are allowed to enter regardless of their results in the entrance examination. And during their school days they are often exempted from paying tuition fees. But the greatest advantage comes after their graduation, in the easiness with which they get positions. Athletes are welcomed by employers because their thought is healthy and their bodies are robust. As a conspicuous instance, we give the story of a well-known baseball champion of a certain university in Tokyo. He was employed by a gramophone company near the city at a salary of 300 yen a month. Three hundred yen for a boy fresh from college, when unemployment and the cutting down of salaries and wages are raging! This is of course an extreme example but it tells one side of the truth.

Varsity Rooters at a Baseball Game in Tokyo

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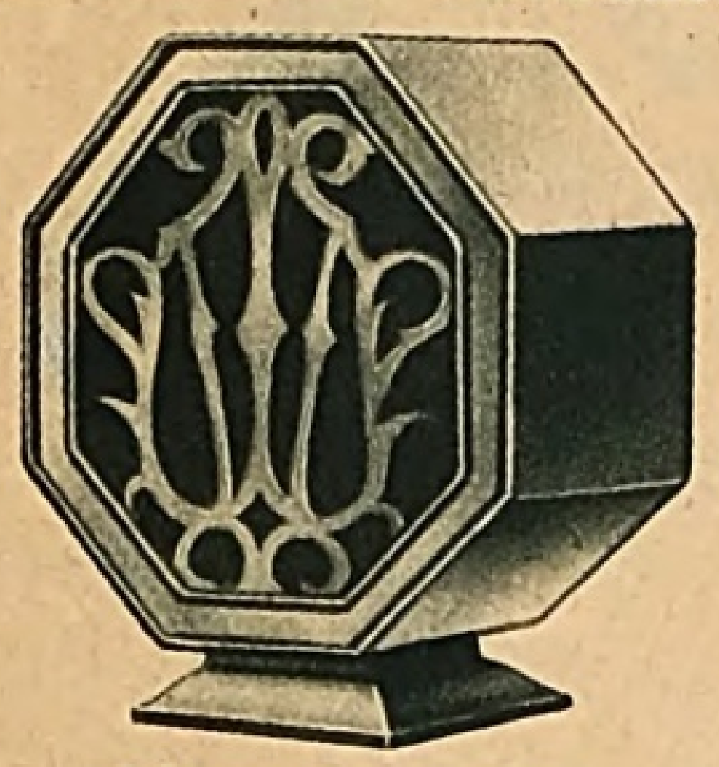

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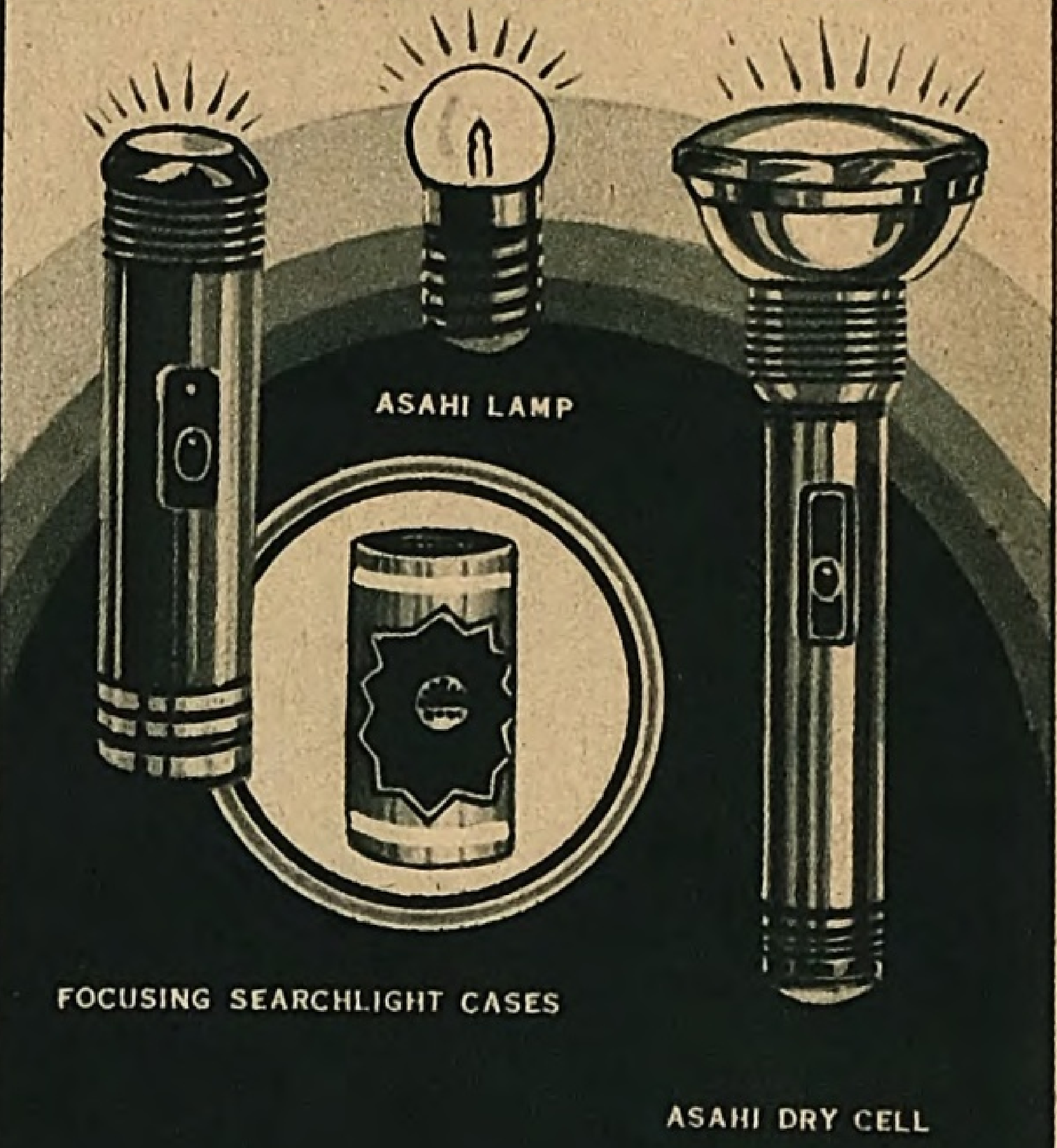

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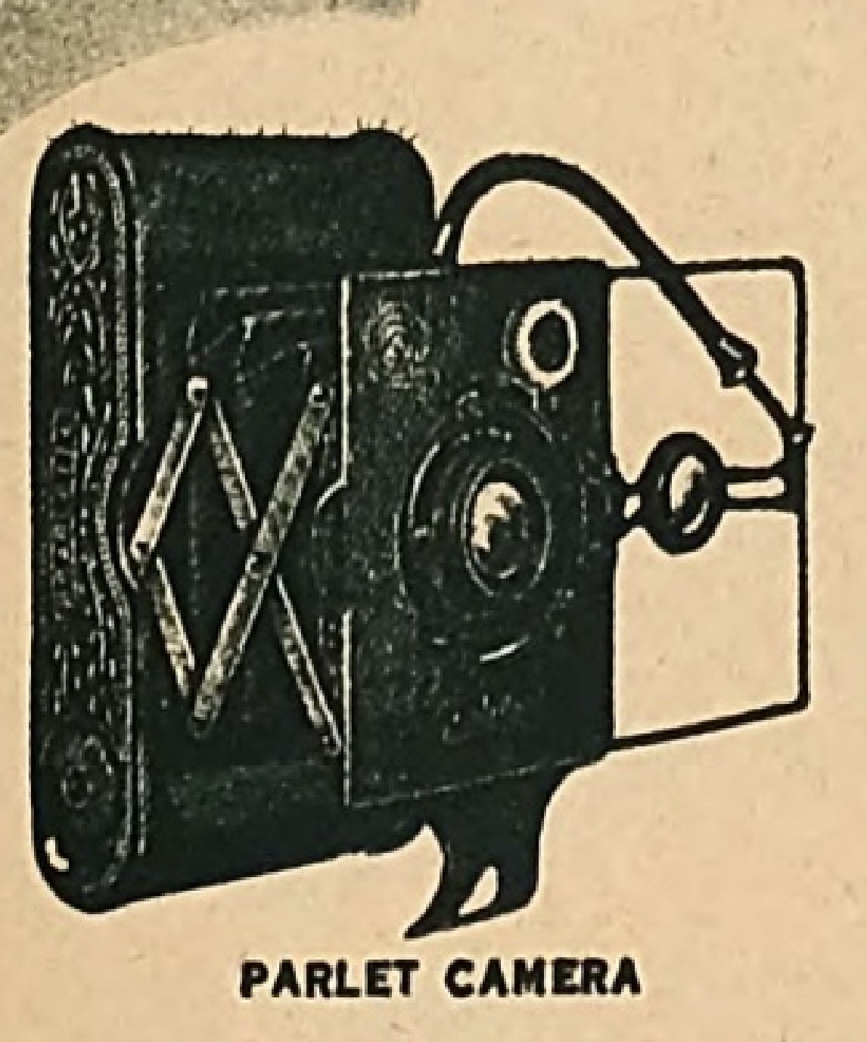

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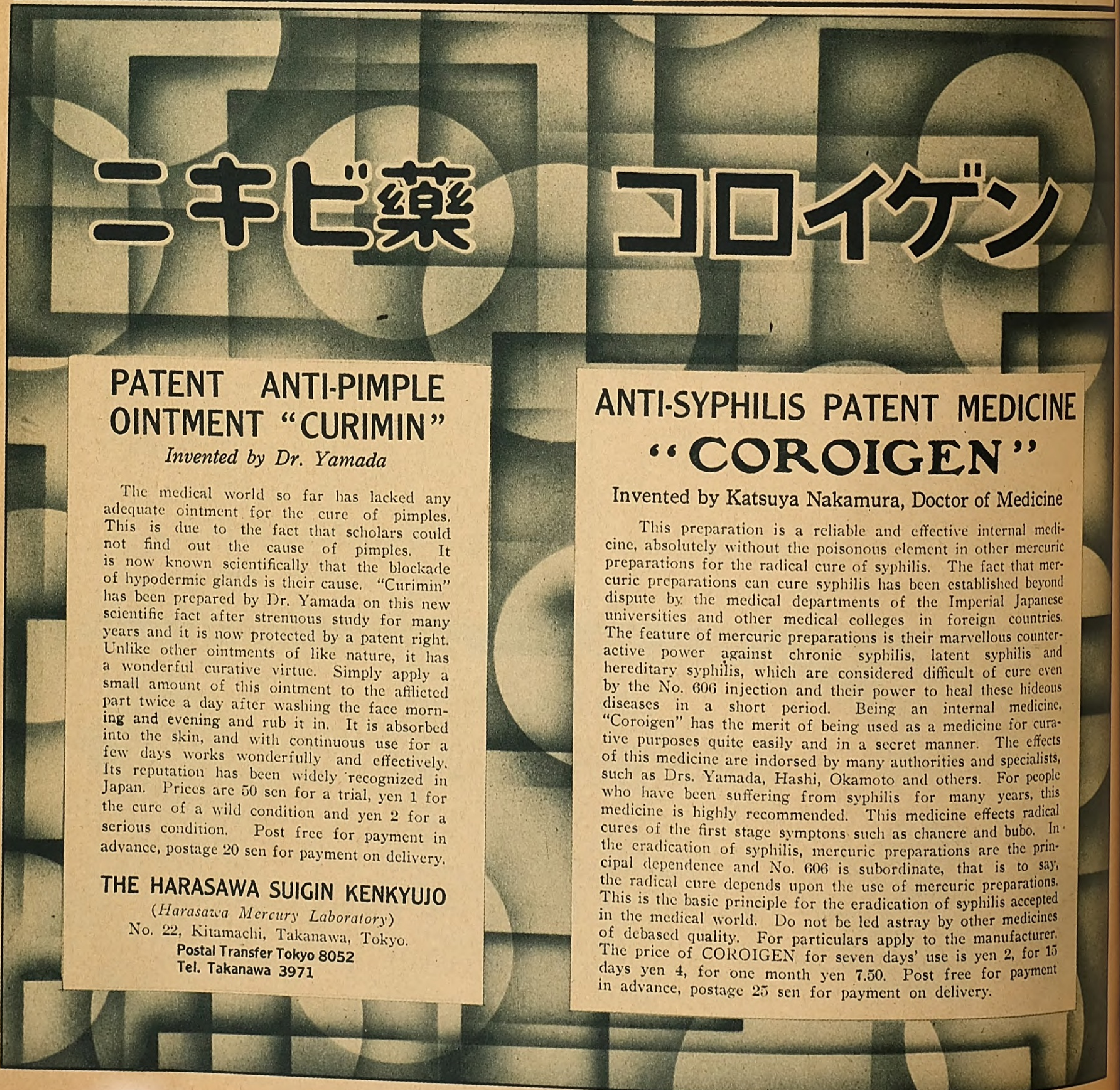

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Invented by Dr. Yamada

The medical world so far has lacked any adequate ointment for the cure of pimples. This is due to the fact that scholars could not find out the cause of pimples. It is now known scientifically that the blockade of hypodermic glands is their cause. "Curimin" has been prepared by Dr. Yamada on this new scientific fact after strenuous study for many years and it is now protected by a patent right. Unlike other ointments of like nature, it has a wonderful curative virtue. Simply apply a small amount of this ointment to the afflicted part twice a day after washing the face morning and evening and rub it in. It is absorbed into the skin, and with continuous use for a few days works wonderfully and effectively. Its reputation has been widely recognized in Japan. Prices are 50 sen for a trial, yen 1 for the cure of a wild condition and yen 2 for a serious condition. Post free for payment in advance, postage 20 sen for payment on delivery.

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Invented by Katsuya Nakamura, Doctor of Medicine

This preparation is a reliable and effective internal medicine, absolutely without the poisonous element in other mercuric preparations for the radical cure of syphilis. The fact that mercuric preparations can cure syphilis has been established beyond dispute by the medical departments of the Imperial Japanese universities and other medical colleges in foreign countries. The feature of mercuric preparations is their marvellous counteractive power against chronic syphilis, latent syphilis and hereditary syphilis, which are considered difficult of cure even by the No. 606 injection and their power to heal these hideous diseases in a short period. Being an internal medicine, "Coroigen" has the merit of being used as a medicine for curative purposes quite easily and in a secret manner. The effects of this medicine are indorsed by many authorities and specialists, such as Drs. Yamada, Hashi, Okamoto and others. For people who have been suffering from syphilis for many years, this medicine is highly recommended. This medicine effects radical cures of the first stage symptons such as chancre and bubo. In the eradication of syphilis, mercuric preparations are the principal dependence and No. 606 is subordinate, that is to say, the radical cure depends upon the use of mercuric preparations. This is the basic principle for the eradication of syphilis accepted in the medical world. Do not be led astray by other medicines of debased quality. For particulars apply to the manufacturer. The price of COROIGEN for seven days' use is yen 2, for 15 days yen 4, for one month yen 7.50. Post free for payment in advance, postage 25 sen for payment on delivery.

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In 1889, two years after the first electric company in Japan as started in Tokyo, a company was organized in the City of agoya, the so-called "Middle-Capital of the Empire," with a small apital of ¥75,000. This company, the Nagoya Electric Light Company, is the predecessor of the present Toho Electric Power ompany. Numerous companies have been consolidated during the ast forty years, and now Toho is capitalized at ¥144,321,200.00, nd operates in two district centers of commercial and industrial ctivity in Japan, namely, the Kansai and Kyushu Districts. oho's long and unbroken record of service and strength has on for it a reputation as the standard public utility organization n Japan.

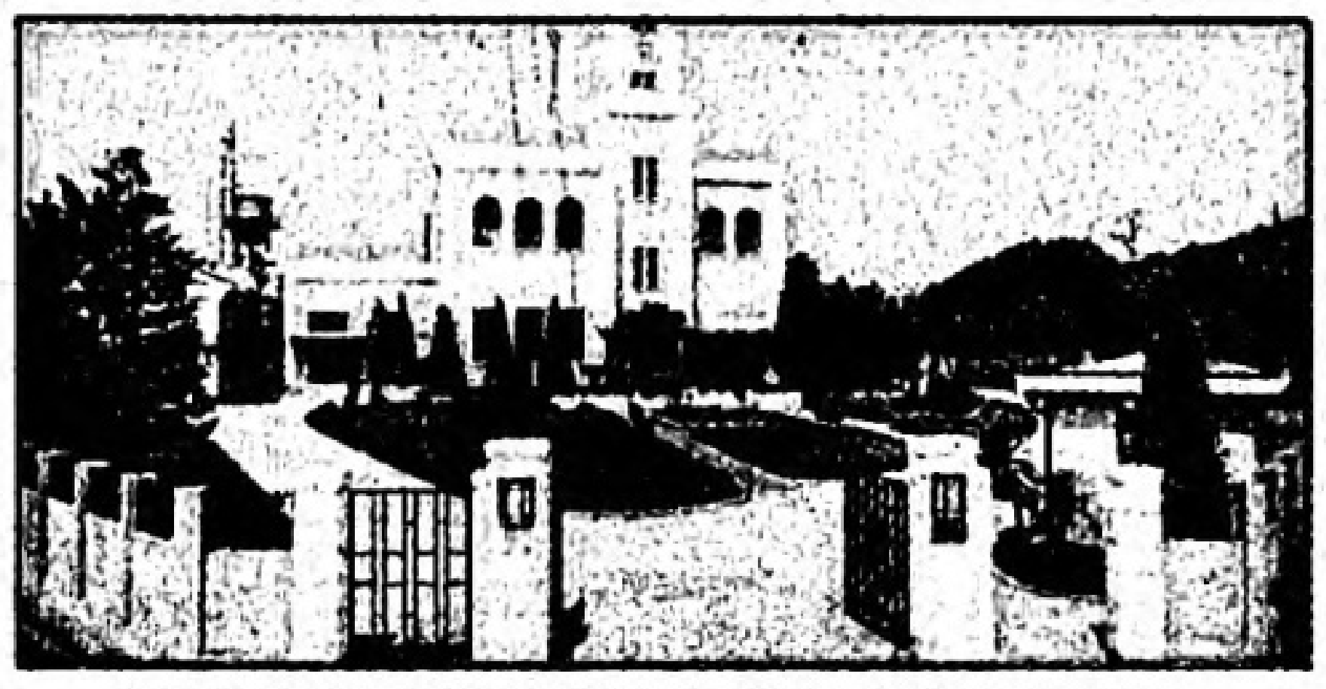
Fully aware of its responsibility to the public, the Company's urpose has always been to render the best service at the lowest ost to the consumer. "Service First" is the motto of the Company, nd this spirit is always uppermost in the minds of its officers and mployees.

A general outline of the Company's position on April 30th, 929, may be summarized as follows:—

Capital Authorized	¥144,321,200.00
Capital Paid-In	125,512,712.50
Bonds and Debentures Issued	105,215,347.00
Physical Property after Depreciation	176,392,275.00
Other Investments	63,293,555.00
Gross Revenue	55,639,626.00
Net Profit after Interest Charges	15,271,607.00
Depreciation of Physical Property to Date	14,973,806.00
(¥1.00 = $0.50 approximately.)	
Total Generating Capacity	221,285 kw.
Water	78,785 kw.
Steam	142,500 ,,
Total Power Available Under Purchase Contracts	171,500 kw.
Power Output during 1928 in k.w.h.	1,333,000,323 k. w. h.
Length of Transmission Lines	8,069 km.
Length of Distribution Lines	49,851 km.
Territory Served	17 cities, 131 towns and 706 villages.
Area Served	200,000 sq. km.
Population Served	5,350,000
Number of Lighting Customers	1,017,323
Number of Lamps Connected	3,315,991
Candle Power of Lamps Connected	67,446,062 c. p.
Number of Power Customers	48,960
Connected Power Load	210,338 kw.
Connected Heating Load	37,202 kw.
Number of Shareholders	22,747
Number of Employees	5,807

THE ORIENTAL PHOTO INDUSTRIAL COMPANY LIMITED

The consumption of photographic materials in Japan has been increasing yearly with remarkable rapidity. They are demand in military, educational, newspaper, commercial, industrial and various other circles, but, despite this, Japanese photographers have been accustomed to the use of foreign makes and long took no notice of Japanese products. All had to be imported from abroad and the cost was enormous. The reason for this was that Japan could not make printing paper on the basis of the sensitive emulsion, which is the outcome of the study for many years of Mr. Toyo Kikuchi, president of the Oriental Photo Industrial Co. The Oriental Photo Industrial Co., standing for the independence of the Japanese photo industry, was incorporated in 1919. The company heralded the glorious dawn of the photo industry and proved a rocket signalling a revolution in the industry. The fabrication of printing paper was the lrst enterprise undertaken by the company and reaped a decided success. preventing foreign products from being imported to the annual amount of two million yen. The company won the reputation that "Oriental's photo printing paper is the best of all." The industry has made so remarkable a growth that the company now supplies nearly the whole of the demand for photographic materials in Japan. Then Mr. Kikuchi set about studying the manufacturing of photographic dry plates and succeeded in it. Toward the latter part of 1929 the company placed products on tne market under the name of purely Japan-made Oriental dry plates. This was greeted with the praise of the public that the plates far excel foreign products, and since then they have been in great demand. Mr. Kikuchi's ambition for scientific and industrial triumph did not stop here. The invention of a high-grade plate was made last year, and this attracted the attention of the world's photo industry. Specialists agree in their opinion that these plates have many points of superiority to those of foreign countries and their unparalleled quality in the world's market has been recognized beyond question. Mr. Kikuchi's untiring efforts for many years thus have been rewarded with glorious honor and a valuable harvest. The Oriental Photo Industry Co. is now capitalized at Yen 1,500,000 and allots sufficient funds to undivided profits to make its business foundation absolutely solid. Under the able management of Mr. Toyo Kikuchi, the company enjoys the highest reputation among those with whom it does business.



Front Gate of the Oriental Photo Industrial Co.

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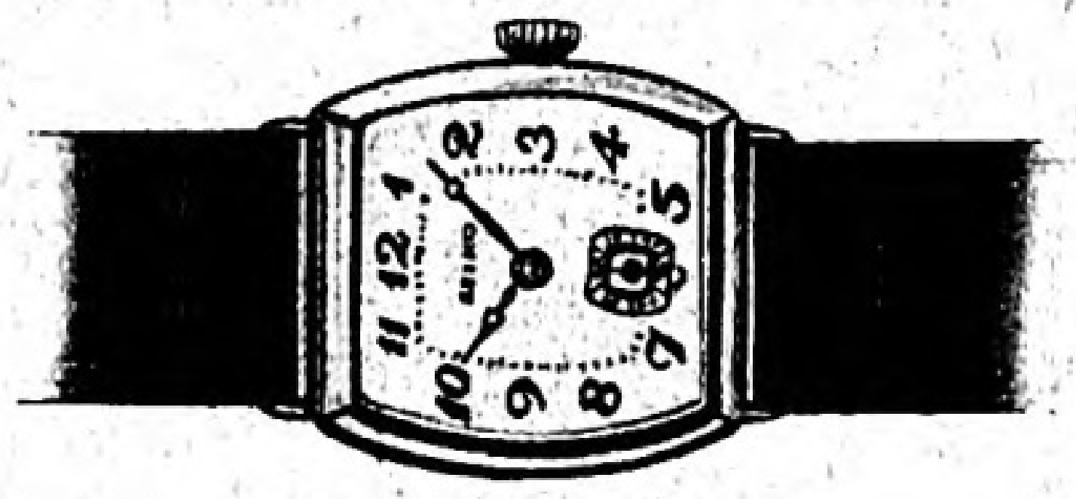

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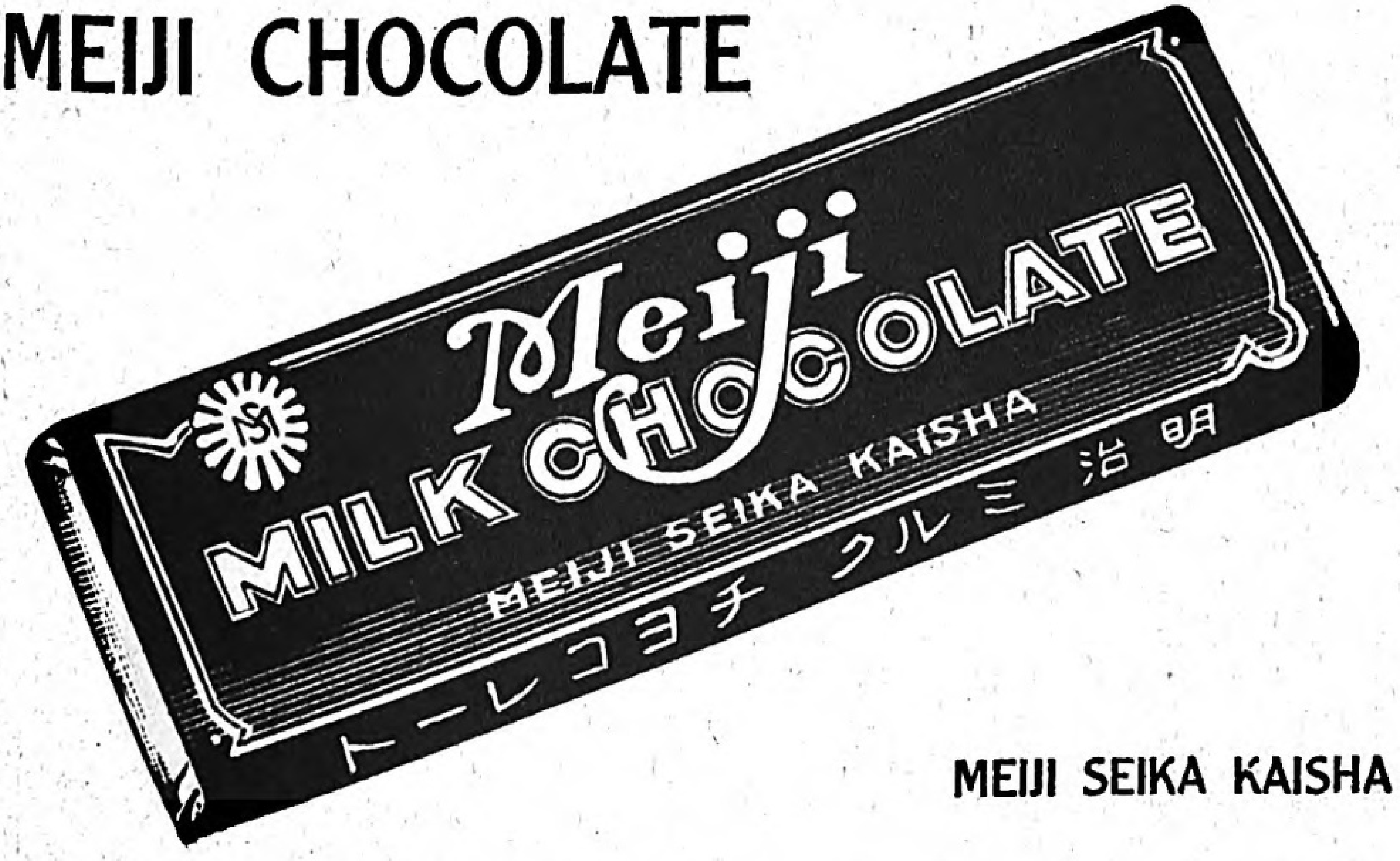

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Japan and the Tenth World's Olympics

A Delegation of Nearly Two Hundred to go to Los Angeles

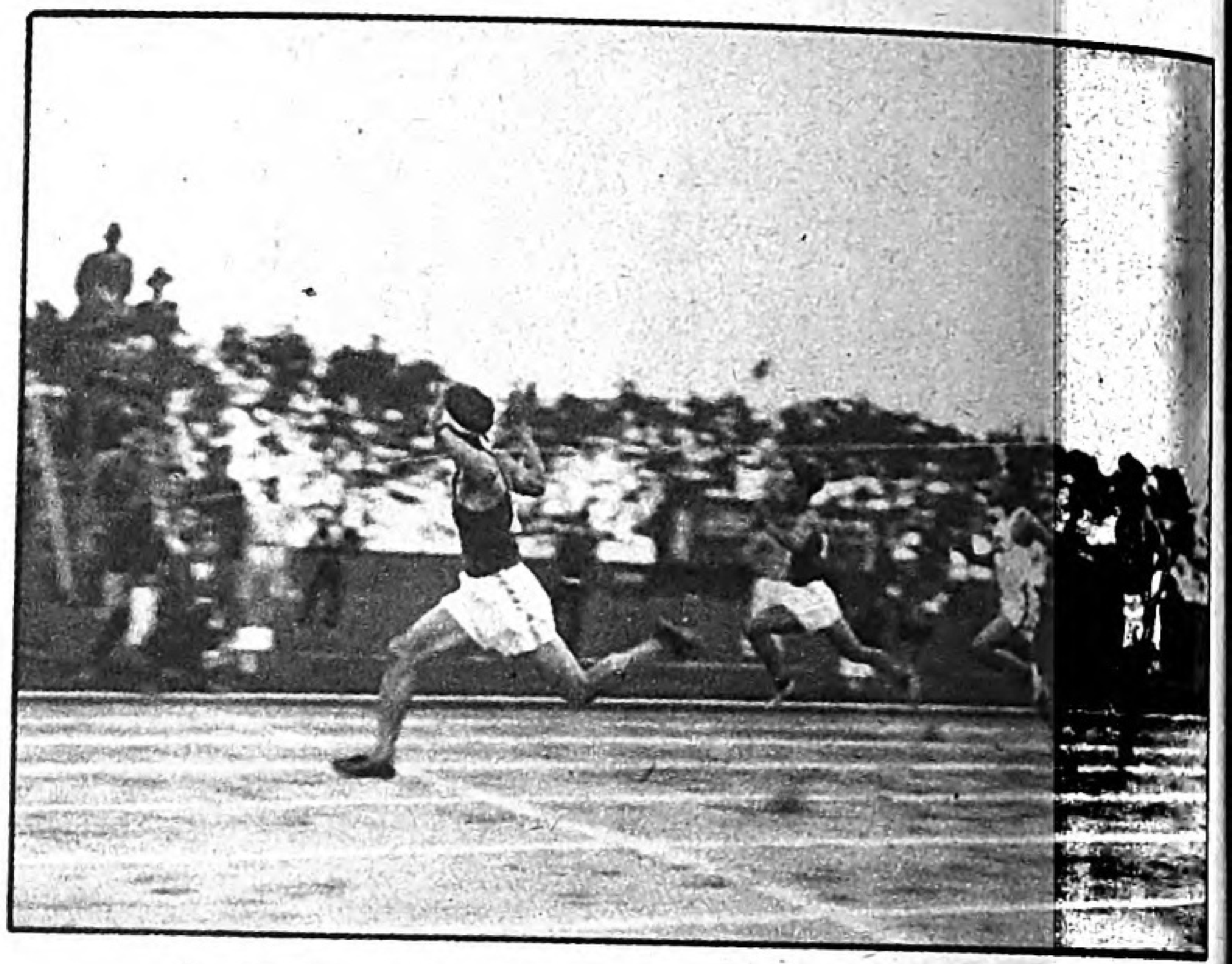
IT is expected that the Japanese delegation to the Tenth World's Olympics arranged to take place in Los Angeles, U. S. A. during the sixteen days from July 30th inclusive next year, and also to the Third Winter Sport Olympics at Lake Placid, U. S. A., in February next year will consist of about 140 athletes, 25 managers and coaches, and a certain number of official representatives for the Japanese team, making a total of between 170 and 180 persons. The expenses in connection with the dispatch of this large body of men are estimated at ¥250,000.

Japanese athletes will compete in the track and field events, Marathon race, swimming, diving, boat race, hockey, boxing, horse riding, socker football (if it is played at the coming Olympic meet), and such winter sports as skiing and skating. Twelve skiers were already selected as delegates early in June, 1931. For the other members of the delegation, the Japan Amateur Athlete Association, a representative body for international athletic sports, and other associations concerned are making preparations for their selection

C. Numbu, the Jumper

The Japanese delegation to the World's Olympics has been greater in number at every meet than at the preceding meet, e.g. 2 delegates to Stockholm, 15 to Antwerp, more than 30 to Paris, and over 50 to Amsterdam. As compared with these numbers, the dispatch of such a large number of athletes as 140 to Los Angeles next year may rightly be called epoch-making. Though probably affected favorably by the geographical proximity of this country to the United States, this can only be explained as an expression of the aspiration and enthusiasm of Japanese athletic circles which showed the world their ability to rival foreign athletes at Amsterdam.

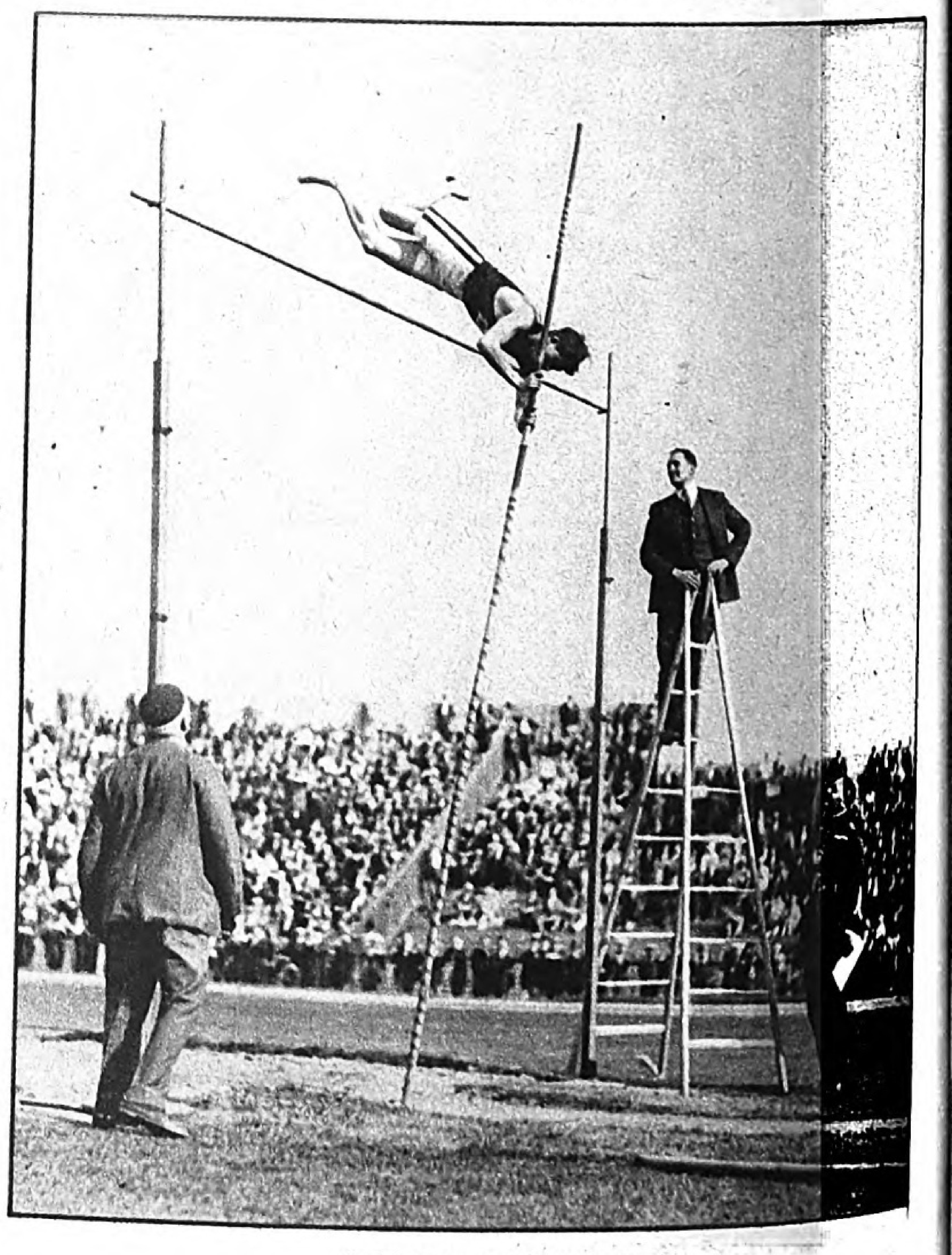
Of all the teams participating in the different sports, those for the track and field events and swimming races, in which Japan came out seventh and second respectively at Amsterdam, are the most promising. The persons concerned with these two teams are so aspiring that Prof. Gensaburo Shirayama, an officer of the All Japan Aquatic Sports Federation, and Mr. Seiichiro Tsuda, who was sixth in the Marathon race at Amsterdam, were sent in July this year to Los Angeles, where they closely investigated during a month's stay the climate and natural features, the accommodations, and the progress of preparations for the coming meet. In the meantime the Japan Amateur Athletic Association appointed Mr. Nakazawa, a member not on the regular staff of the Japanese consulate at Los Angeles, as an attaché to keep in touch with the preparation committee of the coming Olympic meet and to give the Japanese delegates facilities during their stay in the United States.



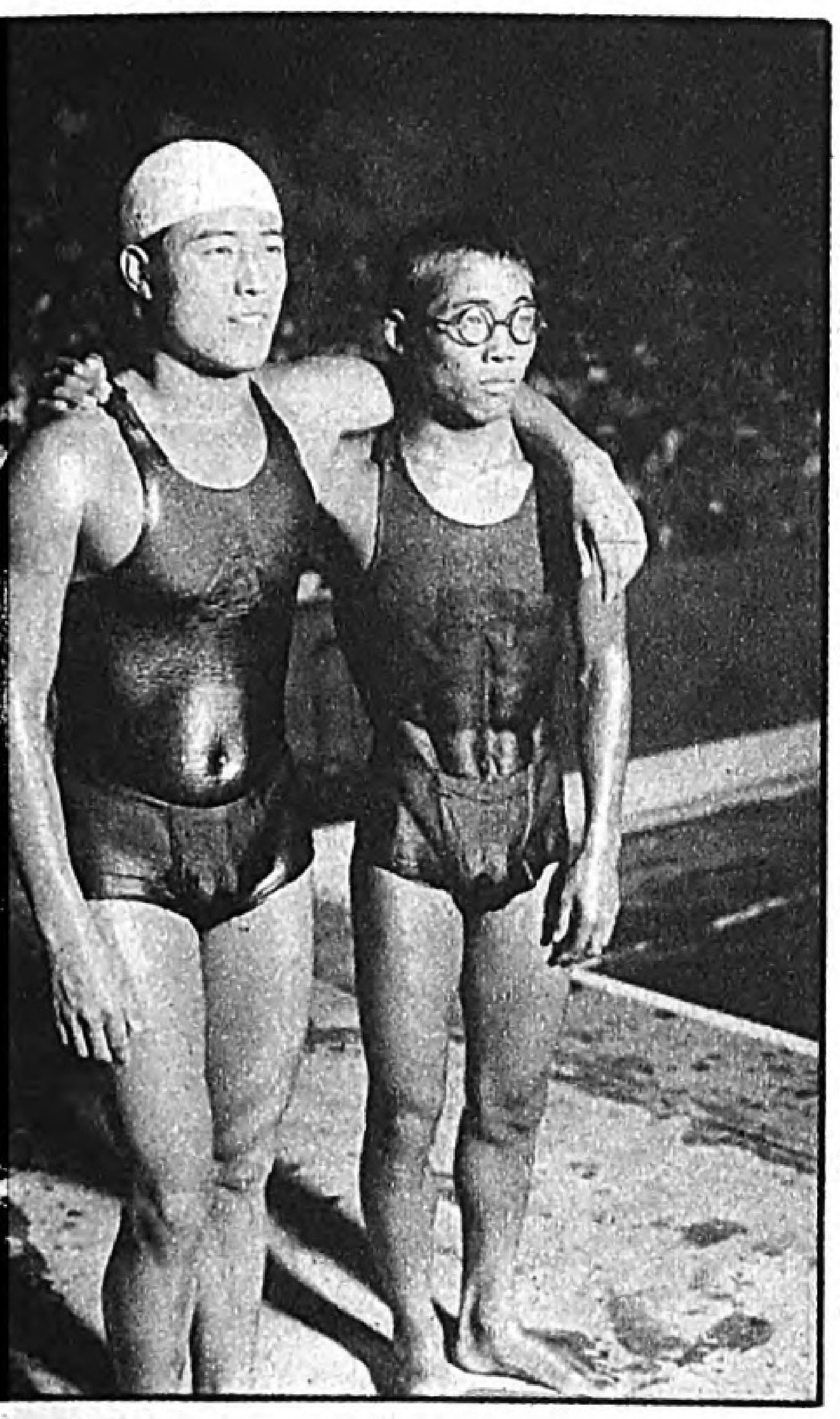
R. Yoshioka, Record Holder in the 100 and 200 Meter Dashes

Japanese athletes will, for the first time, take part in hockey, skating, and socker football next year, but will give fairly good results in the boat race, boxing, horse riding, and skiing in which categories they have already had the experience of fighting in the Olympics. Mention should be made of the plan by the All Japan Gymnastics Federation to send a gymnastics team if economically possible, and the plan in progress by Japanese artists to send their works connected with physical training to the Olympic Fine Art Exhibition at Los Angeles. This plan of Japanese artists, if realized, will not only give a new direction to the artistic field of athletic sports in Japan, but also introduce the value of Japanese art in this particular field to the world.

The track and field athletes to be sent will number more than 30, inclusive of several girls, of whom most hope is put in jumpers and Marathon racers. In the sprints and middle distance runs, hurdles, discus, javelin and shot Japan has not as yet an athlete who promises to be among the six winners in the Olympics next year. But recently two new records in Japan were made by one person,



S. Nishida, Pole Vault Genius



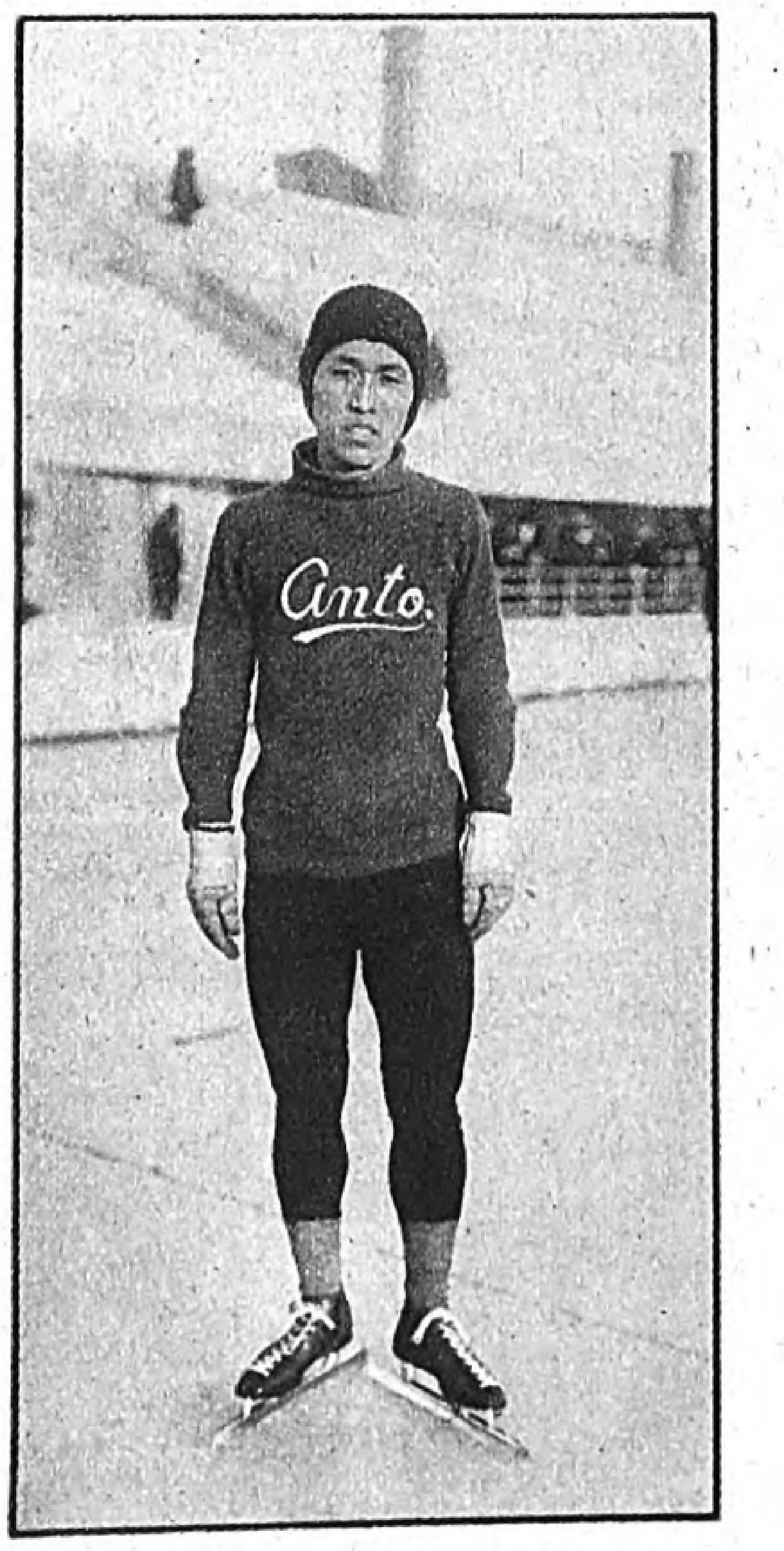
T. Yokoyama (Left) and S. Makino, Newly Developed Mermen in Whom Great Hopes are Placed for the Olympics

Mr. Ryutoku Yoshioka of the Tokyo Literary and Natural Science University, who ran the 100 metre dash in 10.5 seconds and the 200 metre dash in 21.3 seconds at the Fourth All Japan Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet in Osaka in May last, breaking the corresponding Olympic records. This is very inspiring to the Japanese runners. It is all the more inspiring to know that Mr. Yoshioka is such a high-spirited and energetic sprinter as to show no sign of fatigue after competing in eleven events including both trials and finals of both these sprints and the 400 metre dash, the 1,600 metre relay and e running broad jump in the above meet. He at that ne won the championship in both the 100 and 200 metres, ve his school team the chance to win the relay, and was third the running broad jump with a recordof 6.90 metres. It is ost probable that he will make a good showing against the European and American champions at Los Angeles.

Mr. Mikio Oda, the winner of the championship in the hop, step nd jump in the World's Olympics at Amsterdam, recently entered he staff of the Osaka Asahi after graduation from Waseda University, and has since been continuing to train himself in field events compete for the last time in his life in the Olympics at Los Angeles. owadays he can make 15.60 or 15.70 metres in the hop, step and mp and 7.60 or 7.70 metres in the running broad jump, making possible to believe that he will establish the best records he can ake in these two events next year. In the hop, step and jump apan has two more athletes, Mr Chuhei Nambu and Mr. Kenichi Oshima, who contest equally with Mr. Oda. Japan's winning of the championship in this particular event is thus all the ore possible.

There is another event in which Japan may expect much, i.e. e pole vault. In this event Japan's number one, Mr. Shuhei Nishida, holds a record of 4.15 metres. There are besides a number f young aspirants who can vault nearly 4 metres. The chances re that Mr. Nishida will vault over 4.20 metres and will put up a ood fight for the world championship.

The running broad jump, running high jump and 400 metre elay are events in which Japan may give a fair account of herself. But the Marathon is the race over which the Japanese nation has shown unbounded enthusiasm. In this race of nation-wide popularity, Japan was among the winners in the Olympics at Amsterdam, thanks to the wonderful running of Mr. Kanematsu Yamada and Mr. Seiichiro Tsuda, of whom the former took fourth place with a time of 2 hours 35 minutes 29 seconds and the latter sixth place. It is sad to remember that Mr. Yamada lost the chance to gain the world championship on account of a hurt in the foot, though he had run foremost up to a point only two miles from the goal. This failure to earn the championship must be retrieved at Los Angeles, where it seems that Japan, learning a lot of lessons from the failures at the preceding meets, will be best represented. Mr. Tsuda, the best Marathon racer now, has been in Los Angeles, studying in person the race course and the climate and physical features there, and collecting useful information for the Japanese athletes. Japan's best track and field athletes and their recent best records are shown below:



Kitani Tokuo, Speed Skater

100 Metres	10 sec. 5	R. Yoshioka	1931
200 Metres	21 sec. 3	R. Yoshioka	1931
	21 sec. 4	I. Nakajima	1931
Marathon	2 hr. 36 min. 23 sec.	F. Shibui	1930
	2 hr. 39 min. 57 sec.	S. Takahashi	1930
	2 hr. 39 min. 57 sec.	K. Kusunoki	1930
	no record recently	S. Tsuda	
Running Broad Jump	7 metres 67	C. Nambu	1931
	7 metres 52	M. Oda	1931
	7 metres 37	K. Oshima	1930
Running High Jump	1 metre 96	K. Kimura	1030
	1 metre 90	M. Ono	1930
Hop, Step and Jump	15 metres 48	M. Oda	
	15 metres 23	K. Oshima	
	15 metres 07	C. Nambu	1931
Pole Vault	4 metres 15	S. Nishida	1930
	3 metres 95	S. Mochizuki	1931
Javelin	66 metres 42	K. Sumiyoshi	1930

Twenty swimmers, more or less, accompanied by several of the best girl swimmers, will go from Japan to Los Angeles next year. Japan came out second in swimming at Amsterdam with a record of 18 points, overwhelming Sweden, Australia and Germany. Still she was very poor as compared with the United Sates, the winner, which country earned 45 points in all. But that Japan won the championship in the 200 metre breast stroke, and points in the 800 metre relay, 100 metre free style and 100 metre back stroke, has made an epoch in Japanese swimming and given occasion to a succession of new record makings. At the end of 1930 the All Japan Aquatic Sports Federation published 125 new swimming records, inclusive of those for girls for the year, which it is a joy to know were mostly made by young aspirants. Especially the activities of two young boys, Mr. S Makino and Mr. T. Yokoyama, in free style swims were amazing.

Nakanishi Michiko, Breaker of the Girls' Record for the 80 meter Hurdles

The Japanese swimming calendar for 1930 was featured by the breaking of several world records. The year 1931 will also be eventful, with already on the program the Japan-America Swimming contests and the All Japan Swimming Championships, both of which will take place in Tokyo this summer. The latter will be the trials to select delegates to the Olympics next year. The Japan-America Swimming Contests will be an event of world-wide concern as an affair of outposts for the coming Olympics.

The United States will be the only rival for Japan to fight against in the swimming races in the Olympics at Los Angeles, and with this always in mind, the All Japan Aquatic Sports Federarion has since last year raised the slogan of all for the Olympics and is exerting ceaseless efforts in an endeavor to win the championship at Los Angeles. The following are the records of the best five in the different races for 1930:

100 Metre Free Style

1.	1 min. 0 sec. 4	K. Takaishi.	
2.	1 min. 0 sec. 4	T. Yokoyama	
3.	1 min. 0 sec. 8	K. Katayama	
4.	1 min. 1 sec. 4	T. Sata	
5.	1 min. 1 sec. 6	T. Miyamoto	
Japan Record	59 sec. 4	K. Takaishi	1925
Olympic Record	58 sec. 6	Weissmuller	1928

400 Metre Free Style

1.	4 min. 55 sec.	K. Takemura	
2.	4 min. 56 sec. 6	S. Makino	
3.	4 min. 56 sec. 6	T. Yokoyama	
4.	5 min.	H. Yoneyama	
5.	5 min. 2 sec. 4	T. Takemura	
Japan Record	4 min. 55 sec.	K. Takemura	1039
Olympic Record	5 min. 1 sec. 6	Weissmuller	1928

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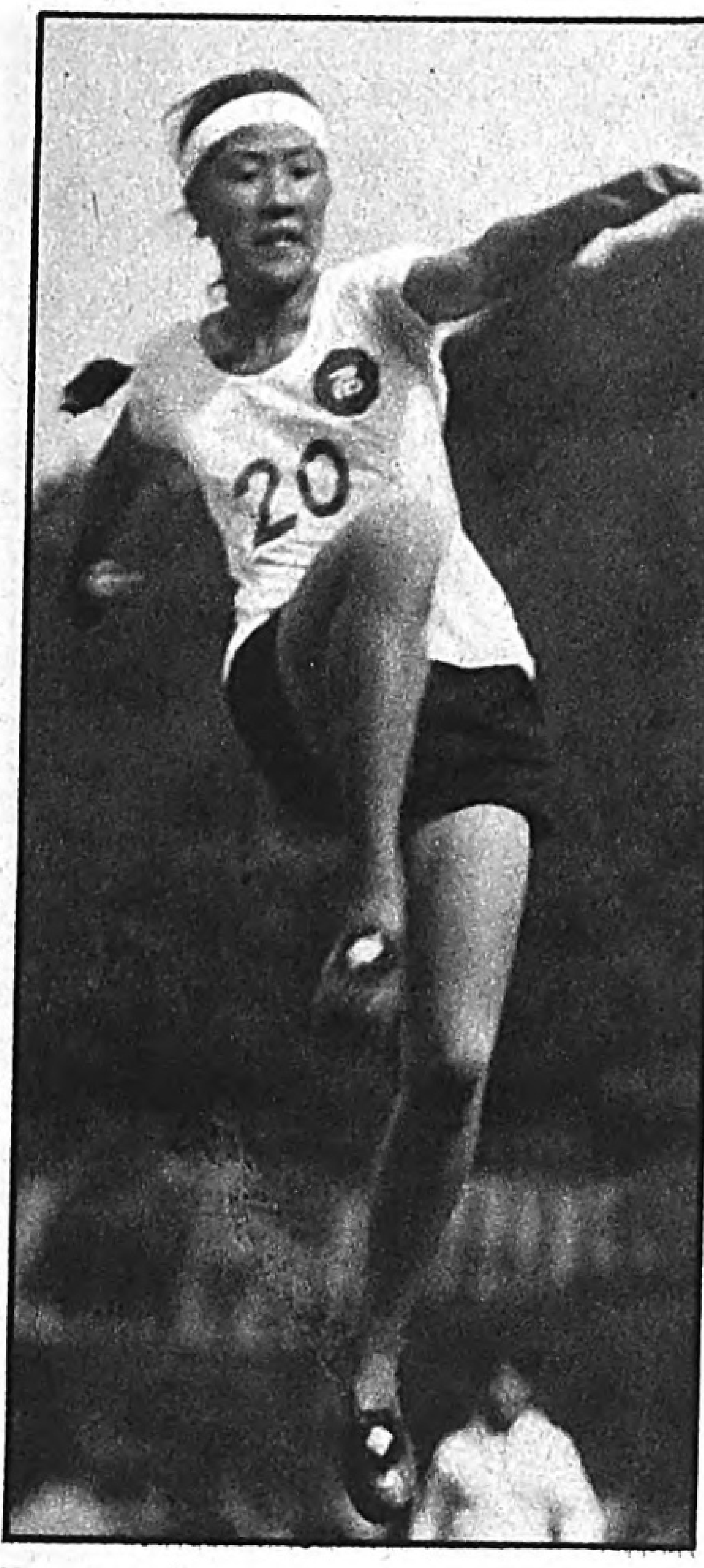


Watanabe Sumiko, Holder of Girls' Broad-Jump Record

Miss Maehata, Girls' Breast Stroke Champion on the Beach at Waikiki, Hawaii

1,500 Metre Free Style

1. 19 min. 35 sec. 2	S. Makino		
2. 20 min. 3 sec. 4	T. Yokoyama		
3. 20 min. 23 sec. 6	T. Takemura		
4. 20 min. 34 sec. 4	K. Tanaka		
5. 20 min. 43 sec.	K. Takemura		
Japan Record	19 min. 35 sec. 2	S. Makino	1930
Olympic Record	19 min. 51 sec. 8	Arne Borg	1928

100 Metre Back Stroke

1. 1 min. 12 sec. 2	S. Iriye		
2. 1 min. 13 sec. 3	K. Kozu		
3. 1 min. 14 sec.	K. Katayama		
4. 1 min. 14 sec.	N. Oki		
5. 1 min. 14 sec. 4	M. Suzuki		
Japan Record	1 min. 14 sec. 2	S. Iriye	1930
Olympic Record	1 min. 8 sec. 2	Kojac	1928

200 Metre Breast Stroke

1. 2 min. 53 sec.	Y. Tsuruta		
2. 2 min. 54 sec.	H. Nakamura		
3. 2 min. 54 sec. 2	S. Tsukahara		
4. 2 min. 55 sec. 6	Y. Fujimoto		
5. 2 min. 55 sec. 8	T. Ogushi		
Japan Record	2 min. 45 sec.	Y. Tsuruta	1929
Olympic Record	2 min. 48 sec. 8	Y. Tsuruta	1928

800 Metre Relay

1. 9 min. 30 sec. 4	Waseda University Team	
2. 9 min. 31 sec. 4	Hamana Swimming Association Team	
3. 9 min. 33 sec. 4	East Japan Federated Mid. School Team	
4. 9 min. 36 sec. 6	West Japan Federated Mid. School Team	
5. 9 min. 37 sec. 7	Meiji University Team	
Japan Record	9 min. 30 sec. 4	Waseda U. Team
Olympic Record	9 min. 36 sec. 2	United States Team

Those who go to the Olympics at Los Angeles, other than the track and field athletes and swimmers already mentioned, will be 15 for the boat race, 11 for socker football, 10 hockey, 10 for boxing and 10 for horse riding. Those who participate in winter sports are the ten skiers already selected and published, and ten skaters yet to be selected. The tables below give the names and records of the best three in the different skating races. The Messrs. Kitani, Kawamura and Ishihara, three skaters whose names are also given below, took part in a number of contests in Europe in February last and had the experience of contesting in international events.

Ten Skiers:

Distance	S. Iwasaki, I. Ageiwa and K. Taniguchi
Jump	M. Makita, Y. Takata, I. Sekiguchi and G. Adachi
Combined	H. Awayagawa, T. Tsubokawa, and K. Yamada

Manager A. Azoo　　Trainer T. Yazawa

Best Three Skaters:

500 Metres

1. 47 sec. 2	T. Kitani	
2. 47 sec. 6	Y. Kawamura	
3. 47 sec. 6	S. Ishihara	
Olympic Record	43 sec. 4	1928

1,500 Metres

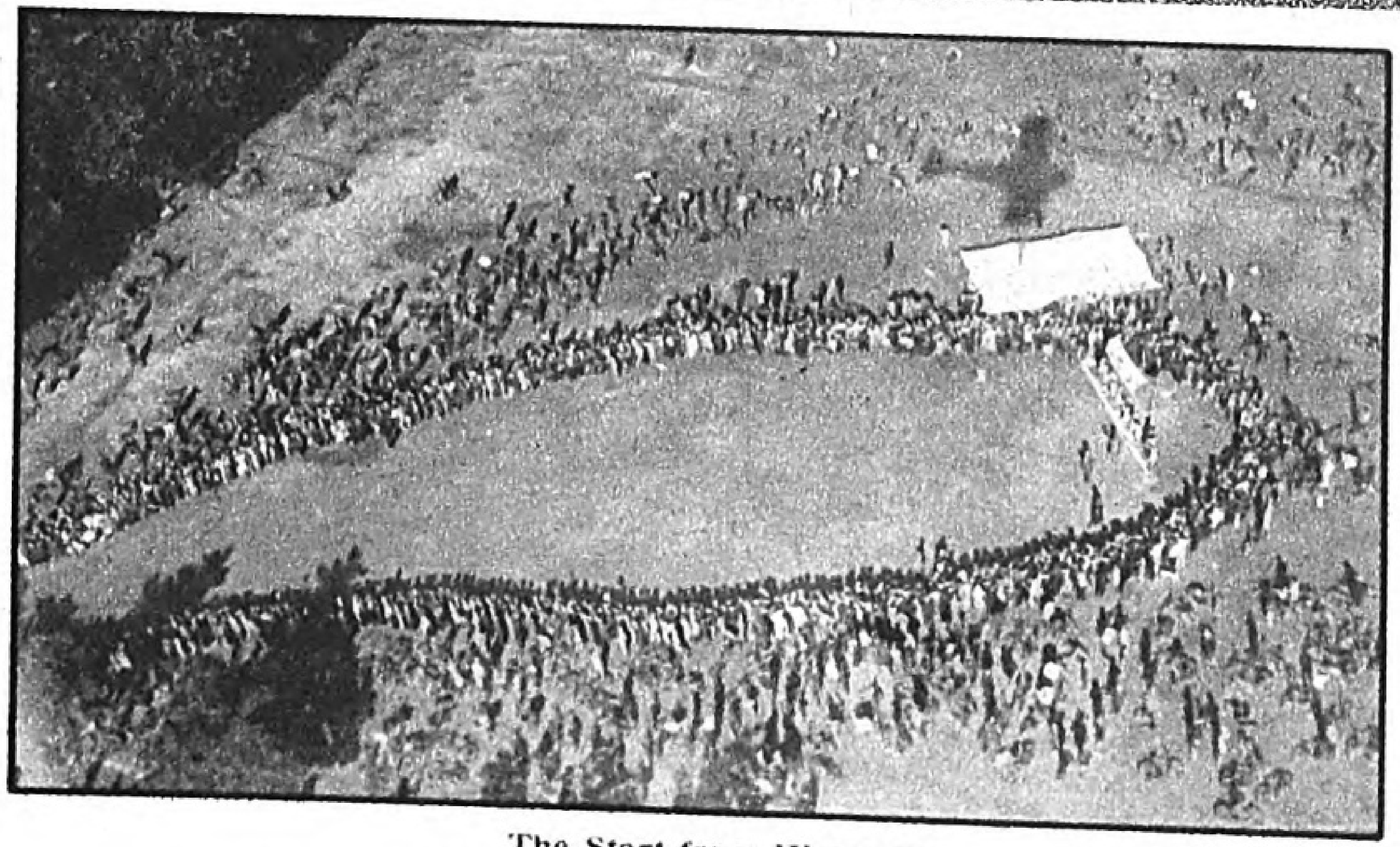
1. 2 min. 33 sec. 9	T. Kitani	
2. 2 min. 35 sec.	T. Koike	
3. 2 min. 35 sec. 5	S. Ishihara	
Olympic Record	2 min. 20 sec. 8	1924

5,000 Metres

1. 9 min. 23 sec. 8	T. Uruma	
2. 9 min. 24 sec.	K. Yukita	
3. 9 min. 29 sec. 5	T. Kitani	
Olympic Record	8 min. 39 sec.	1924

10,000 Metres

1. 19 min. 25 sec. 2	T. Kitani	
2. 19 min. 48 sec. 5	T. Uruma	
3. 19 min. 54 sec. 8	Y. Kawamura	
Olympic Record	18 min. 4 sec. 8	1924



The Start from Hiroshima

INTFRPREFECTURAL MARATHON RELAY RACE BETWEEN SHIMONOSEKI AND OSAKA

By the Young Men's Associations of 12 Prefectures in the Kansai District

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An inter-prefectural marathon relay race between Shimonoseki and Osaka was held under the auspices of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun by young men selected from twelve prefectures in Western Japan from May 11 to 16, 1931. It was a race from Shimonoseki through Tokuyama, Hiroshima, Onomichi, Okayama and Himeji to Osaka, a distance of 590 kilometres. The interest arising from the race during these 6 consecutive days filled millions of people along the road with excitement and the crowds that turned out were upprecedented for sports events in our country.

Eighteen runners from each prefecture took part in the race, and the forty sections were run in relays by them. The race was won by Kagawa Prefecture in 35 hours 33 minutes 35 seconds.

The speed attained by the Kagawa team averaged a little over 16 kilometres an hour, an excellent speed, when the steep slopes that lay along the way are taken into consideration. Especially the fact that no runner in any of the twelve teams straggled behind throughout the race was a great cause for congratulation. The influence of the race on our athletic circles will be great.

Passing through the City of Kobe

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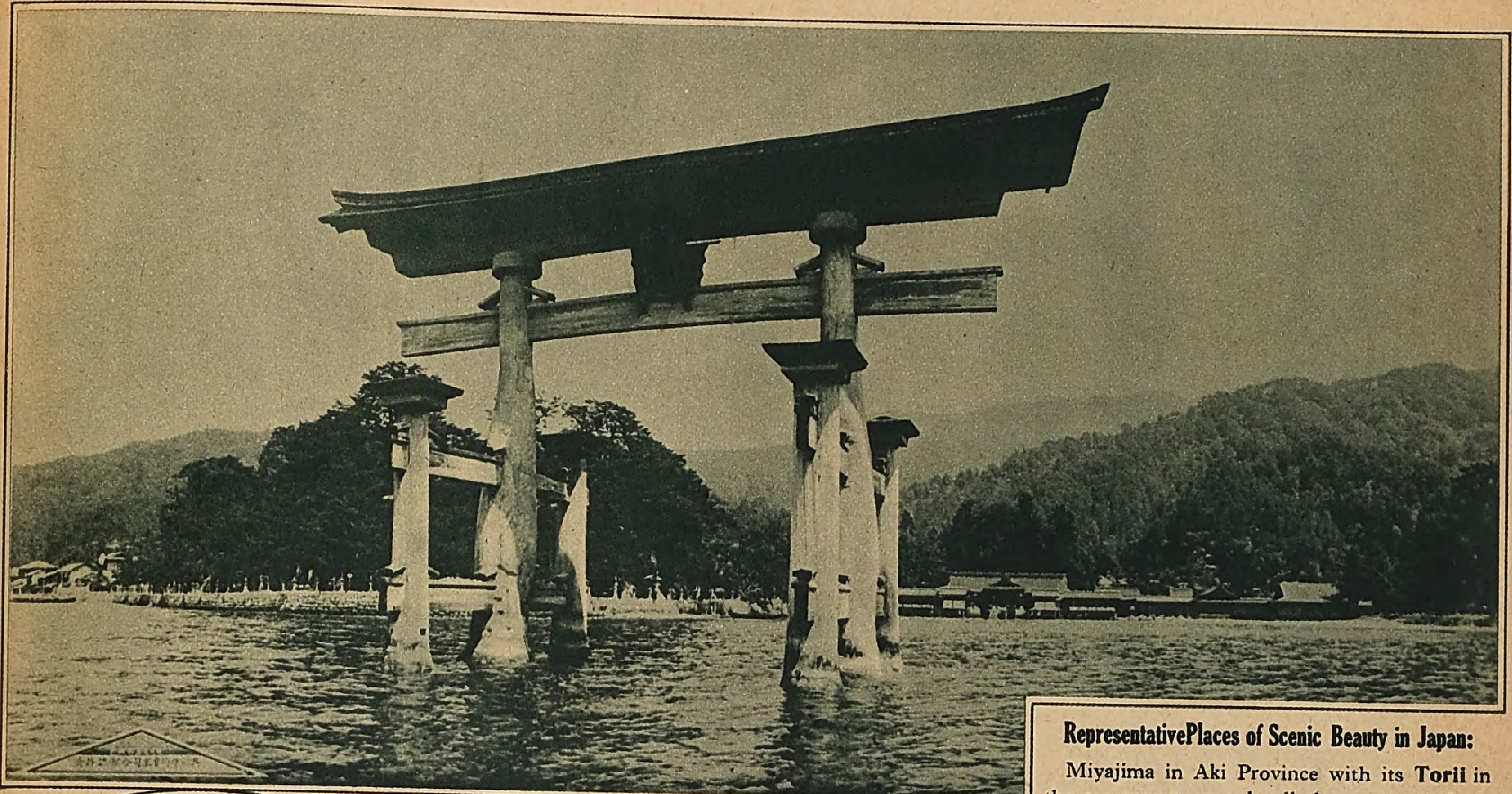

Representative Places of Scenic Beauty in Japan: Miyajima in Aki Province with its **Torii** in the sea attracts people all the year round.

IWASO HOTEL

Momijidani, Miyajima

Mr. Fusao Sasaki, Mayor of Kure City says: Kure City, known to all as a naval port town, has developed thanks to its naval port. It is one of the first rate naval ports not merely of the East, but also of all the world. The benefit the city receives from the port will be great as long as the port exists. But the world is now demanding universal peace. From now on, therefore, we must pay attention to making an industrial town of our city. Though it is already progressive in every branch of industry to some extent, it is our wish to make our determination firmer. Our city planning comprises the neighbouring village, Hiro-mura. When the Sango Line is completed, the prosperity of Kure will be assured

THE CITY OF SHIMONOSEKI

How dear and familiar the name of Shimonoseki sounds to those who have once visited Japan, and to the many who are planning a trip to the East! It is an animated port town connecting Hondo and Kyushu, important in communications.

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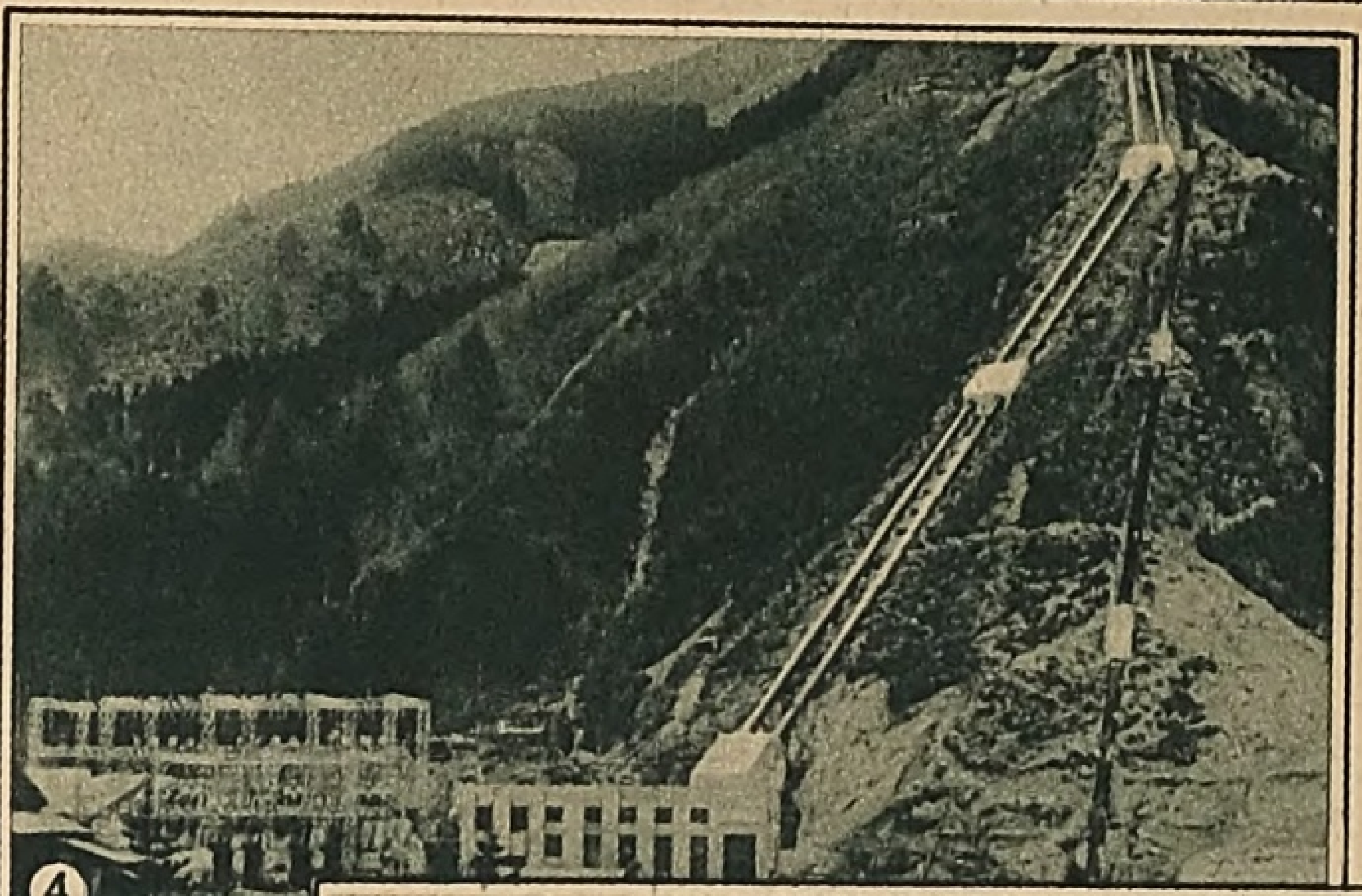
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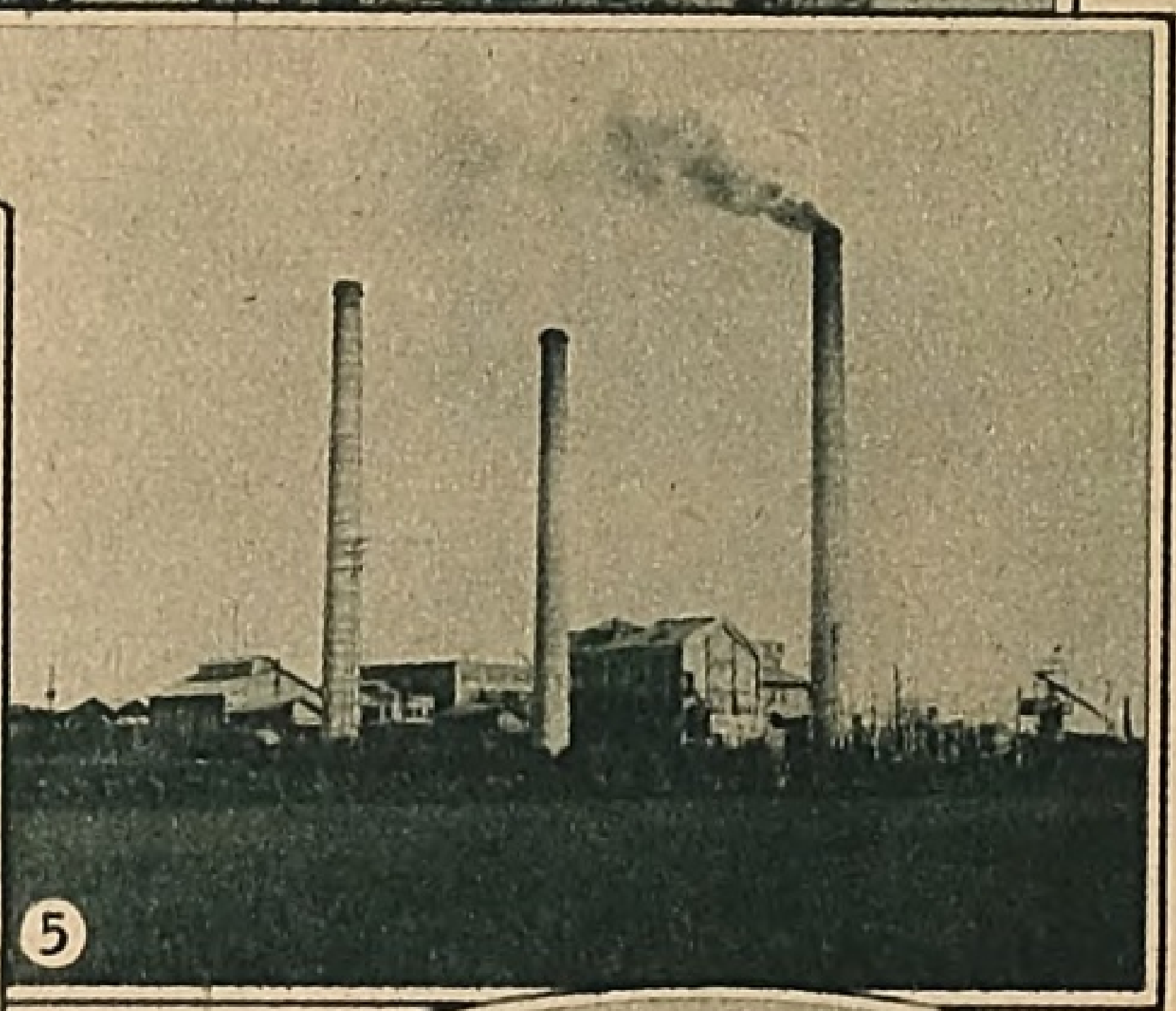
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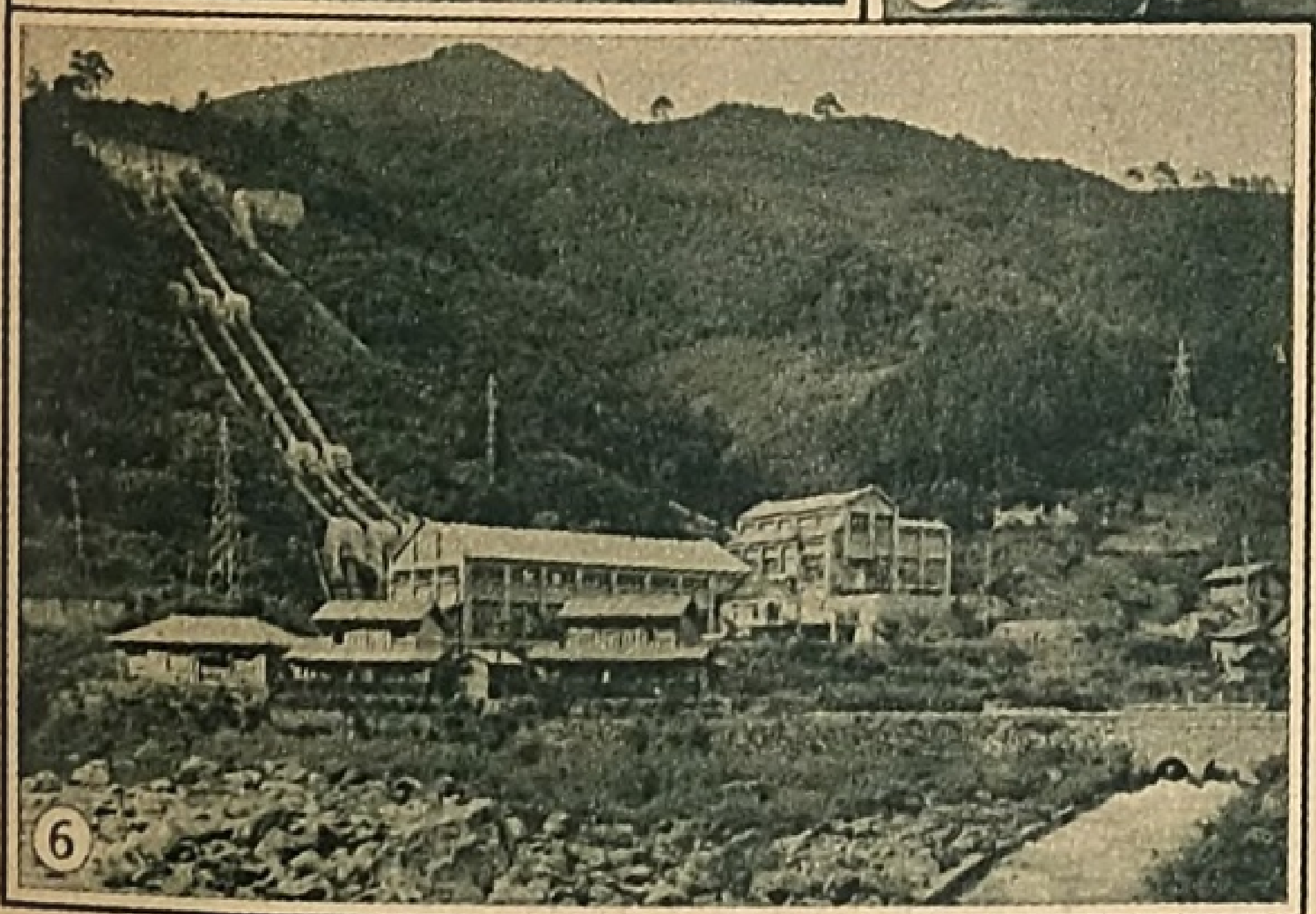
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PHOTOS:

1. The old castle of Hiroshima city
2. The old castle of Fukuyama city
3. The head office of the Hiroshima Electric Co., Ltd.
4. Takiyama hydro-electric power station of the Hiroshima Electric Co., Ltd.
5. Aboshi power station of the Chugoku Gôdô Electric Co., Ltd.
6. Katsuyama hydro-electric power station of the Chugoku-Gôdô Electric Co., Ltd.
7. Kakuzan Park, Tsuyama city
8. Iminomiya Shrine of Chofu-cho, which located by the Sanyo Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
9. Mr. T. Ito, Mayor of Hiroshima
10. Mr. A. Nakano, Mayor of Fukuyama
11. Mr. F. Sasaki, Mayor of Kure
12. Mr. S. Matsui, Mayor of Shimonoseki
13. Mr. K. Konuma, Mayor of Tsuyama

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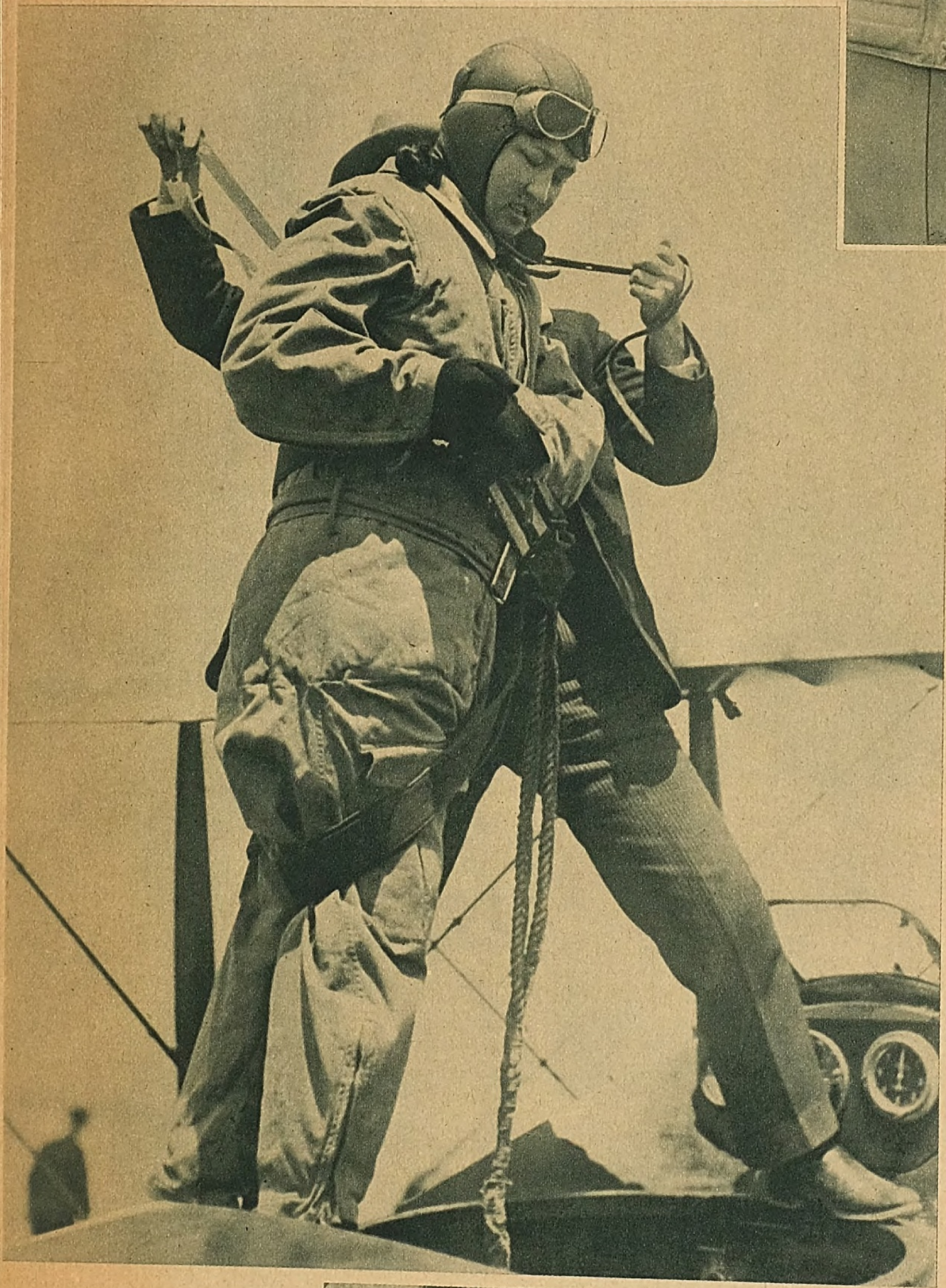
New Jobs for Girls in Japan



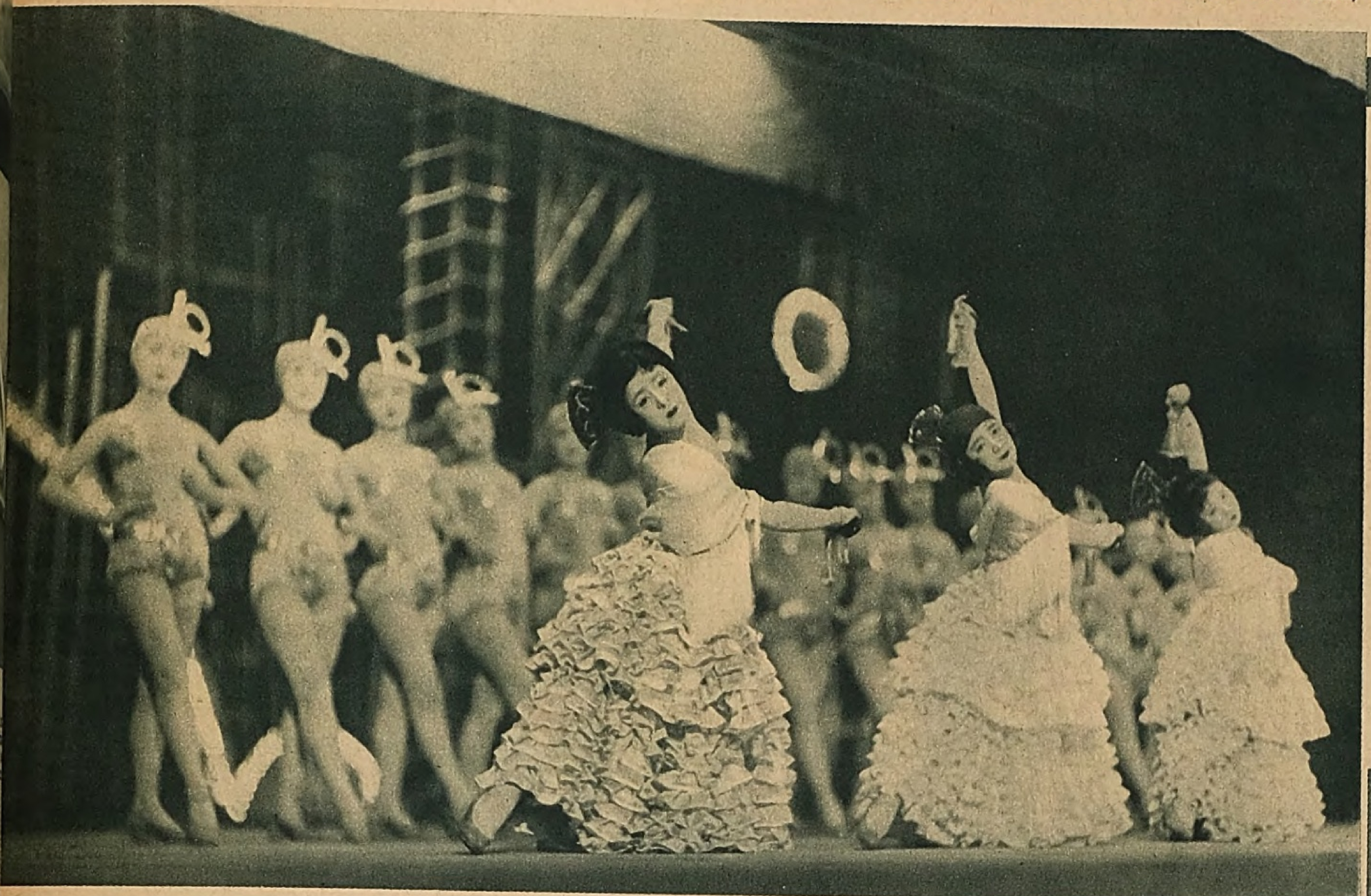
GIRL CHAUFFEURS. "Won't you get in? Fifty sen for two miles," and confirmed pedestrian though you are, you may think better of it and be inclined to try a ride. "Ladies first" is the same all over the world

THE PARACHUTRIX. Miss Y. Miyamori is the only parachutrix in present-day Japan. But before long many Miss Miyamoris will appear and she will not be lonesome in her farings through the sky.

SHOP-GIRLS. There are many shop-girls who have received higher educations. Their smiles may, therefore, be a little different from those of their sisters in other jobs. You may well be careful of your purse.

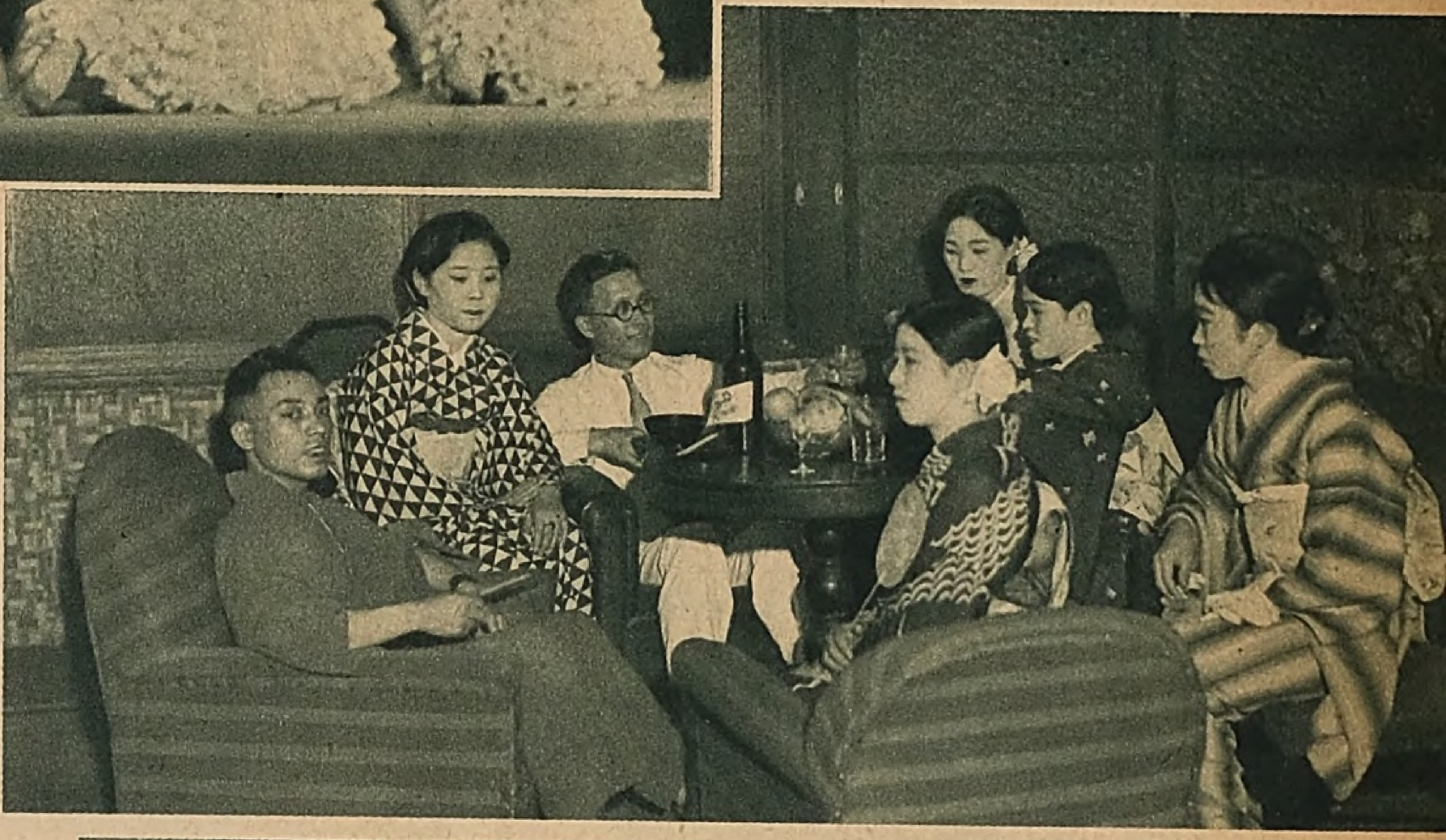
ELEVATOR GIRLS. Be it the same elevator, when it is operated by a girl, you feel much softer. Beware, however, of stout girls, for the speed will drop.

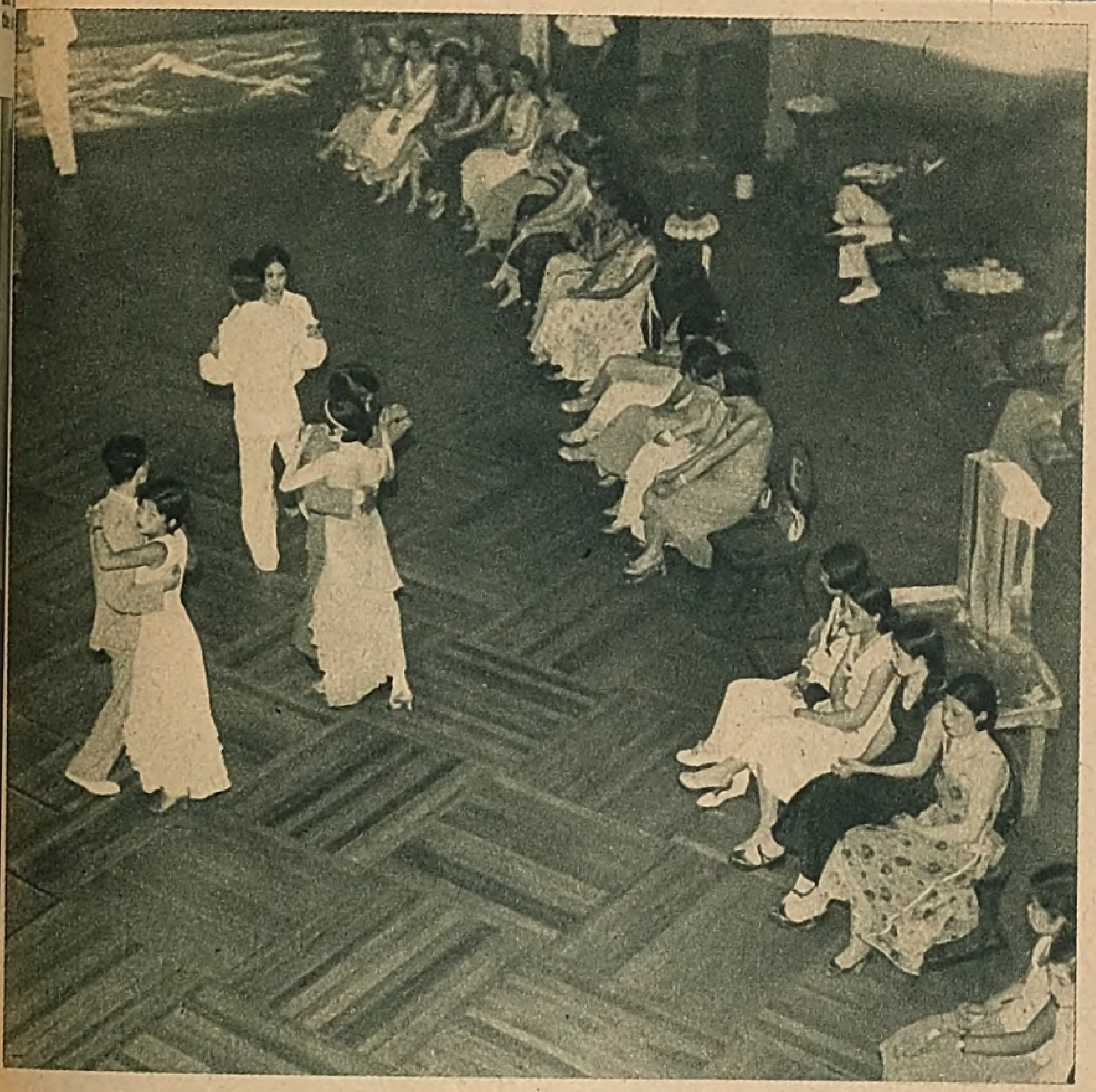
THE economic independence of women has long been discussed in Japan, but recently women themselves have begun to aspire to stand on their own feet, and this, along with the pressure of living on the general household owing to the economic depression, has driven young women into the new world, where they are either creating new jobs for themselves or taking men's vocations away from them. The accompanying pictures show some of the representative new jobs for girls in Japan.



REVUE GIRLS. The stream of the revue has flowed into the Japan, of kimono and geta bringing with it lengths of leg and tapping footfalls. The sweet-and-lovely-Nippon-girls-on-parade age has come.

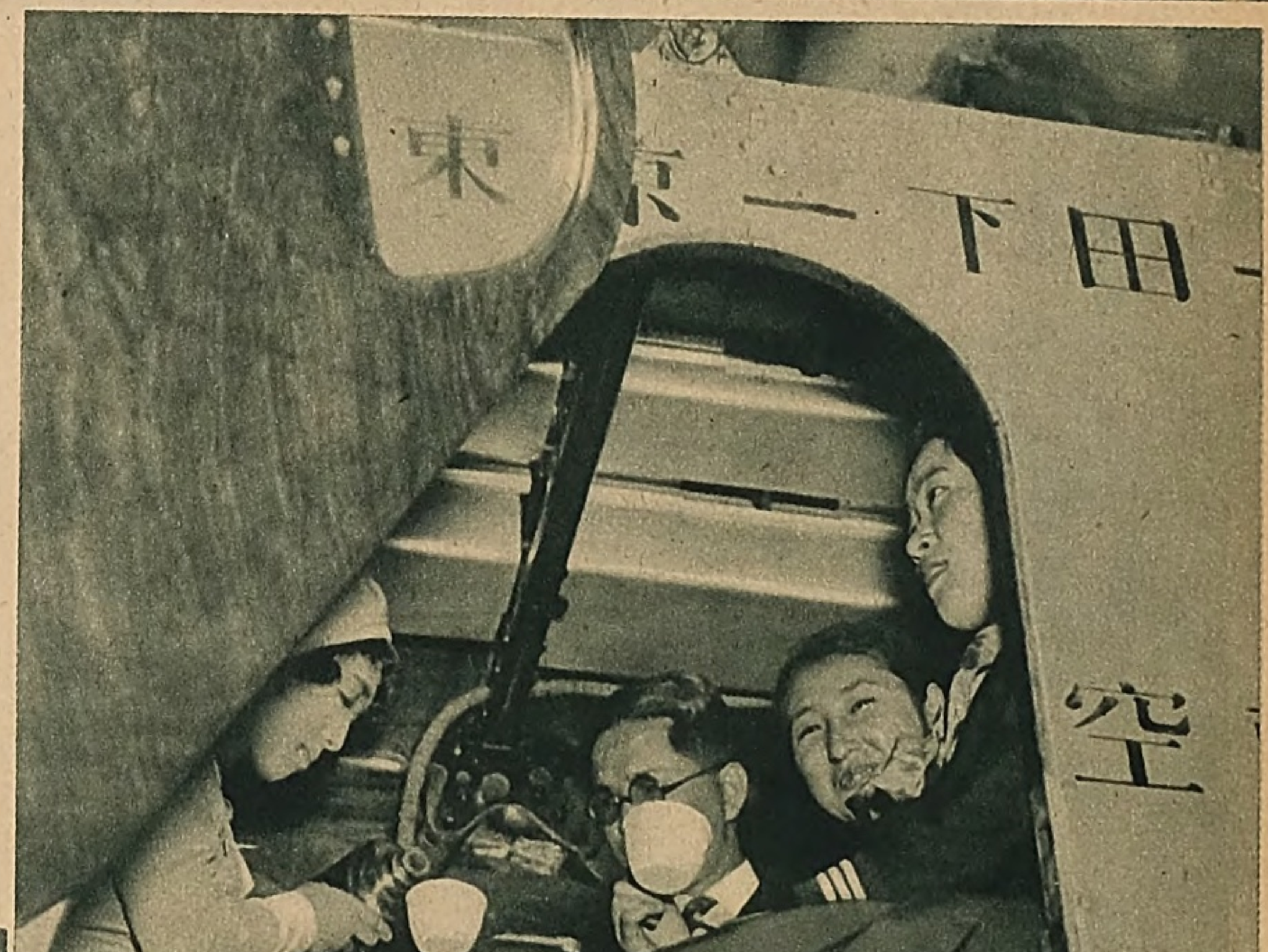
WAITRESSES. Japanese bars have their own peculiarity. Girls wait on you at your table. You cannot drink sake without calculating mentally how much you should tip them. They are tacticians.

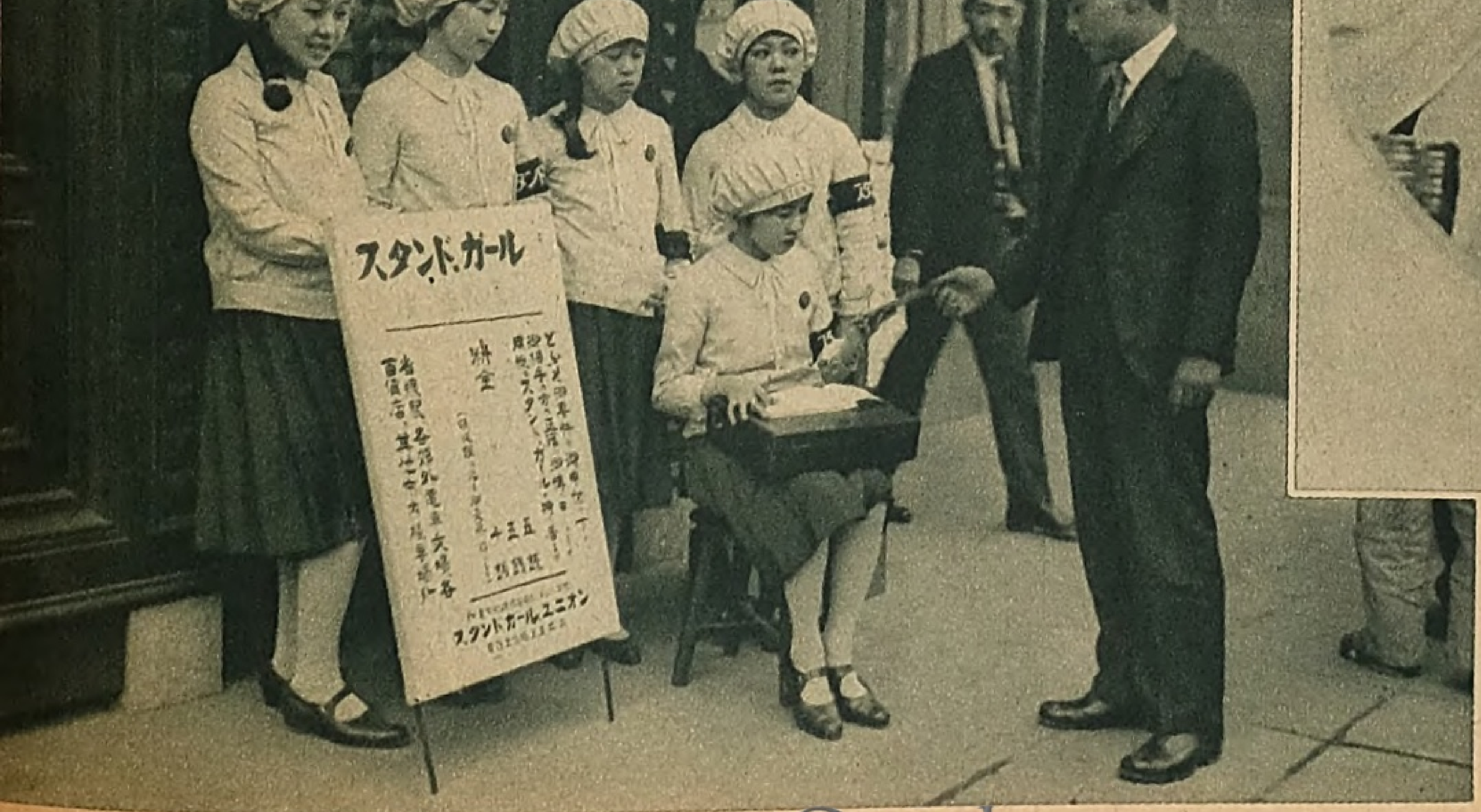




DANCERS. Are fighters on the new front for women's professions, though they will become your one tune partner in exchange for a ticket.

STAND GIRLS. Take charge of your billet-doux, of the bill from your tailor dunning you for the settlement of a debt, or indeed of anything you want to leave in their charge. They are living message boards.




スタンド・ガール
スタンド・ガール・ユニオン

SERVICE GIRLS OF THE AIR. In your air voyage from Tokyo to Shimoda, famous for Harris, they will wait upon you, serving you soft drinks, or explaining the views to you all in a limited space in the machine flying through the boundless azure sky, and to the accompaniment of the engines

NEW MIX
NEW MIX

MARINE GIRLS. In pleasure-boats running in the Bay of Tokyo, these charming girls offer you a sweet atmosphere and gentle service, but they are disappointing for those disposed to fall in love, for they are still children.

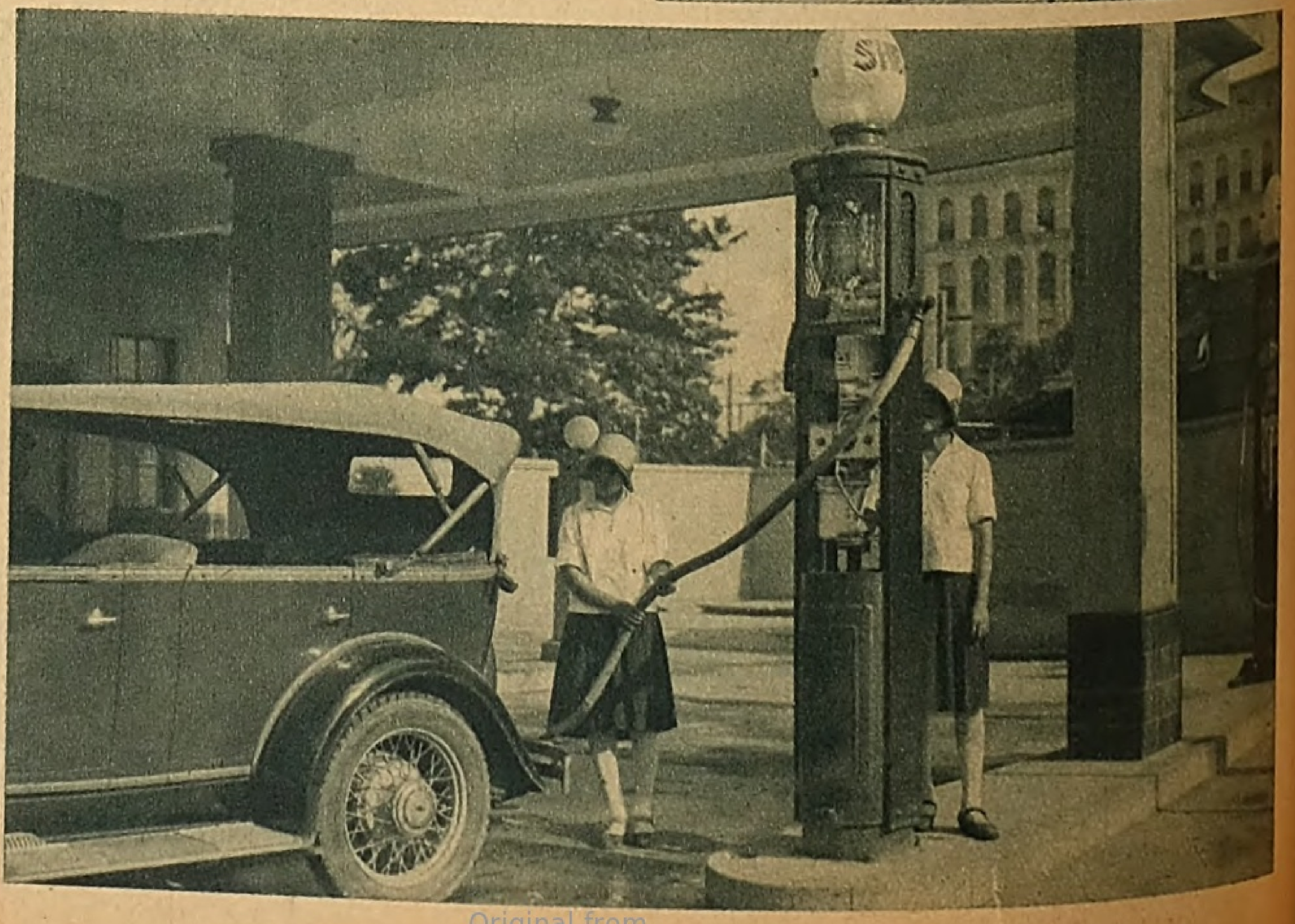
TYPISTS. Gentle and quiet as are these Japanese girls, they know how to write English horizontally and Japanese vertically.

MANIKIN GIRLS. "Gracious ! such young women speak in loud voices before crowds !" conservative old ladies say, but taking no heed of such remarks, the girls work with their figures and voices as their only capital.

THE BUS GIRL. How manly and dignified she is raising her left hand as she approaches you! She takes tickets out of her bag which she carries in front of her as does a kangaroo, and punches them for you.

THE GUIDE GIRL. She is a living map. When you make your appearance at some hotspring, she will take you round the place and give you valuable information. She is as handy as a walking-stick, never awkward and annoying.

GASOLINE GIRLS. At street-corners where motor-cars pass busily by, you will find these girls working in earnest. Because of the gasoline they handle, you must not think them volatile. What of the fact that many of them are married to chauffeurs?



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Mr. Kurahara, Governor of Wakayama Prefecture

INDUSTRIES IN WAKAYAMA

Wakayama Prefecture is contiguous to Osaka Prefecture and her industries are flourishing. Among her agricultural products are Kishu oranges, poppies, pyrethrum, pyrethrum goods, etc. Stock-breeding and the marine products industry are also prosperous. The manufacturing industry produces cotton fabrics and yarn, dyes, cotton flannel, lacquer ware, umbrellas, leather, shell buttons, etc., and all these goods are exported.

From this prefecture many people emigrate to foreign countries, and working for such people are the Overseas Association, the Overseas Emigration Association, etc. The U. S. A., Canada, Brazil, Australia, China and the South Seas are the chief destinations of emigrants.

THE FOUR LARGE DYEING COMPANY AT WAKAYAMA

THE WAKAYAMA DYEING CO.,LTD.
(Working Up of Cotton Cloth and Cotton Spinning)

THE NOJO DYEING CO., LIMITED
(Finishing of Cotton and Woolen Cloth)

THE NIPPON DYESTUFF CO., LTD.
(Dyeing ond Finishing of Muslin)

THE TAISHO COTTON CO., LTD.
(Printing and Finishing of Muslin)

THE
WAKAYAMA COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.

Capital: - - Yen 5,200,000

Head Office & Factory: WAKAYAMA CITY

PRODUCTS:
Cotton Yarn, Twisted Thread, Oboro Yarn, Fine Cloth, Calico, T-cloth, Cotton Flannel, Coarse Cloth, Fine Twill, Khaki, Cloth of Full Breadth, etc.

TRADE MARK

MITSUBOSHI TOWEL

Masui Factory
WAKAYAMA

THE KIYO SENKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(The Kiyo Dye Co., Ltd.)

Head Office & Factory: WAKAYAMA CITY

Products:
High Class Finished Thin Cotton Goods, Varnish without Aniline, Dark Calico of Full Breadth, Glazing Varnish

---

THE WAKAYAMA COTTON CLOTH CO., LTD.

Head Office & Factory:
WAKAYAMA

Products:
Cotton Flannel for Markets at Home and Abroad, Finished Goods of Silk, Rayon, Muslin, Poplin, etc., Printed Cotton Flannel

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RYUJIN HOTSPRING
In Wakayama Prefecture
Can be reached by the Ryujin Bus.

SHIRAHAMA-YUSAKI HOTSPRING
In Southern Wakayama Prefecture
Can be reached by the Meiko and Shirahama Buses.

THE NANKAI TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office:
WAKAYAMA CITY

Branch:
Gobo-machi, Wakayama Prefecture

SHIMAMURA SHOTEN
Established 200 years ago

Chief Products:
Suzumushi Pomade (Purely Vegetable), Suzumushi Hair Oil, Suzumushi Lotion

Head Office & Factory:
WAKAYAMA CITY

Saké of Rich Taste

"TSURU NO TAKI"

THE OBISHO BREWERY, LIMITED
Myoji-cho, Wakayama Prefecture

THE
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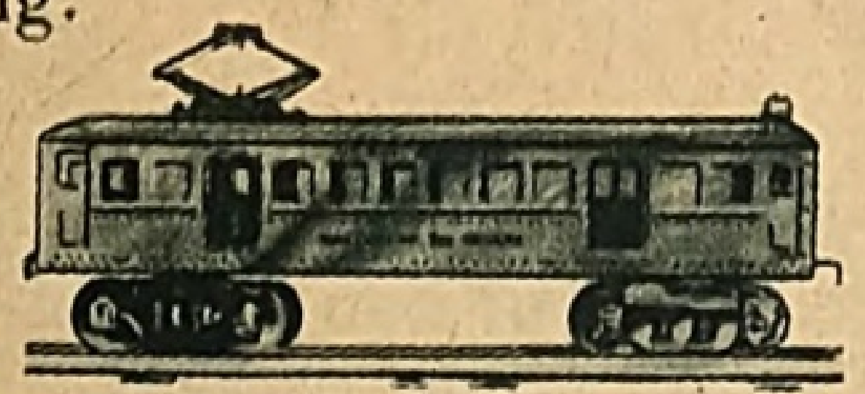
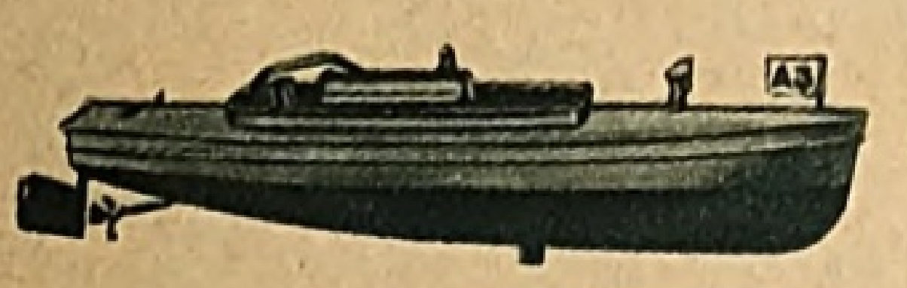
HONMACHI, WAKAYAMA

ASAHI "SCIENTIFIC TOYS"

Trains, Cars, Motor-boats Moved by Electricity and Materials for Assembling.





THE
ASAHI SCIENTIFIC TOYS FACTORY
Tannowa, Osaka Prefecture
SALES OFFICES:
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(Andojibashi-dori, Shinsaibashi, Osaka)

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Silk, Rayon, Wool & Cotton Socks & Stockings

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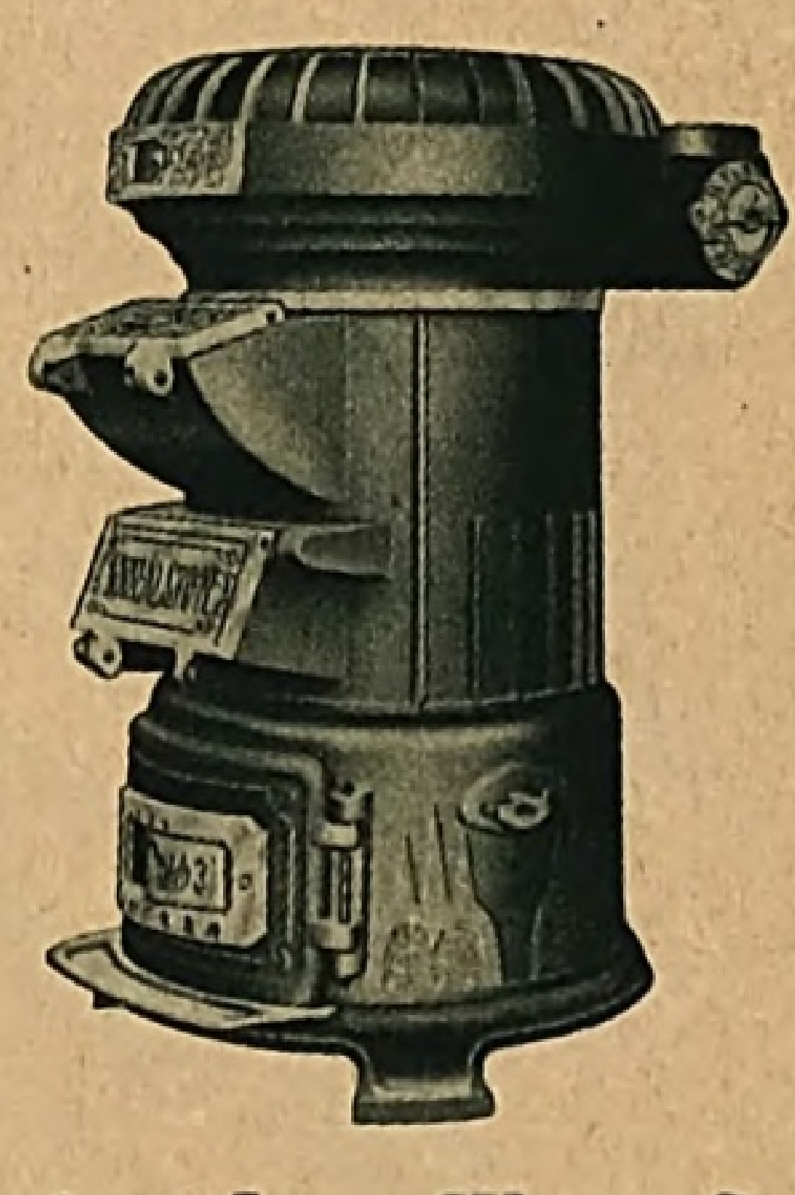
"SHIHO STOVE"

Consumes coal dust
No soot

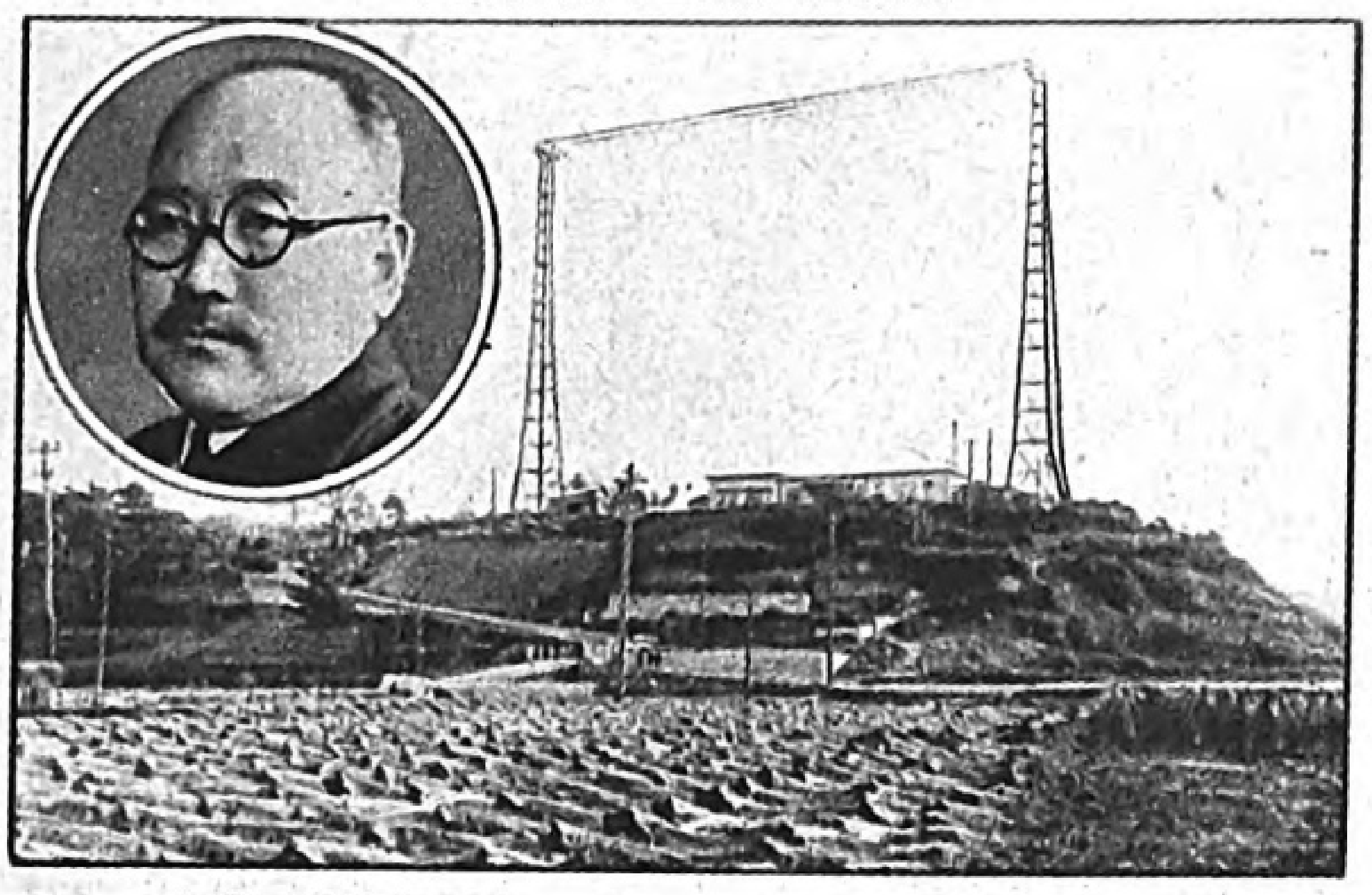


The Naniwa Iron Ware Co., Ltd.
Kita-horie Kamidori, Kita-ku, Osaka

Besides the above, we sellthe "Sanko Gas Kettle" and the "Sanko Smudge".

THE ACTIVE SAN-YO DISTRICT IN 1931

OKAYAMA'S COMMODITIES FOR EXPORT



MR. NAKANO, Governor of Okayama Prefecture

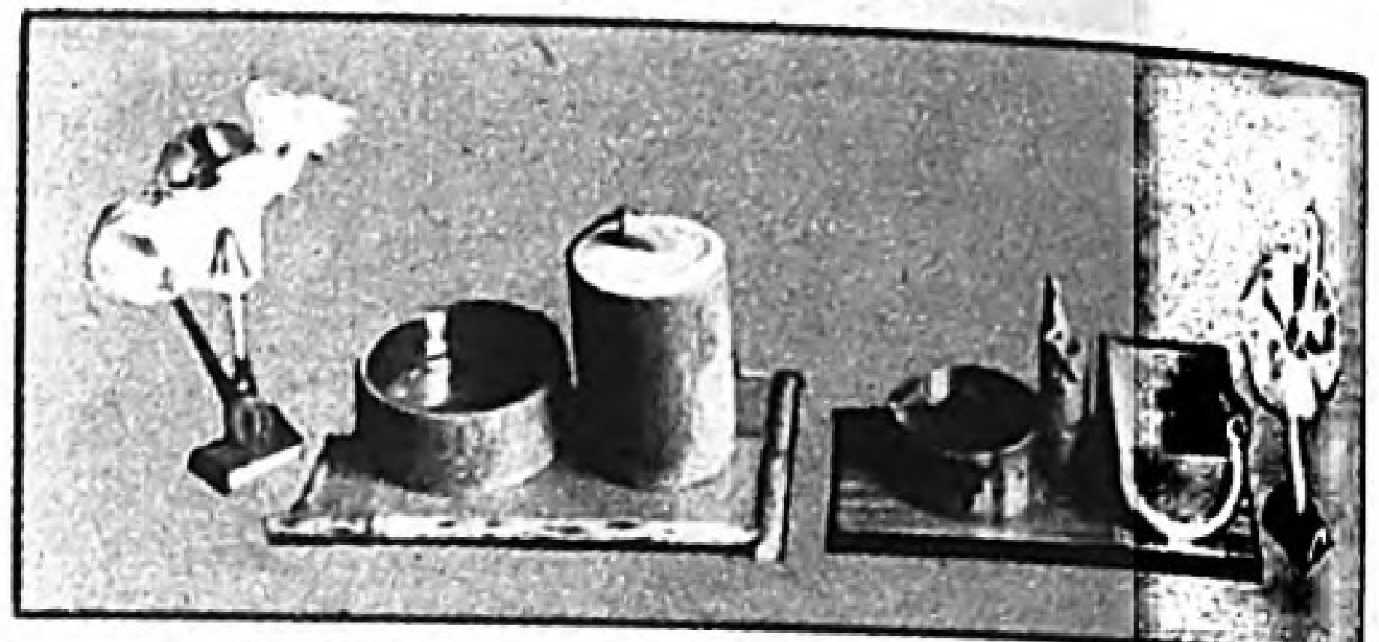
J.O.K.K. (The Okayama Broadcasting Station)

FANCY MATTING AND RICE STRAW MATTING

Fancy matting is largely manufactured in Okayama, Hyogo and Hiroshima Prefectures. The matting of Okayama is especially famous, the output amounting to about six million yen a year. These mattings have been exported to America, Germany, and Great Britain through Kobe firms, but recent indications are that they have ceased to attract the fancy of foreign consumers. Now a new matting made of rice straw is taking their place. It is especially popular in America.

Textiles with an old history, especially the *Toitaizu* exported to China, the South Seas and Australia. Mattings, also famous.

Pears, grapes and peaches, exported to the South Seas and Vladivostok.



"The Bamboo-Ware of Tsuyama"

The Tsuyama Bamboo-Ware Selling and Buying Association

President: KAZUE YASUGURO
Managing Director: KATSUHIKO KIMURA
(Founder)
TSUYAMA CITY

Mr. A. HORA, M.P., President of the Showa Reito Seihyo K.K.

Mr. H. HISANO, President of the Kammon Kisen K.K.

THE SHOWA REITO SEIHYO K. K.

Head Office: Imaura-cho, Shimonoseki
Capital: ¥2,000,000
President: A. Hora, M.P.

THE KAMMON KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Head Office: Karado-cho, Shimonoseki
Capital: ¥500,000

"MANNEN-SU"

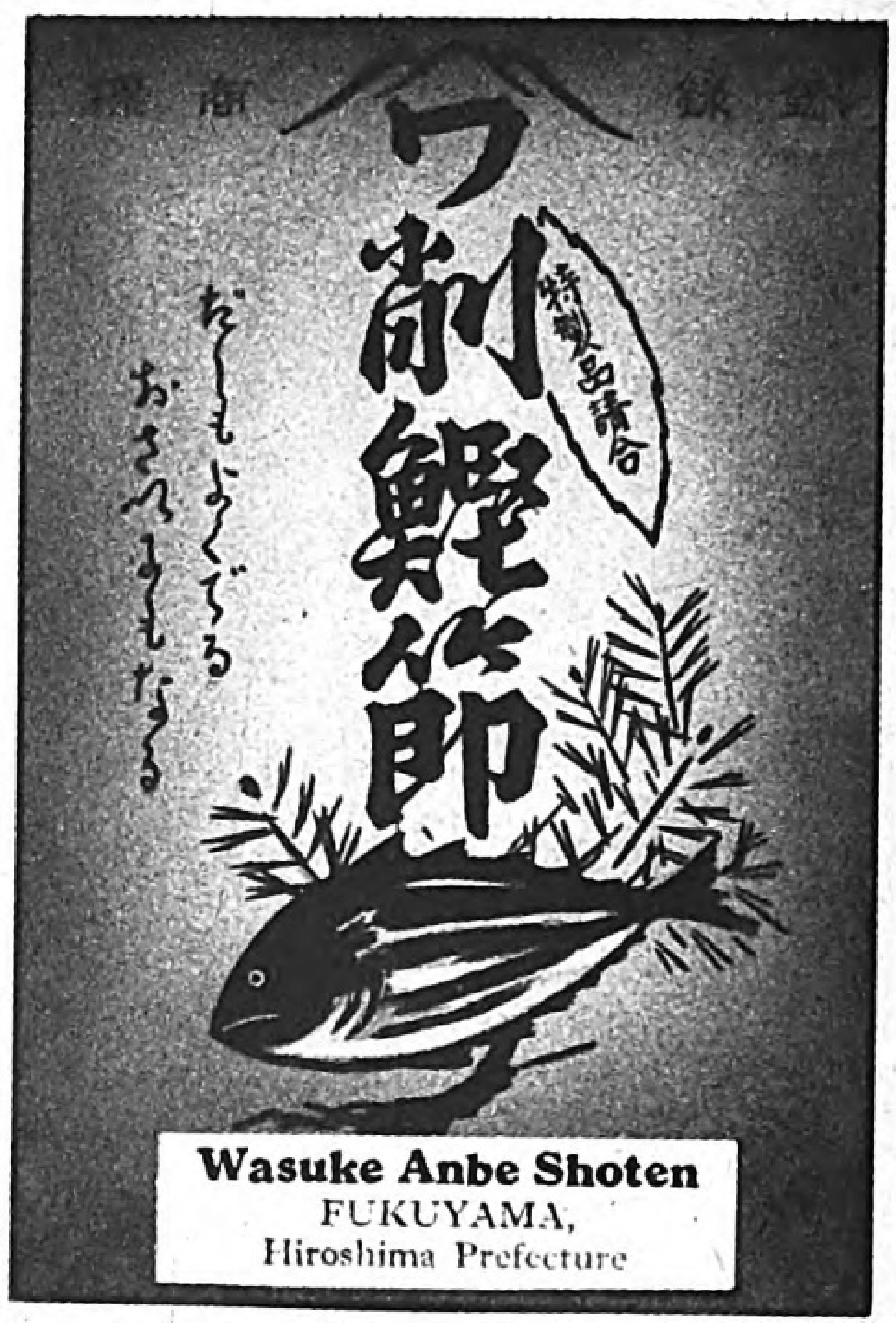
EXCELLENT AND TASTY VINEGAR

THE KUBO SHOTEN

Furukyo-machi, Okayama City

登録商標

萬年酢


登録商標
ワ
削鰹節
特製品請合

Wasuke Anbe Shoten
FUKUYAMA,
Hiroshima Prefecture

THE SAN-YO RUBBER FARM-TOOL WORKS

Office: Shimo-ishii, Okayama City

Besides Farming Implements, we manufacture Napoleon Brand Rubber Shoes.

Phot.: Our products.

中國船底塗料

The Chugoku Toryo Co.

The Chugoku Ship's Compositions

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Branches:
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Agents:
AT GREAT HARBOURS & PORTS IN JAPAN

SHANGHAI-MARU, N.Y.K.

SAILOR

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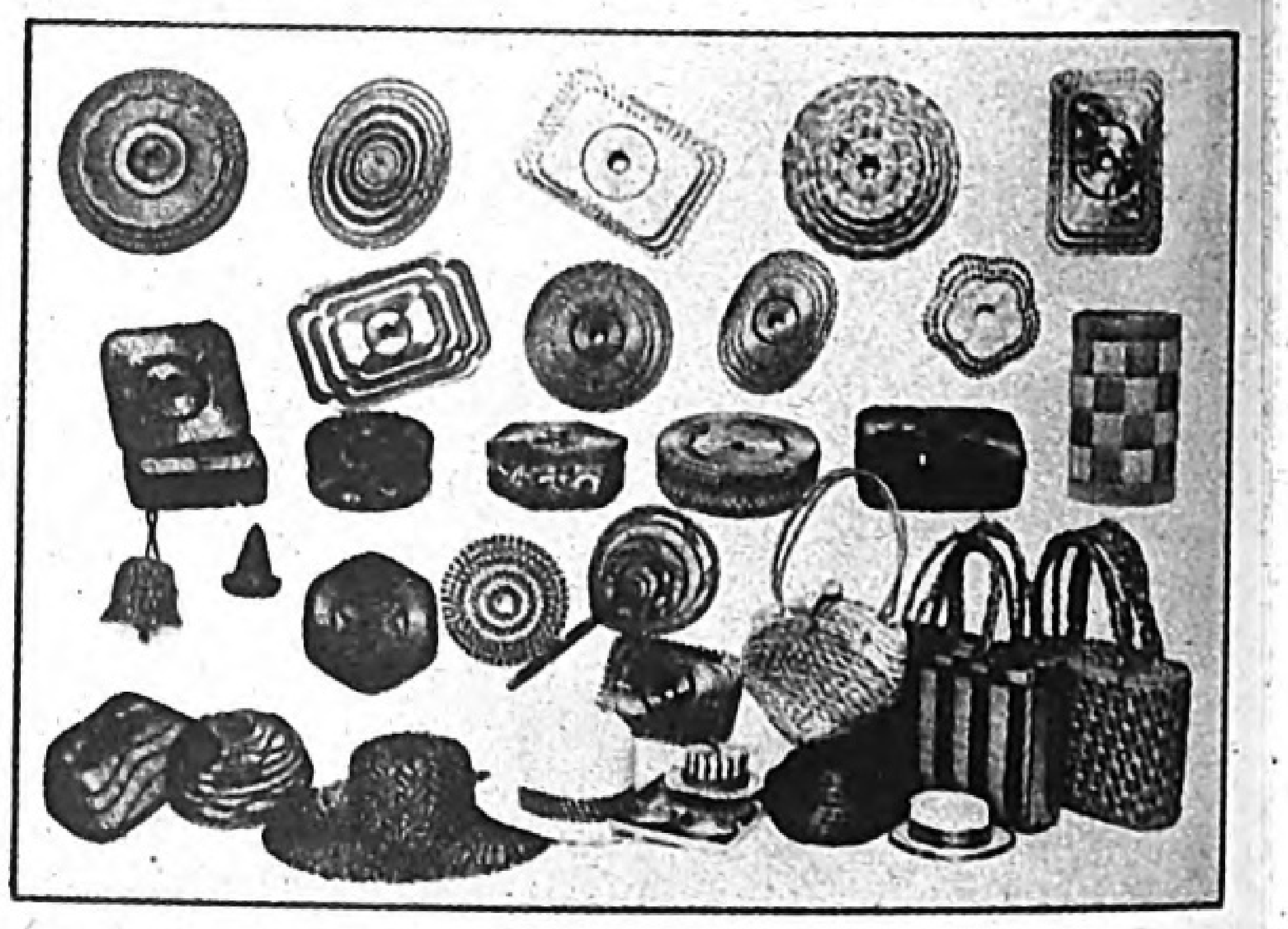
TRADE MARK

SAKATA & CO.
Head Office and Works:
KURE, JAPAN

THE BEST RUSH AND STRAW GOODS IN JAPAN



Saucer-stands, various vessels, dish-covers, baskets, hats, baskets for bread, etc.......2,000 kinds in all.

Pleasing designs, newest patterns, beautiful colouring, and elegant shapes, give the greatest satisfaction. Goods in Oriental taste that harmonize with the fittings of Occidental rooms.

The greater part of the annual output, which amounts to more than 10,000,000 pieces, is exported abroad.

Our goods are handled by merchants for foreign trade in Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NUKUI COMPANY

Head Office: 853, Higashi Kasumi-cho, Fukuyama, Hiroshima Pref. Tel. 577.
Branch Office: 4-chome, Hachiman-dori, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3192.

PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THE FIRST REFERENCE WILL BE APPOINTED TO THE HEAD OFFICE.

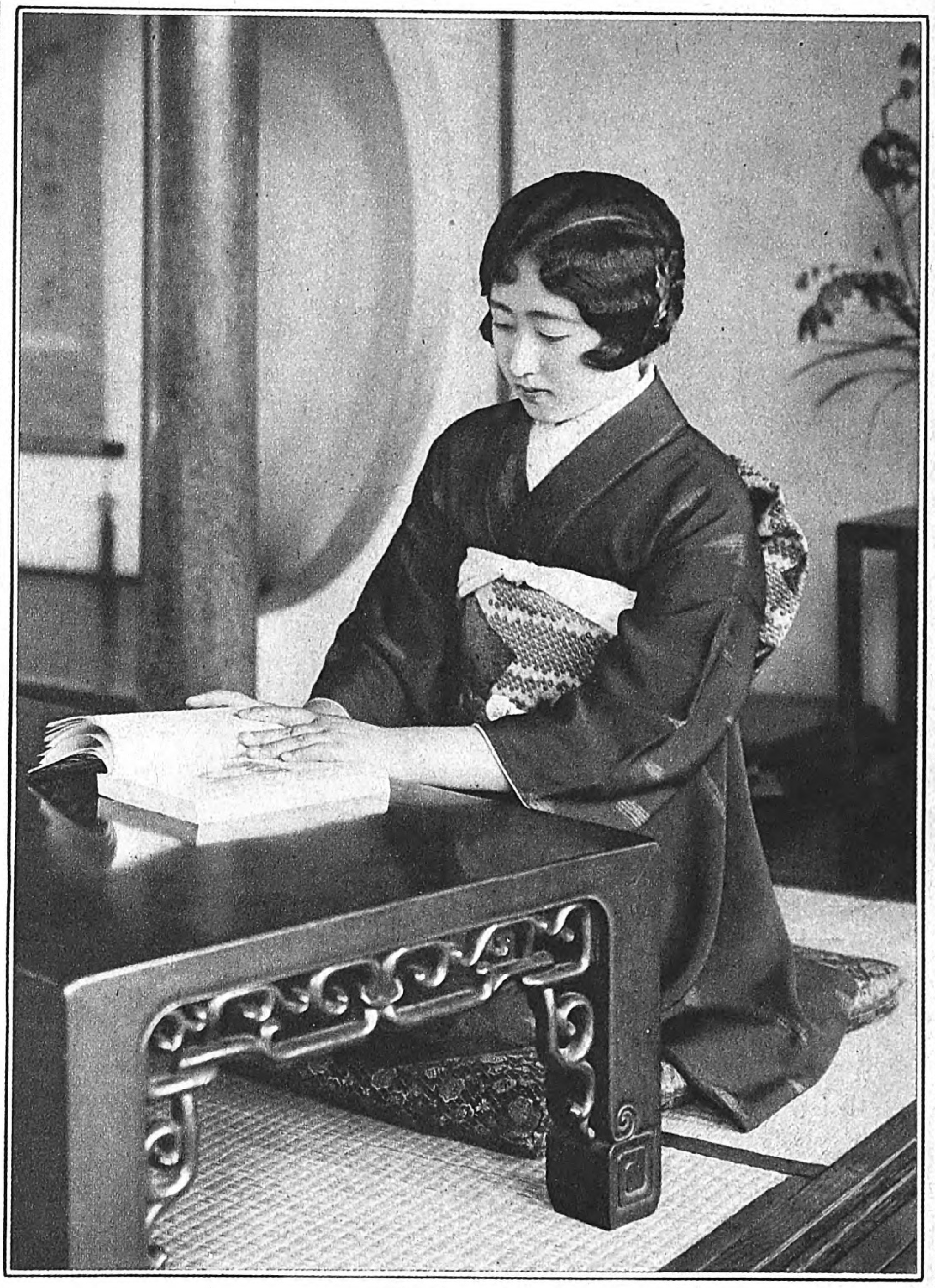
Miss Nippon

BEAUTY OF JAPANESE TYPE CHOSEN IN ASAHI CONTEST

THE selection of a representative Japanese girl undertaken by the Weekly Asahi, in commemoration of its 500th edition, caused a great sensation throughout Japan. Of course the Weekly Asahi was not the first journal to hold a beauty contest, but both in the superiority and number of the girls selected, this selection exceeded all previous selections. With the exception of girls whose professions depend upon their figures, any Japanese girl over fifteen years of age could enter the contest. As Japanese girls are bashfull, and would not appear before a judging committee, the photographs of the entrants were judged. Well-bred girls in Japan can not be expected to come in person for inspection during the next five or ten years.

The Weekly Asahi's undertaking was announced on January 20, 1931, and the entry list was closed on March 31. There were about one thousand entrants, who sent altogether over 2,800 pictures. From these, a hundred pictures were selected in the most fair and impartial way by the editorial staff of the Weekly Asahi. Each was given a number, and no names were attached. These pictures were published in gravure in five succeeding numbers of the journal. Prizes were offered to readers of the journal who could choose the girl selected by the judging committee. The official judging committee consisted of the following ten gentlemen, representative of varied professions :

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Miyoko Tsujino
Born in 1914



Miss Nippon Miss
Tsuneko Tawara, Born in 1909

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Michiko Kawara
Born in 1912

Mr. F. Asakura, professor of the Kunidate Fine Arts School, and great sculptor.

Mr. Glenn Shaw, professor of the Osaka Foreign Language School, and connected with the staff of the Osaka Asahi.

Mr. S. Higashiguchi, Chief of the Sports Department of the Osaka Asahi.

Mr. K. Iga, Principal of the Osaka Shoin Higher Girls' School.

Dr. H. Ishikawa, professor at the Medical College, Kyoto Imperial University.

Dr. Mukyoku Naruse, professor of the Kyoto Imperial University.

Mr. Bakusen Tsuchida, member of the Judging Committee for Japanese pictures for the Kunidate Fine Arts Exhibition, and well-known artist specializing in the painting of Japanese women.

Mr. S. Wada, member of the Judging Committee for West-

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Kikuye Suda
Born in 1913

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Miyoko Kuromatsu
Born in 1912

ern Style Pictures for the Kunidate Fine Arts Exhibition and great artist of the Western school in Japan.

Mr. S. Yuuki, well-known portrai photographer. To these may be added Mr. H. Omichi, editor of the Weekly Asahi.

This committee selected Miss Nippon in the great hall of the Osaka Asahi on May 10th. They commenced work a 10 a.m. and continued till 11 p.m. At first ten candidates were selected out of the hundred, and from among these ten candidates, Miss Nippon was finally chosen, the remaining nine each being named Jun-Miss Nippon. Pictures of these ten girls were published on Jan. 2, in both the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi and in the Weekly Asahi.

Miss Tsuneko Tawara, who obtained the crown of Miss Nippon, is 23 years old. She is 159 centimetres tall, has a chest measurement of 80 centimetres and weights 52.4 kilograms. The average Japanese woman is 142 centimetres tall, has a chest measurement of 75 centimetres, and weighs 49 kilograms.

Miss Tawara enjoys unusually good health. Her father is a doctor living in Tokuayma Machi, Yamaguchi prefecture. Since graduating from a higher girls' school in Tokugama she has been assisting her father. She likes sewing and the tea ceremony, that is to say, she is a girl of genuine Japanese tastes. She is a vegetarian. In order to preserve her beauty, she thinks, a girl must enjoy deep sleep. She is well educated and sagacious. Her face possesses an expression that might be called mystic. It is like the face found in images of the Goddes Kwannon. She is oriental in every respect: a beauty with Japanese characteristics.

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Kimiko Otsuka
Born in 1911

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Yoshiko Minoda
Born in 1914

Among the Jun-Miss Nippon girls, Miss Kazuko Kita of Kyoto is an internationally-known girl, the reason being that her father manages a curio shop, so that she was aquainted with the late Field Marshall Joffre, and is known to M. P. Claudel, former French Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Solf, former German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mr. M. Macdonald, son of the British Premier, who once visited Japan. Miss Michiko Kawahara, who is going to France, is 20 years old. She is the daughter of a director of a certein land and building company in Hyogo Prefecture. The others are:

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Kazuko Kita
Born in 1914

Tokyo: Miss Kimiko Otsuka (21): Miss Kikuye Suda (19).

Saga Pref.: Miss Mikiko Kotera (20).

Osaka: Miss Yoshiko Minoda (19).

The above belong to middle class families. The remaining three are shop-girls in Osaka. Miss Miyoko Tsuji (18), who was a strong rival of Miss Tawara for the title of Miss Nippon, is employed in a certain department store in Osaka. The other two are Miss Miyoko Kuromatsu (20) and Miss Hideko Awagami (20). All these girls are graduates of higher girls' schools and are succeeding in the work they have chosen.

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Mikiko Kotera
Born in 1912

The meeting for introducing Miss Nippon and awarding the prizes was held in the Osaka Asahi Auditorium on June 10.

Miss Nippon came up to Osaka accompanied by her relatives. Three of the Jun-Miss Nippon girls could not be present on account of engagements.

When the six girls, with Miss Nippon in the centre, made their appearance on the platform, the audience welcomed these representatives of Japanese beauty with thundering cheers and hand clapping.

The prize were awarded by Mr. S. Uyeno, President of the Board of Directors of the Asahi. They consisted of an oil painting of Miss Nippon by Mr. Sanzo Wada, and a newly cast nickel looking-glass made in the style of mirrors of the Fujiwara Period. Besides these, the Takashimaya Department Store sent Miss Nippon a beautiful kimono, designed by Mr. S. Wada in conformity with her personal characteristics. Mr. S. Yuki, one of the judges, sent her a portrait.

The Jun-Miss Nippon girls were each given a similar looking glass and a portrait printed on a silver plate. Those who sent in the names of the chosen girls and those who photographed them also recieved prizes. After the prize awarding ceremony, Mr. Glenn Shaw, delivered a speech tellign how the selection of Miss Nippon was made. Then followed dances by the Takarazuka girl actresses, and a kinema show.

Votes sent in by readers numbered 56,264 of which 6,375 were for Miss Tawara, whom the judges chose to be Miss Nippon. This endorsed the judgement of the committee. The selection of the first genuine Miss Nippon for 1931 thus ended in a unexpected success. In Japan today there is a tendency to adopt a western standard of beauty for Japanese girls, but Japanese girls are physically different from Western girls, and Western standards of beauty cannot be applied to them. Beauty conforms to the age. Japanese must find real beauty in their own culture. The selection of Miss Nippon may be repeated in a few years, and we expect that a girl showing even more Japanese characteristics will then be found.

Jun-Miss Nippon
Miss Hideko Awagami
Born in 1912

Miss Tsuneko Tawara, "Miss Nippon"

Miss Nippon was chosen in a contest held by the weekly magazine of the Asahi in 1931. Out of respect for Japanese family susceptibilities, the contestants were judged through photographs collected from all parts of the country, and the fortunate girl chosen by the ten judges was Miss Tsuneko Tawara, whose picture is here given. She is the twenty-two-year old daughter of a children's doctor in Tokuyama, a town in Yamaguchi prefecture. Since graduating from a higher girls' school in her town, she has been helping her father and studying the tea ceremony, in which she has acquired the qualifications of a teacher.

Asahi Prize Winners for 1930

AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN THE FIELDS OF LITERATURE, NATURAL SCIENCE, ART AND ATHLETICS

朝日賞
昭和五年
朝日新聞社

The Asahi Prize

THE Asahi Prize, which was established in 1929 in celebration of the jubilee of the Asahi, is awarded annually to those whom the Asahi Prize Committee selects as having mostly contributed to the sciences, art and literature, sports and general welfare of Japan during the preceding year. The prize is a round nickel mirror, in the style of an ancient Japanese mirror of the Fujiwara era, cast by Mr. Hotsuma Kadori, accompanied by an auxiliary money prize of ¥1,000. The followng list gives the names of the five men selected for 1930 and presented with Asahi prizes at the Tokyo Asahi on Jan. 25 this year:

Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki, for completing the "Manyo Hirin."

Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, for working out the Waseda University system of television broadcasting.

Mr. Ryushi Kawabata, as the painter of "Fish Pattern" and "Grass Flames," both displayed at the Second Seiryusha Art Exhibition.

Mr. Minoru Uchida, the author of "Hiroshige," a laborious work on Ando Hiroshige, the famous genre painter.

Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, for establishing the world's best record of 2 min. 45 sec. in the 200 metre breast stroke swim.

Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki

Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki was born at Ishiyakushi, a small village in Miye Prefecture, in 1872. His father, Hirotsuna Sasaki, was a Japanese verse maker of some fame. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University, where he took the course in Japanese classics, in 1888, Dr. Sasaki founded a society, the "Chikuhakukai" to advance the study of classical Japanese poetry among the general public. In 1905 he became a professor at the Tokyo Imperial University and has since been giving lectures in the history of Japanese poetry and the "Manyo-shu", the greatest classic of Japanese poetry. In 1911 he was granted the degree of doctor of literature and in 1917 was awarded an Imperial prize by the Imperial Academy.

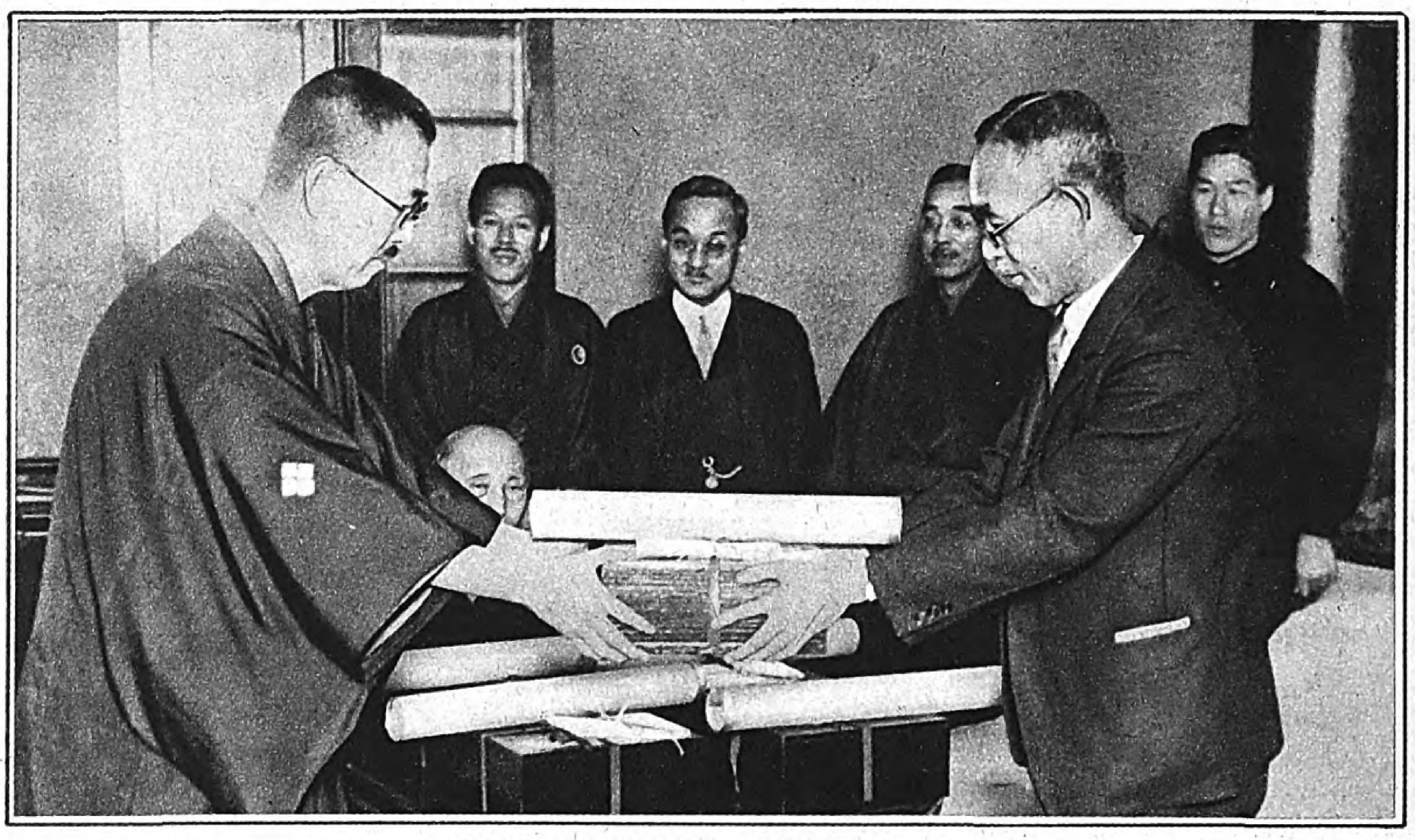
Works hitherto published by Dr. Sasaki include books dealing with the history of Japanese poetry and the history of its studies, and several collections of his own odes, such as "Omoigusa," "Tokiwagi," and "Toyohatagumo." He has also collected all the representative works of classical Japanese literature in the thirty eight volumes of "Fuso Shuho," which include the eleven volumes of the "Manyo Hirin."

His special prominence, however, is due to his studies of the "Manyo-shu." His long years of study of these particular classics are marked by four outstanding events. First, in 1910, he discovered the Genryaku edition of the "Manyo-shu" in fourteen volumes which appeared in 1184, and first introduced to the public the Tenji edition in thirteen volumes, which was published in 1124-1125. Second, he had the honor of explaining the "Manyo-shu" in the presence of the late Emperor Meiji at the Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, and had his proposal of having a definite edition of the "Manyo-shu" accepted by the Literary Committee of the Education Office in the same year. Third, he edited twenty five new volumes in 1924, to take the place of a manuscript prepared during twelve years of hard toil and lost by fire in the great earthquake of the preceding year. Fourth, he edited the "Manyo Hirin," completing in January this year.

The "Manyo Hirin," for which he was awarded the Asahi Prize, is a complete collection of all the literature fundamentally important in the study of the "Manyo-shu," consisting of eight works dating from the Heian period and three from the Kamakura period. All these works, which are original written copies, are reproduced by collotype process in the new work by Dr. Sasaki. It is to be emphasized that it has taken him twenty-one years to complete this work since he set about it in 1910.

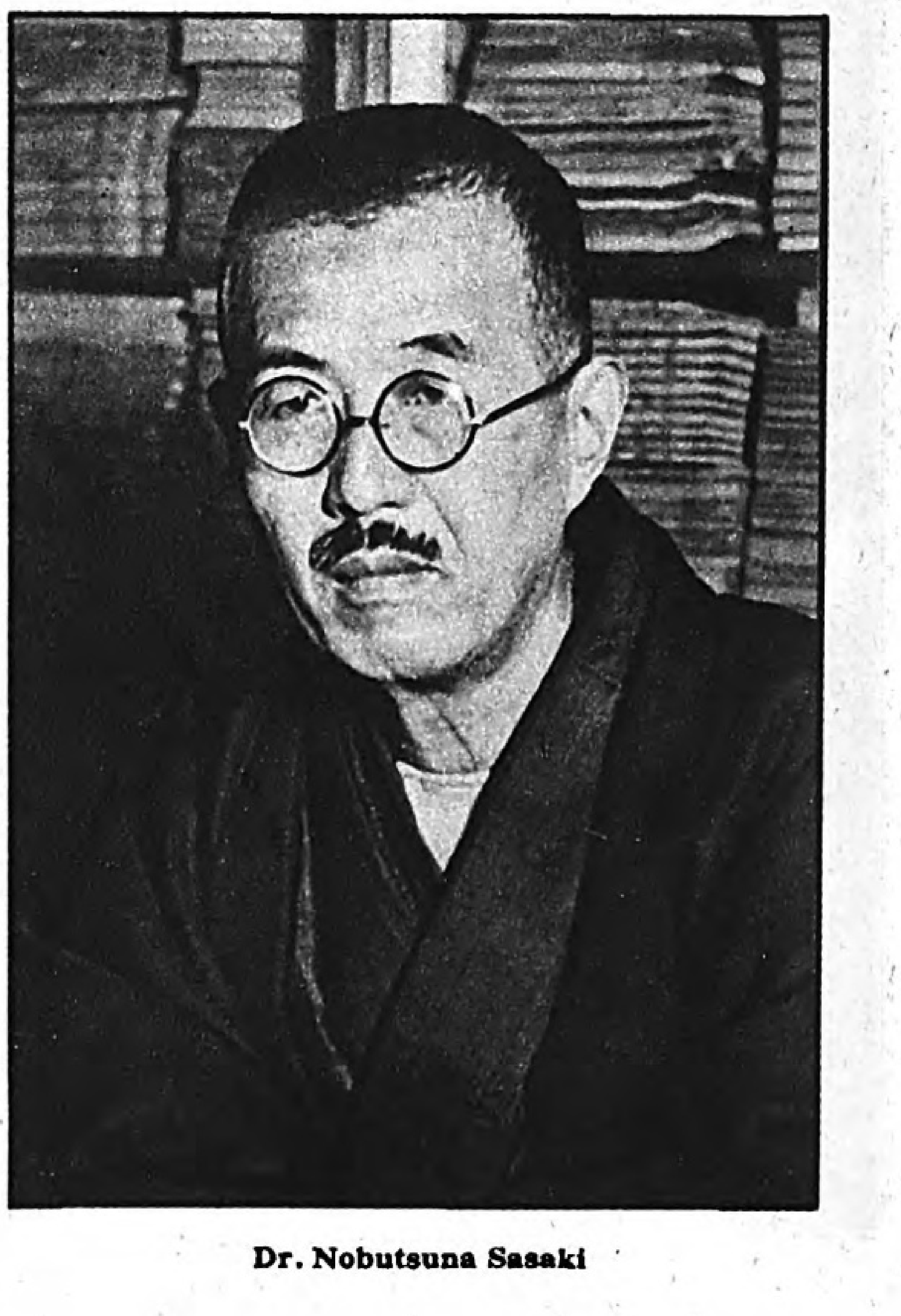
Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto

Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, who was born at Iwa-mura in Kochi Prefecture in 1881, specialized in electrical engineering at the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1909 he went to Germany and the United States for further study. On his return home, he was engaged as professor in electrical engineering at Waseda University, where he is now one of the directors and Dean of the College of Science and Engineering. In 1917 he received a doctorship in engineering. In 1924 he was a Japanese delegate to the World's Power Congress in Longon.



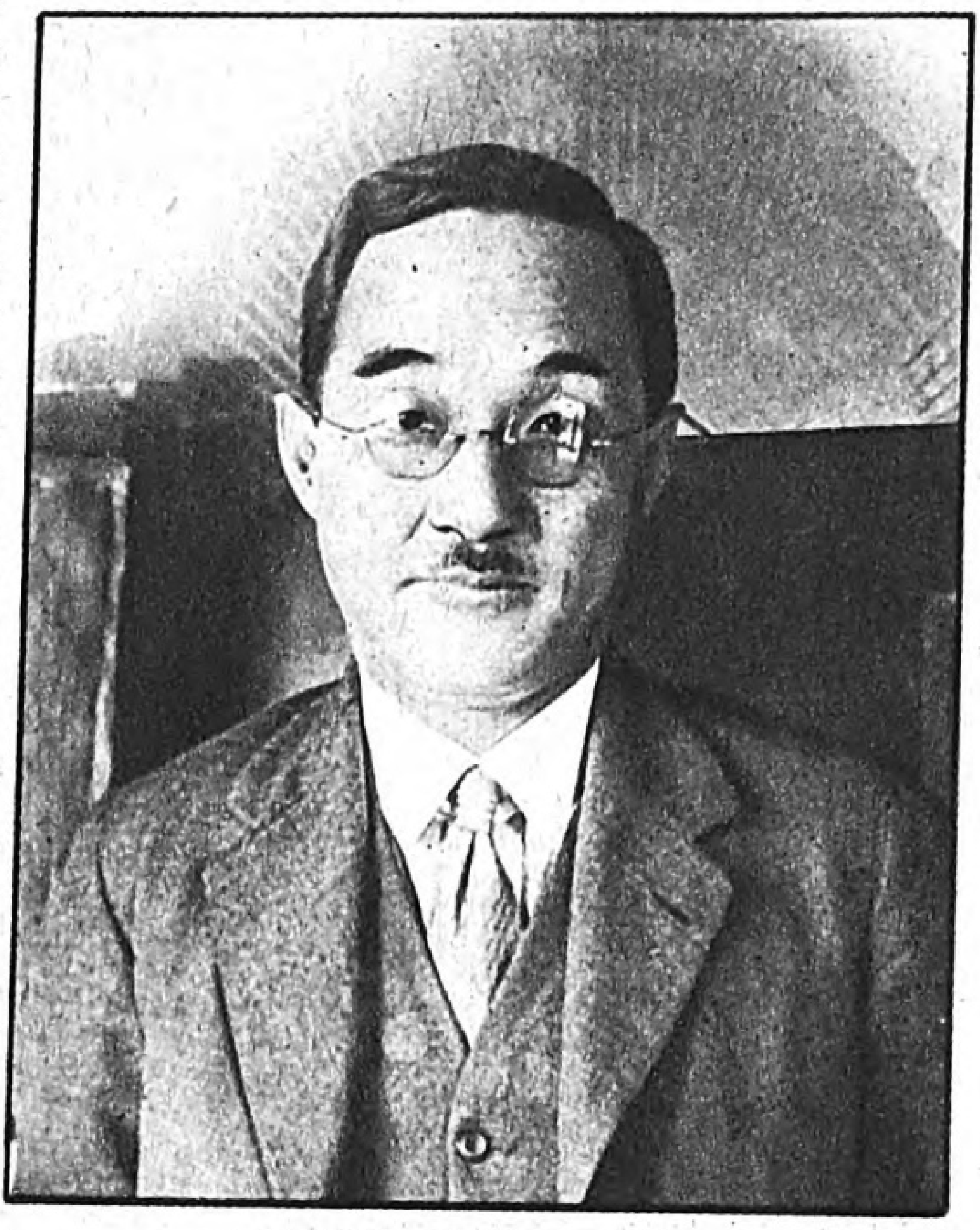
Vice-President Dr. Shimomura Handing the Asahi Prize to Dr. Sasaki

The so-called Waseda University system of television is the result of hard work done by Dr. Yamamoto for ten years in collaboration with Dr. Kawarada, and was completed in 1930. Ten years ago he warked out a synchronous induction motor as a by-product of his study of radio, which later contributed much to the advancement of his researches in television. With Dr. Kawarada as collaborator, he continued his researches with the conviction that "Television is the problem of the new age." In 1927 they advanced their research by employing a photo cell, but soon had to give it up as it impressed them as



Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki

scientifically impossible. It was towards the end of 1929 that they took to the same study over again under certain patronage. By the summer of 1929 they had succeeded in reproducing the images of such small and simple objects as hats. In the spring of 1930 they could reproduce a man's face clearly and then completed an elaborate television system equal to any Western system.


Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto

Mr. Ryushi Kawabata

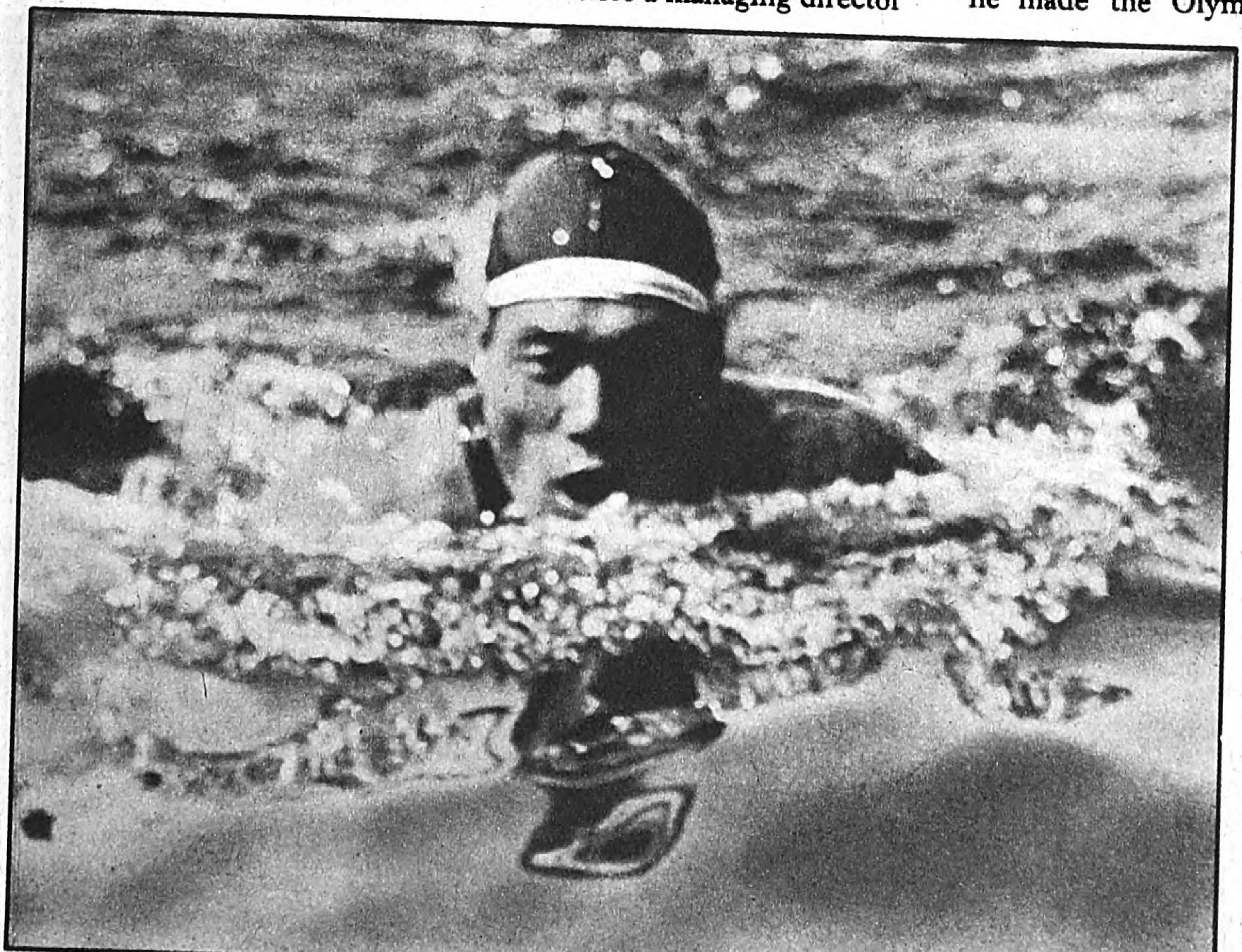
Mr. Ryushi Kawabata, the painter of "Fish Pattern" and Grass Flames," was born in Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture, in 1885. He first studied Western painting at the Hakubakai Yoga Kenkyusho and then continued his studies at the Taiheiyo Yoga Kenkyusho. In 1907 his pictures were accepted for the Tokyo Industry Encouragement Exhibition and the first fine arts exhibition held under the auspices of the Education Office. In 1913 he went to the United States. In 1915 his picture "Fox's Path "was accepted for the second exhibition of the Nippon Bijutsu-in, of which he later became a member. By this society he has been presented with the Chogyu Prize. It represents a new school of painting in the Japanese style, and admission to it is so strictly guarded that membership in it is highly valued. However, he seceded from the origanization in1928 and, in the following year, founded a new art society called the "Seiyusha". The two pictures mentioned above were exhibited at an exhibition of this society.

The "Fish Pattern", which is reproduced elsewhere in this magazine, aims at reproducing not simply figures of carp but their habit of living in a group and making a beautiful pattern, which, it does very realistically. The realistic drawing of objects by Mr. Kawabata is due to the free technique he has acquired from his study of Western painting, and places him very high among painters in the Japanese style. One critic has even remarked with regard to the picture that the leisurely fashion in which the carp swim tells of his mind after separating from the Nippon Bijutsu-in.

Mr. Minoru Uchida

Mr. Minoru Uchida, who was born at Matsue, Shimane Prefecture, in 1973, was formerly an employee of the Taiwan Government after the Sino-Japanese War. Later he started a business firm under the style of Uchida & Co., and on the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War went to Chosen where he was once a managing director of a coal company. He has now retired and is absorbed in the study of the spirit.

Ando Hiroshige, about whom Mr. Uchida wrote his book, is the painter of many wood-cut pictures which include "The 53 Stages of the Tokaido," "The 69 Stages of the Kisokaido," and "The 36 Views of Mt. Fuji," and the greatest landscape artist of the Ukiyoye school Japan ever produced. Though engaged in an occupation little connected with the arts and crafts, Mr. Uchida tells us that he was impressed by the beautiful colors in one of the prints of "The 53 Stages of the Tokaido," which he first came across by chance eighteen years ago, that he conceived the idea of studying Ando Hiroshige. He has devoted himself to this study for the last eighteen years. The merit of his book lies in the fact that it contains the first complete biography of the painter, a chronological arrangement of his signatures and seals and a chronological study of "The 69 Stages of the Kisokaido."

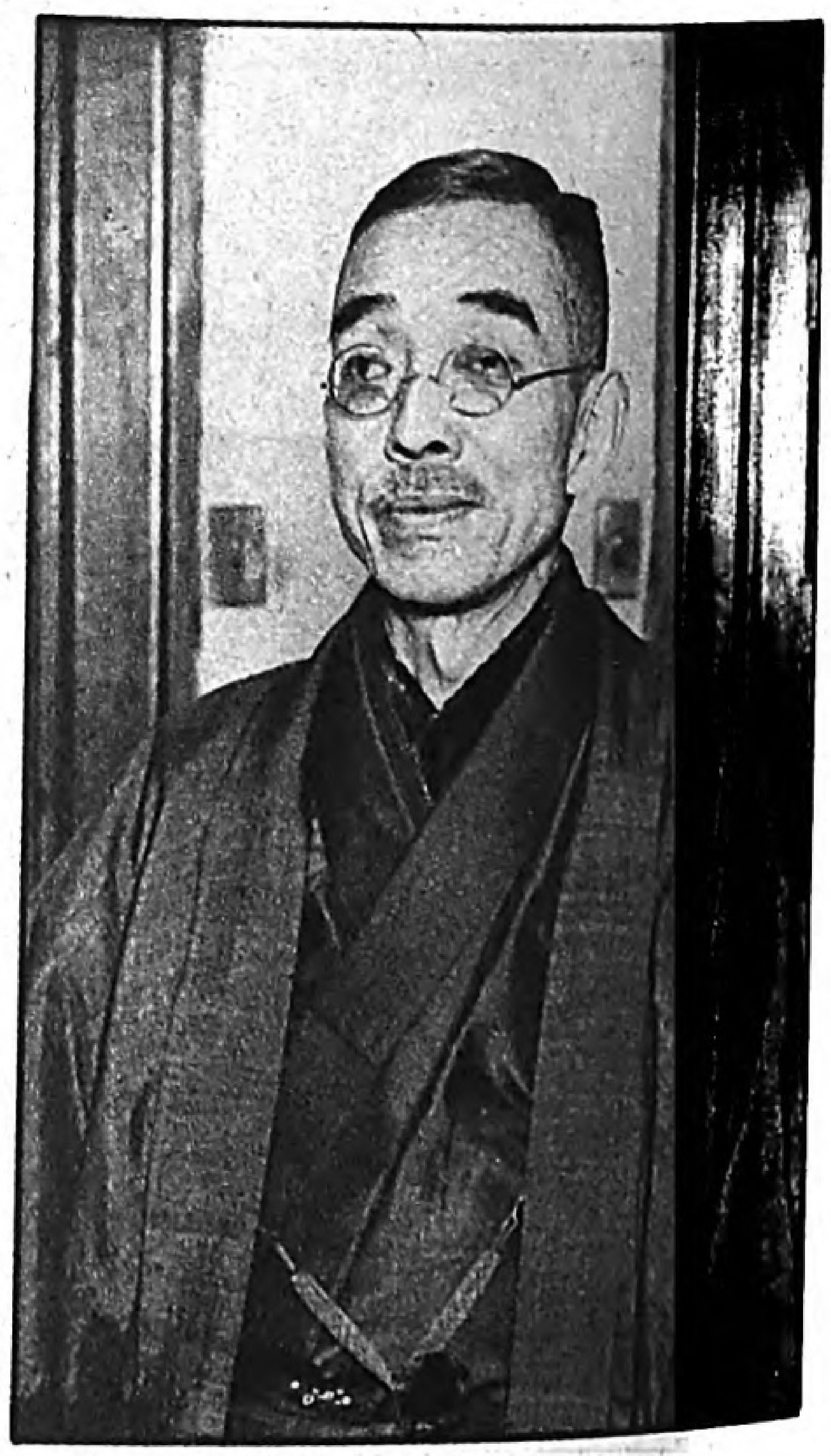

Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta

Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta

Mr. Ryushi Kawabata

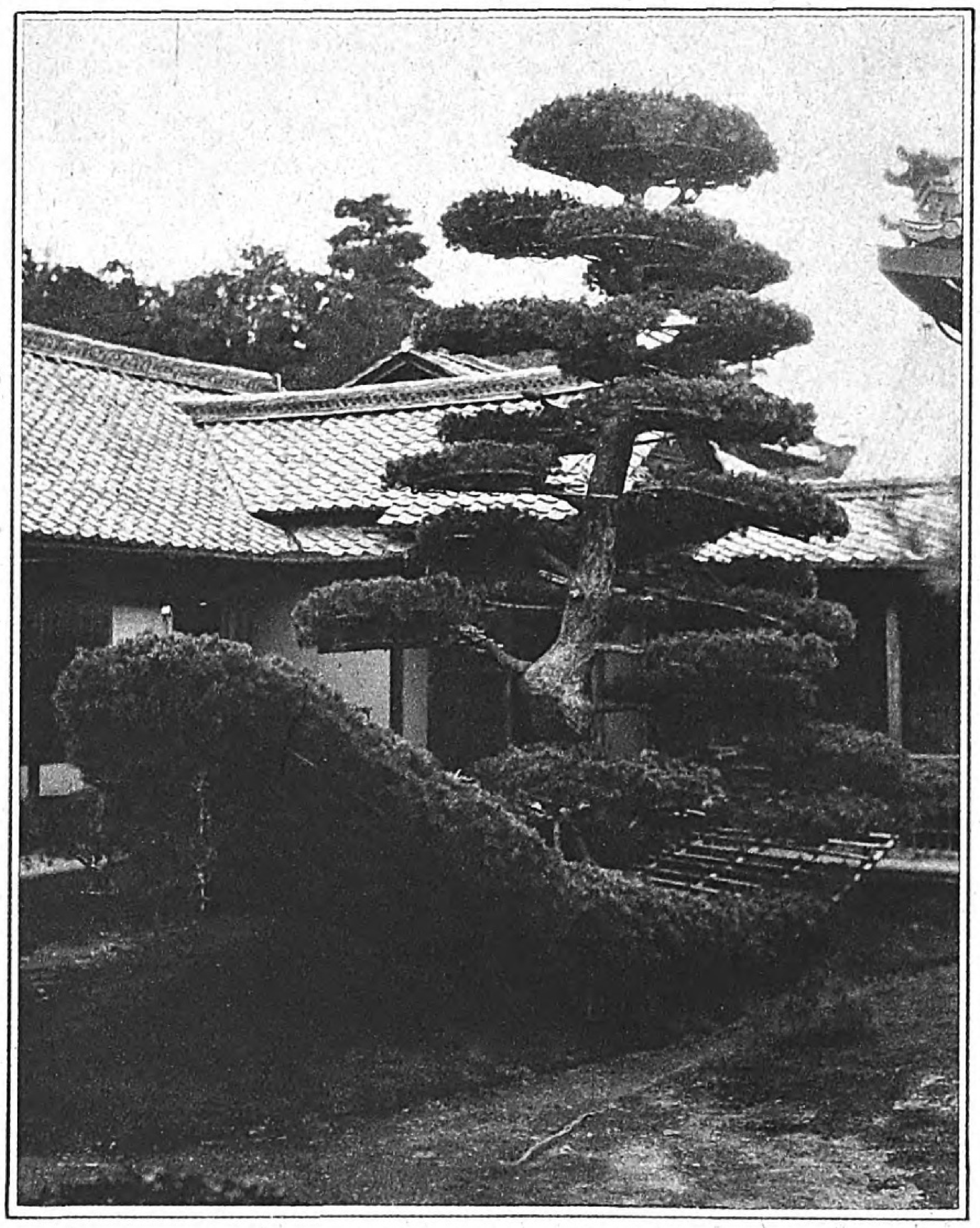
Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, who is now a staff member of the Hochi Shimbun, is twenty-nine years of age and rather old for a swimmer. Such world famous swimming champions as Weissmuller and Arne Borg were at their best when about twenty. It is because of his constant and incessant efforts that he has, in spite of his age, without a peer in one particular swim since the Olympics at Amsterdam.

Mr. Tsuruta first earned nation-wide fame during his naval marine days, when he won the contests in the breast stroke at the Second Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet. At the final trial meet for the Ninth Olympics he made a record 2 min. sec. 54.5 in the 200 metre breast stroke, in which Japan had been far below the world's time. This first world-level record for Japan was broken by Mr. Tsuruta himself at the Olympics at Amsterdam, where he made the Olympic record of 2 min. 48.8 sec., beating Rademacher of Germany. His new record of 2 min. 45 sec., for which he has been awarded the Asahi prize, was established at a trial meet for the All Japan Swimming Championships held in the Yase Pool, Kyoto, in 1929. This shortened the world record by three seconds, the old one made by Rademacher, having been. 2 min. 48 sec.


Mr. Minoru Uchida

How to Arrange the Shape of the Pine-Tree

THE "HAIR-CUTTING" AND GROOMING OF JAPAN'S COMMONEST EVERGREEN



"Sail-Boat" Pine-Tree at the Kinkakuji, Kyoto, which was Erected in 1397 and Famous for Its "Golden-Pavilion"

HOKUSAI, who is famous for his unique interpretation of landscape in his *nishikie*, painted many landscapes with pine-trees in them. This is not because he was particularly fond of the tree, but because there are usually pine-trees in Japanese scenes. Indeed, there seems to be no beautiful landscape in Japan without pine-trees in it, and many famous views are famous because of their pine-trees. Of course pine-trees are not peculiar to Japan, but according to botanists the climate and soil of Japan are especially conducive to beauty in pine-tree.

The leaves of the pine-tree do not fall off in winter, but are green throughout the four seasons. This evergreenness, contrasted with the autumn colors and winter bareness of other trees, gave a mysterious feeling to the people of China and Korea, as well as of Japan, in ancient times, whence came the notion that the pine-tree has a soul. The idea of eternity attaches to the tree for the same reason, and gave birth to the expression, "May you live as long as a pine-tree!" In China tree-worship was once observed to such an extent that an Emperor once bestowed court rank on a pine-tree. But after all, the real beauty of the pine-tree can be seen only in Japan of all the countries in Eastern Asia. In other countries, however large the pine-trees may grow, shapely ones are very rare.

Not a few pine-trees in Japan are over 800 years old. The climate and natural features have regulated the forms of pine-trees during a long period of time. Especially has this been the case with trees not growing in forests but standing alone, probably because their tops are shaken by winter winds and arranged into artistic shapes.

Pine-trees are always used in Japanese gardens. Special art is required in shaping these trees. In midsummer a gardener in *happi* and hat climbs a pine-tree and trims the young sprouts that peep out among the leaves. By trimming is meant the picking off of imperfect sprouts and concentration of nutriment into perfect sprouts. A period of five or seven years is given these sprouts to grow into graceful figures. After the practice of this "tonsorial" art, the tree looks rather poor, but it is all for the future good, and this non-realism well reflects the national character of the Japanese.

In some refined old gardens are often seen pine-trees which are shaped artificially into various fancy forms to delight the eye. The "Sail-boat" at the Kinkakuji Temple, Kyoto, is a good example, as seen in the accompanying picture. A sail-boat is made out of one pine-tree, and about a hundred years is supposed to have been spent in its making. When the tree was still very young, a branch was bent into an intended shape by means of a string and left for several years in that condition. And the branch settled and formed the hull of a boat. Then the central trunk of the tree was allowed to grow and formed into the sail of the boat. Seventy or eighty years were perhaps needed for these two, and the tree is presumed to be four hundred years of age at present. "Hair dressing," of course, has been practised on the tree every summer for these four hundred years.

There is another way of enjoying the peculiar beauty of the pine-tree, in the form of "bonsai," potted plants. The basic idea of *bonsai* comes from the desire to look at a natural giant tree in miniature in the limited area of a pot. Though it sounds as if the tree is maltreated and made unnatural, it gives us, when it is really completed, the feeling of a magnificent tree represented by the dwarfish form. The pine-tree shown in the photo is about eighty years old. Though it is only 60 centimetres high, it would have grown more than thirty metres high if it had been planted in ordinary ground and allowed to grow naturally. So it may be said that in this *bonsai*, we see nature reduced to one-fiftieth.

The technique of *bonsai* is so difficult that amateur horticulturists cannot easily master it, though the bending of the branches, or "hair-dressing," is the same as in gardening. Specialists cultivate various kinds of pine-trees and supply them to amateurs. Some *bonsai* cost as much as ten thousand yen and more. Again there are often among these Tom Thums, trees as old as a hundred or two years. Trees which are only five or six years old are far below the level, which requires at least fifty years. Therefore, many *bonsai* specialists come of families in which the calling has been hereditary for many generations.

"Hair-Dressing" of a Pine-Tree

Cut: *Bonsai* of a Pine-Tree. Though Eighty Years Old, Specialists Say It is Still Young

Castles of Japan

Their Construction and the Causes of their Development and Decay

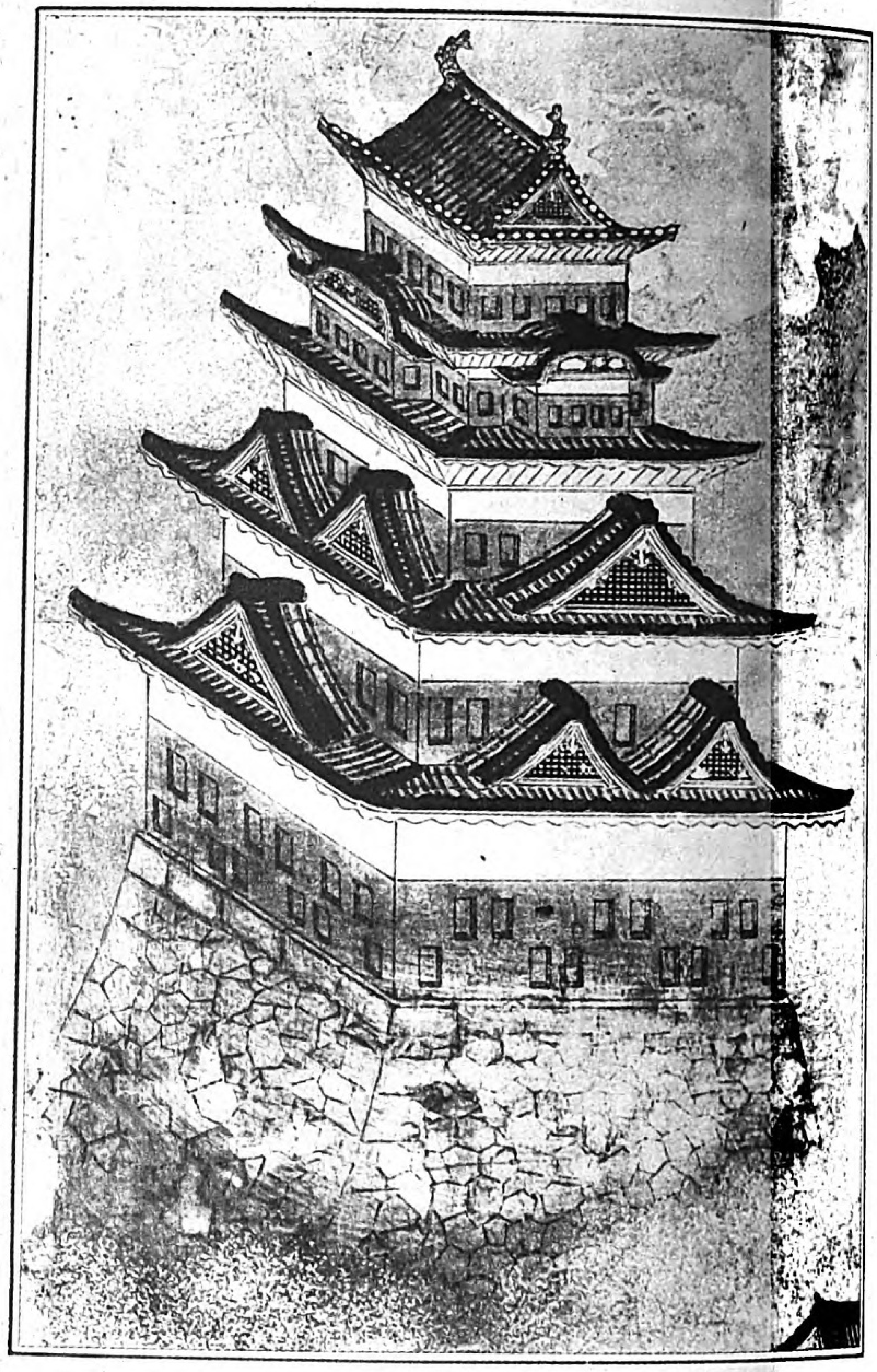
Shin Orui, Lit. D.,

Professor at the Tohoku Imperial University

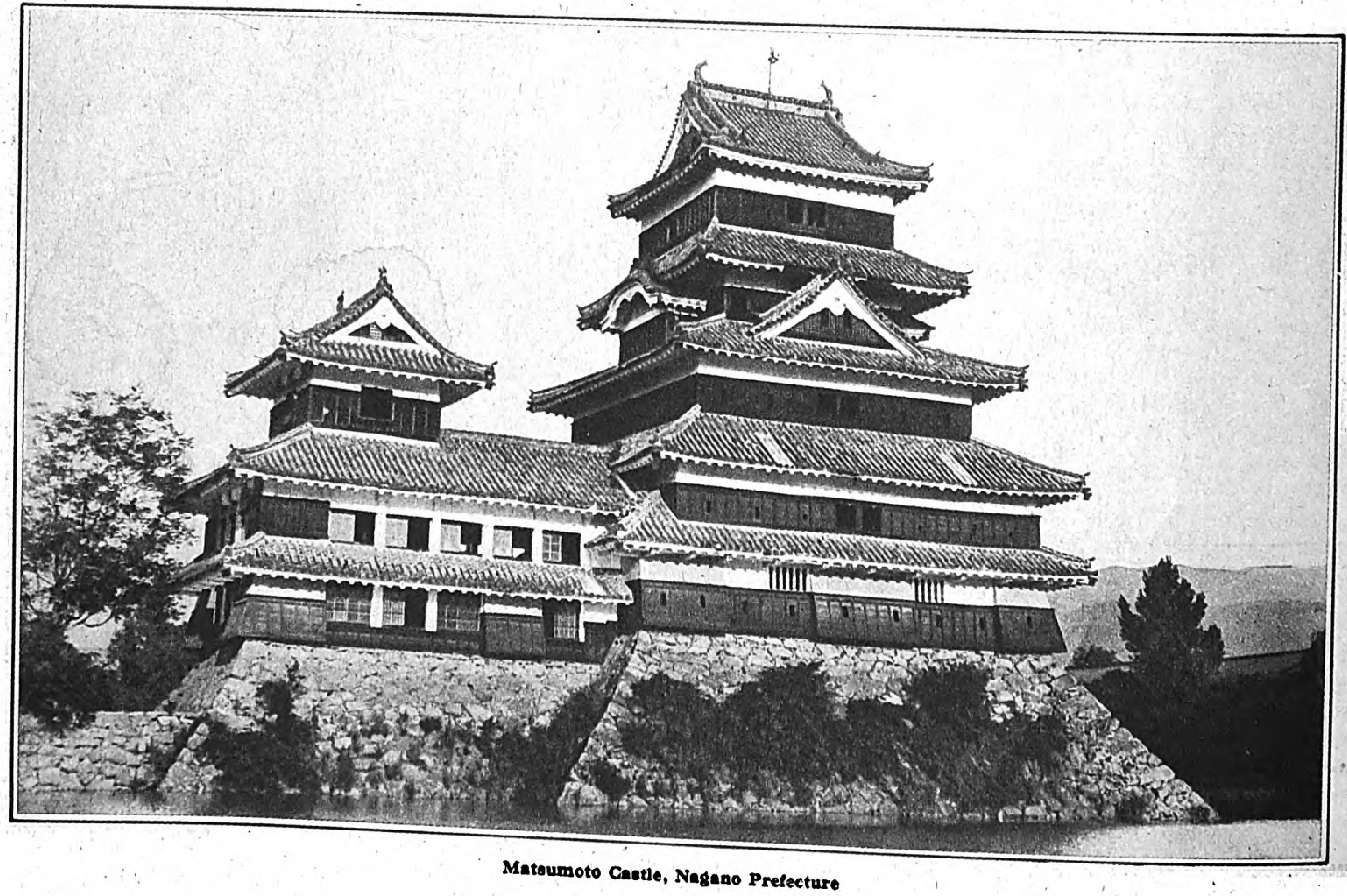
THE downfall of the Tokugawa regime two generations ago marked the end of the feudalism that had reigned over the country for many centuries. Because Japan remained under the feudal system more than three centuries longer than Western countries, many of the castles of the feudal lords are still to be seen in their entirety. The beautiful forms of tall towers rising above the surrounding buildings are a fine sight, and add much to the beauty of the towns where they are found. Indeed, castles are among the superb sights of the country and, at the same time, furnish valuable materials for the study of the feudal history of Japan.

The traveller who visits such old cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, etc., will find picturesque towers, with white-plastered walls, rising above strongly built stone ramparts, furnished with magnificent gates. Sometimes fences were built on the stone walls, but more often were rows of beautiful pine trees planted there. The verdure of the pines against the white of the towers presents a unique beauty, particulary Japanese. As the white plaster is an essential factor in the elegance of our old mansions, so is it indispensable to the grace of our castle towers. Remains of old castles are still to be seen in many places, especially in Tokyo, Nagoya, Hikone, Kyoto, Osaka, Himeji, Okayama, Fukuyama, and Hiroshima, along the Tokaido and Sanyodo railway lines. It is only, however, in Himeji, that these old edifices are still to be seen in their entirety. There the towers of various sizes, magnificent castle gates, and beautiful stone walls are still standing in their original shapes.

All of these castles of the feudal lords still remaining are a development of the past 300 years, for no castles existed in earlier days. Before them there existed only fortresses of a temporary nature, of which nothing now remains. Our castles served the double purpose of stronghold and residence for the feudal lords, and for this reason, they have a good deal of ornament at the same time that they are strongly built against attacks by enemies. Because they were residences, none of them were built on mountains, but all were situated in towns, which commanded facilities of communication. They are comparable to French "chateaux" rather than German "Baronenburgs."



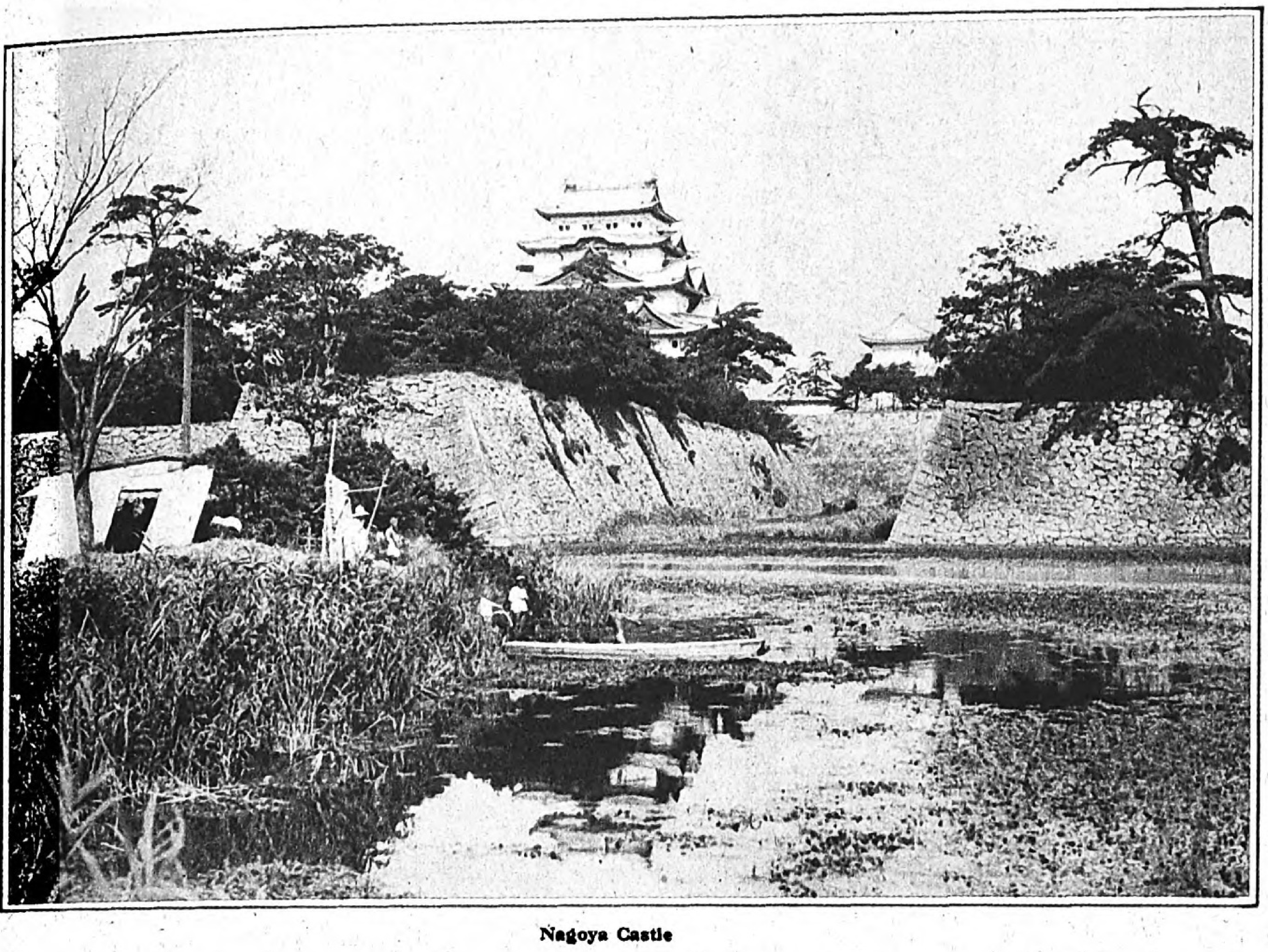
Original Donjon of Yedo Castle, in a Screen Picture Representing the Sanno Festival, Yedo (Present Tokyo)



Matsumoto Castle, Nagano Prefecture

There was in Sendai, the biggest city in north-eastern Japan, a famous castle belonging to Lord Date. Nothing of this castle remains at present, except the gates, which are still preserved in their original form. They are wonderful gates, big, strong, and richly ornamented with gold, worthy of the great lord. As castles were the residences of the lords in time of peace, there were naturally a good many residential elements woven into their structures.

Outside the stone walls was a moat surrounding the castle. On the stone walls on the banks of the moat were long fences plastered white, or more often rows of pine trees. From each important corner of the stone walls rose a tower of two or three stories. For entrance to the castle the stone walls were furnished at several points with strong gates. The principal gate at the front was called "Otemon."



Nagoya Castle

Inside the outer walls were second and third walls. The central uarter enclosed by the third wall was called the "Hommaru," or nain court, in which stood the "Tenshu," which corresponds to he donjon or keep of the West and constituted the main part of the astle. This "Tenshu" is preserved to this day in many castles. t was a tall tower of from three to five stories. The uppermost tory was for the lookout; in the other stories were stored arms of var, and underneath there was often a very deep well. The castle f Nagoya is famous on account of the dolphins (ornamental tiles) f gold glittering high on the roof of the "Tenshu," which in olden imes was the pride of the city.

The gates constituted a most interesting part of the castles. They were built in pairs. The outer gate was bigger and the road turned immediately at right angles and passed through the second gate, which was smaller. The space between the outer and the nner gates was called the "Masugata," which corresponds to the barbicon or tete du-pont in Western castles. Contrary to western construction, however, drawbridges were seldom used in Japanese castles. In general our castles lacked the composite beauty found n European castles. Neither the gates nor the towers were so elaborate. The loopholes were simple and devoid of variety. This simplicity, however, might be taken as symbolic of the spirit of knighthood of Japan.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, towards the beginning of the Tokugawa regime, there developed a fever for castles, and most of the castles, or their remains, now found in the country are the products of that age, for the lords vied with each other in the construction of their castles, but in later years the Tokugawa Government, for administrative reasons, prohibited such building by the clan lords. The fact that castle architecture did not develop in Japan may partly be due to this prohibition, but the fundamental cause is to be found in the aggressive, rather than defensive, spirit of the Japanese knights.

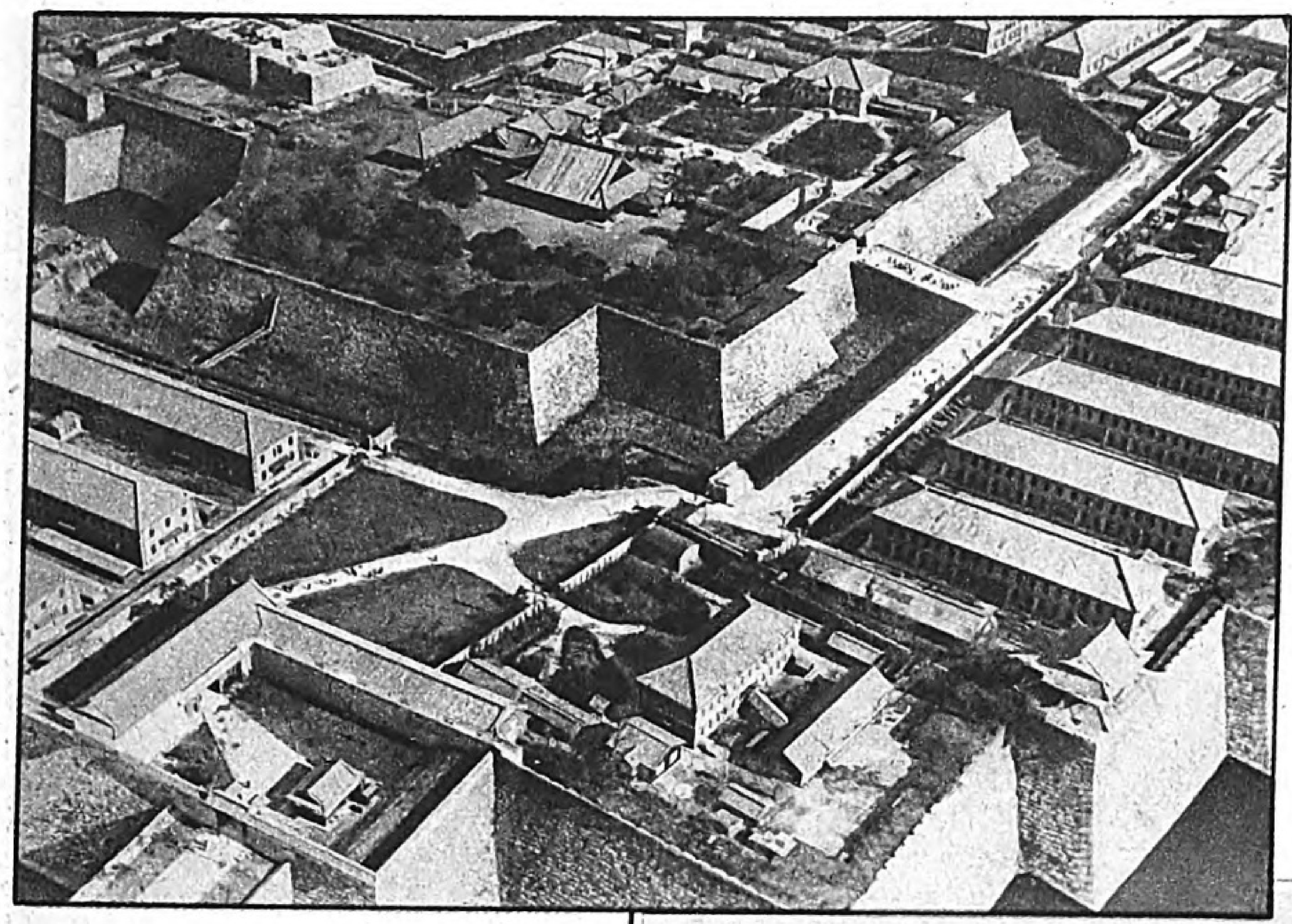
Generally speaking, Japanese architecture is much simpler than that of Europe, for the Japanese seek assimilation with nature rather than artifice. This spirit dominated in castle construction. The defensive strength of a castle often depends more on its geographical position than on human artifice, and this fact, too, accounts for the slow development of castle architecture. The Japanese placed more confidence in the valour of men than in architectural excellence. A famous general once declared that "men are the castle." The word "human-bullet" conveys nearly the same sense, and in both is found the same aggressive spirit of our knighthood.

The old military scientists studied not only the construction of castles, but also the plans for laying camps, placing more importance on the question of attack than of defence. The Chinese achieved a great advance in the study of camps but contrary to the Japanese camps, the defensive spirit predominated in theirs. The same aggressive spirit was displayed in castle structure. The main part of our castles consisted of wood and plaster, stone being largely used in the outer walls only, and this constitutes the principal difference between them and Western structures, of which stone and brick are the principal materials. The lack of a development of complex architecture in this country may to some extent be ascribed to the materials used.

The development of arms had considerable bearing upon castle architecture. Firearms were first introduced into Japan about the middle of the sixteenth century. In those days the country was involved in perpetual civil wars, and naturally the new arms were adopted throughout the country within a very short period of time. By the introduction of new arms, the old tactics of war, in which bows and arrows and spears played an important part, underwent a change, accompanied by the reconstruction of the hitherto very simple and small-scale castles, to meet the requirements of the new situation. They were considerably enlarged, and the fortifications were strengthened to withstand attacks with firearms. The castles now found in this country were those built on the new plan. The firearms in those days consisted chiefly of small muskets, field guns being very rare, and naturally there was no need for our castles to be as strong as the European castles built in the 16th century, which fact accounts for the poor development of our castle architecture. It was toward the end of the Tokugawa regime that big guns came to be largely used in war, and through the introduction of foreign methods of fortification, our castle construction came to an end, along with the Tokugawa regime.

City walls, such as those found in Chinese and Western towns, have never existed in Japan. This is principally due to the difference in social life in Japan and Europe. No autonomy developed in Japanese cities, which depended entirely on the protection of feudal lords and shared their prosperity with them. The lord lived in his castle, but the vassals lived in the town and daily went to the castle, where the business of the clan government was administered. The lords and their vassals constituted the sole ruling class of the nation, and every institution was for protection of the interests of their own class. Thus while there were many magnificent castles, there were no city walls for the protection of the common people. Things were quite different in China, where the principal towns were all strongly protected by encircling walls, but there were no castles.

Hikone Castle



Bird's-Eye-View of the Compound of Osaka Castle. The Elevated Square Ground in the Upper Left Hand Corner is the Site on Which a New Donjon is to be Built

The castle had a very great bearing on the life of the Samurai (knights), and in time of war it was their last refuge. If it fell, the people inside shared its fate, for it was the last honour left to the defeated Samurai to end their lives by disembowelment in their beloved castles. Of course there are not a few instances where defeated parties surrendered their castles to their enemies, but nevertheless it was deemed the duty of a Samurai to share the fate of his castle. For this reason, it was not seldom, as in the case of the castle of Himeji, that a special section was preserved in the tower for disembowelment in time of need.

Among the precepts prescribed by military strategists for the general defending of a castle, there is a passage to the effect that "when a general is hard pressed by an enemy, he should surrender before falling back on his castle, if he has a mind to surrender at all, but should he be besieged in his castle, he should share his fate with it." This advice is interesting as expressing the feeling of the Samurai toward his castle, and whenever we look up at the tall, graceful, white towers, they remind us of the old Samurai and their attachment to them.

The three outstanding figures in the modern history of Japan are Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who among them accomplished the unification of the country, which marked the commencement of its modern history. The period formed by the latter part of the sixteenth century and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, was an age of revolutionary change in castle construction. The first of the big castles built in this period, was that of Adzuchi on the southern shore of Lake Biwa. It was the fortress and at the same time the residence of the Great Lord Oda Nobunaga. Nothing but ruins now remain of the castle, but judging by the records, it must have been a magnificent building. The donjon was eight storied and richly decorated with paintings, for the castle was not a simple fortress, but the court of the great lord. In those days there were many catholic missionaries in Japan, and it is recorded that Nobunaga invited these foreigners to come and enjoy the grandeur of his court.

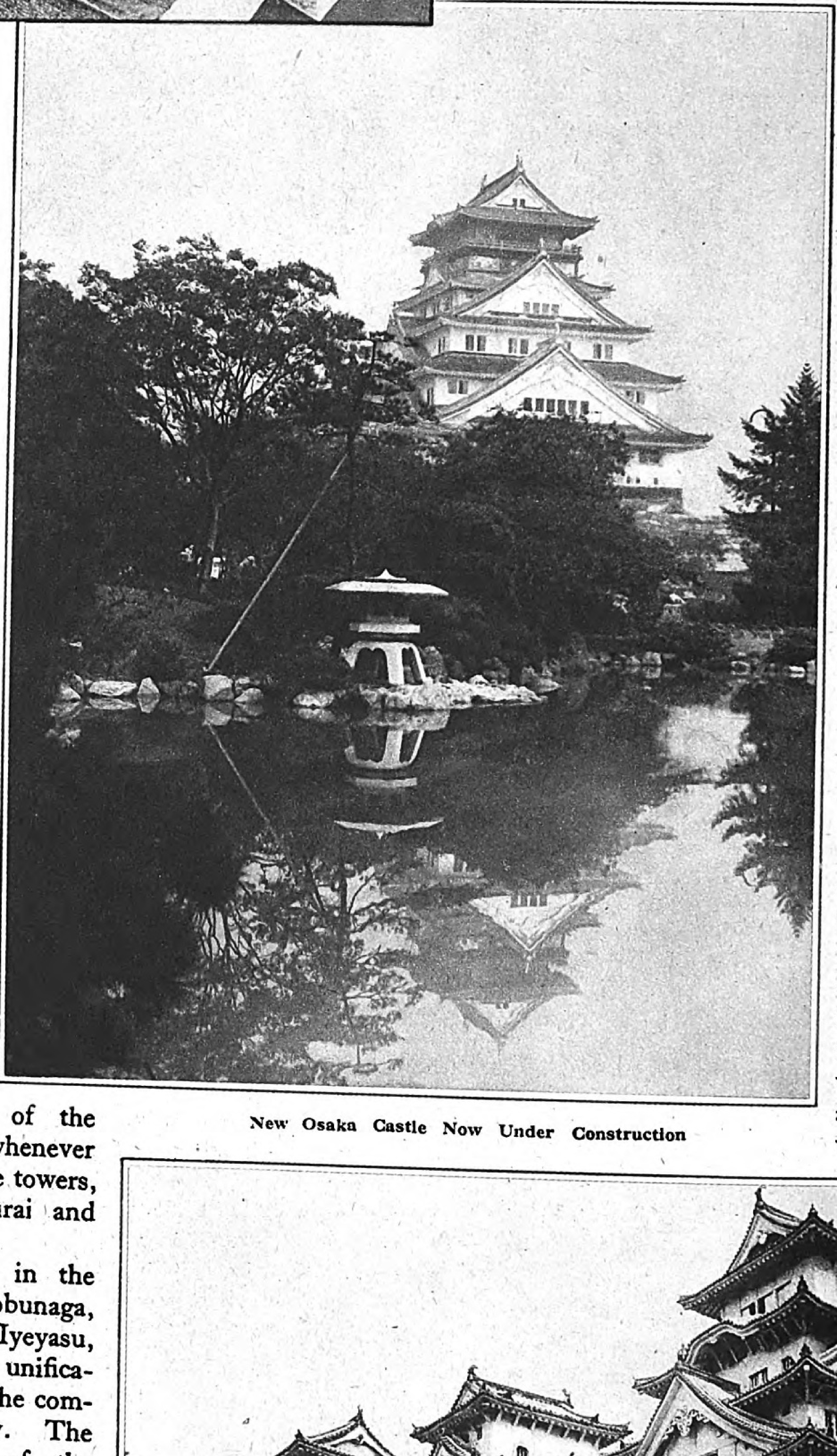
This castle proved a great stimulus to other lords, and there followed a widespread construction of castles, of which the ones at Osaka and Fushimi are the most noted. They were both built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who succeeded Oda Nobunaga in the work of unification of the country.

The castle of Fushimi, however, was destroyed not long after it was built, leaving not even its ruins to recall the past. On its old site now stand the mausoleums of the Emperor Meiji and his Empress. The castle of Osaka is still standing in the center of the city, but it has undergone much repairing and rebuilding during the past three centuries, for great importance was attached by the Tokugawa Government to this castle as the key to the Western half of the country. The site was originally occupied by a great Honganji temple, which was removed to make room for the castle.

The castle of Adzuchi was built on a hill, but that of Osaka on a plain where it commanded great facilities of communication both by land and water. It was a great improvement when castles descended from the hills to the plains, as evidenced in the expansion of the scales of their construction.

In every respect the castle of Osaka excelled that of Adzuchi. Its "tenshu" was more splendid and more elaborately built. The tiles on the roof were gilded with gold. On the outside boarding were painted golden phoenixes and tigers. This "tenshu," however, was destroyed by fire. Another "tenshu" was built on the old site by the Tokugawa Government. The latter, too, was reduced to ashes, and there now remain only stone walls as reminders of the old grandeur.

A new "tenshu" is now under construction on the old site by the Osaka municipality, and it will not be long before we can again see the graceful form of the tower, as it stood centuries ago, and another fine sight will be restored to the city. Such an undertaking has great meaning, as subservient to the preservation of historic edifices, and of the precious mementoes of the city. The enormous size of the stones of which the castle walls were built, and the splendour of the "tenshu" were emblematic of the supreme



New Osaka Castle Now Under Construction

Hakuro Castle, Himeji

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nfluence exercised by Hideyoshi over the lords under his sway, or the gigantic stones now to be seen in the walls were contributed y the lords at the time of the construction of the castle.

On the death of Hideyoshi, this castle was handed down to his on Hideyori, who had trouble with Tokugawa Iyeyasu, a lord esiding in Yedo (present Tokyo). A war broke out between the wo. The castle was besieged by the great armies of Iyeyasu. Of he many instances in Japanese history of castles or fortresses being esieged none can compare with the siege of Osaka in its magnitude nd consequences. Osaka was no provincial castle, but the headquarters of a general who had governed the whole country. The esieging army was drawn from all parts of the country, and all he tactics known in those days were employed in the war. Many nteresting stories are told of the siege, and many pictures preserve . Once an armistice was signed between the two sides, but it was shortly broken, and the siege was resumed. The castle fell nd was destroyed by fire.

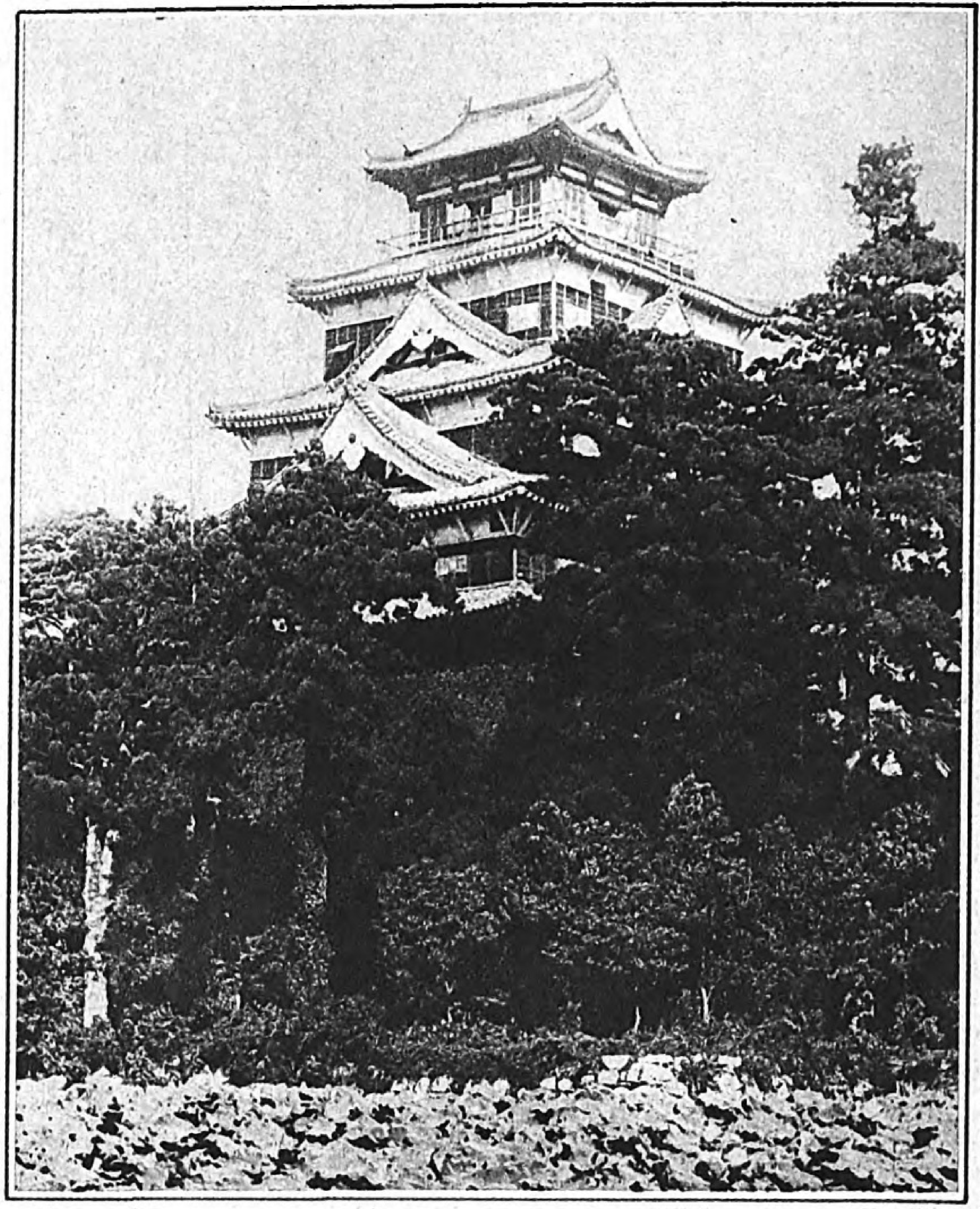
During the Tokugawa regime it was repaired, the "tenshu" was rebuilt, some of its former grandeur was restored, and a castellan was appointed to guard it. Originally, however, it was much larger, and the outer walls extended far beyond the present walls.

Midway between Osaka and Yedo, the seat of the Tokugawa Government, stood the castle of Nagoya, which belonged to a branch f the Tokugawa family. Between Nagoya and Yedo was the castle f Shidzuoka, which also belonged to the Tokugawa Government, nd the castle of Hikone stood between Osaka and Nagoya. The wo castles of Hikone and Nagoya are still standing, and you can ee the beautiful "tenshu" of the latter. Between Nagoya and Osaka and a little removed to the south is the castle of Wakayama, which belonged to another branch of the Tokugawa family. All mportant points between Osaka and Yedo were thus fortified, and his fact casts a sidelight on feudalism and the policy of the Tokugawa Government.

We now come to the castle of Yedo, which was also the court of the Shogun and the seat of the Tokugawa Government. The country, which had thereto been divided among many lords, was at last unified by the Tokugawas under the feudal system, and a peace of three centuries followed, as in the Roman Empire after Augustus, and Yedo was the center of unified Japan. There had been a small ortress in Yedo before it came under the Tokugawas, but this ortress was replaced by a grand castle such as had never before been seen in the country.

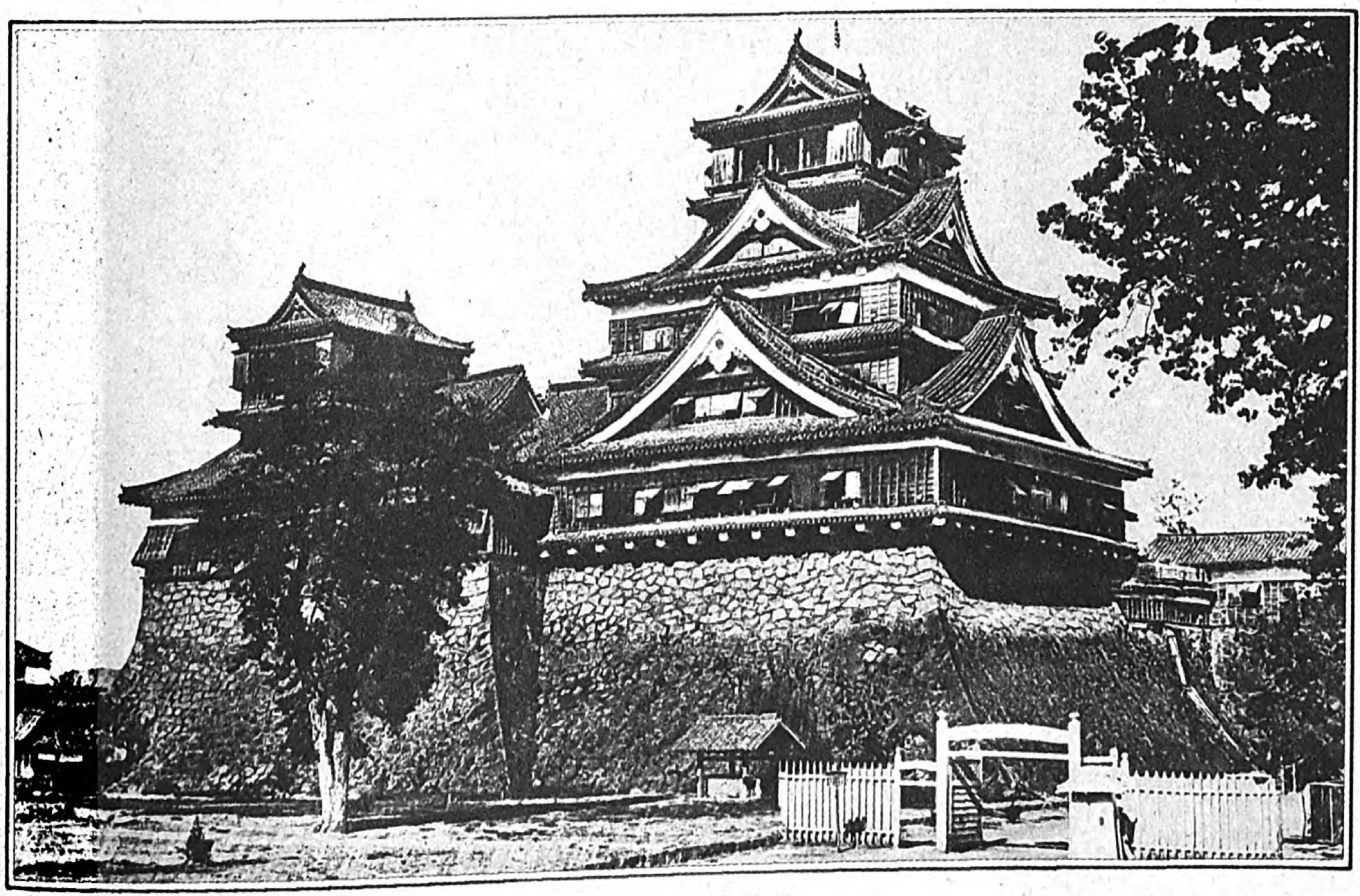
Its construction, which took many years, involved enormous outlays, which were charged on all the lords in the country. It was divided into the main court and the western court. The western court is now used as the Imperial Palace. The famous "Nijubashi" (Double Bridge) was the main entrance to the western court, as it is now to the Imperial Palace. It is one of the most interesting sights in Tokyo.

Round the center were constructed stone walls and moats in several folds, each encircling the other in a spiral form. Thus the walls extended through the city to an enormous distance, all planned for defensive purposes. Entrances were cut in the walls here and there, and at every entrance was a pair of gates, which between them formed a "Masugata" (square), the road passing through the first gate immediately turning a right angle to the second. Such an entrance was called "Mitsuke" and was guarded by sentinels. There were altogether about forty "Mitsuke," of which nothing now exists save such names as Yotsuya-mitsuke, Akasaka-mitsuke, Ushigome-mitsuke, etc. There were many towers, too, but only a few of them now remain. The graceful form of these white towers reflected in the water of the moats is a splendid sight. The "tenshu," which was a very grand one, was destroyed by fire, and nothing remains of it except the walls.


Hiroshima Castle

This castle has no history of war, for peace has been maintained since its foundation. Its strength was undoubtedly a great factor. There is connected with its story no such siege as that of Osaka castle but it witnessed the extravagant luxury of the life of the Shoguns and many intrigues and struggles for power among retainers and ministers.

In the Shogun's court the unsheathing of a sword was punished with death, and, therefore, there were few instances of bloodshed there. The most famous was the attack by Asano Takumi-no-kami, Lord of Ako, on Kira Kozukeno-suke, one of the high retainers of the Shogun, who had insulted the lord most shamefully on account of a personal grudge. The lord of Ako was ordered to commit harakiri on the same day for breaking the august law, and his fief was confiscated. This gave rise to the famous story of the revenge by the forty-seven followers of the lord.


Kumamoto Castle

Uprisings were very much dreaded by the Tokugawa Government, and the castles were their most important instruments for preserving the peace. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the country was again brought in touch with Western civilization, and the introduction of big guns brought about a revolutionary change in the old military tactics. Castles lost their importance and with them the Tokugawa regime has gone forever.

THE SCENIC PLACES IN HANSHIN

Mr. M. KOYANAGI
Governor of Hyogo

THE CITY OF KOBE

Unlike other cities in this country, Kobe as a port of commerce, prosperity is shared by a good number of the foreign residents and tourists from other countries, and always the city is to be flocked by a crowd of the round-world-tourists.

"PORT OF KOBE"

"Hyogo Harbour was first opened to foreign trade in the year of 1867, and the Kobe Custom House being established in the following year with the name of "Unjosho". In 1892, the two adjoining harbours of Kobe and Hyogo were combined under the name of the "Port of Kobe"

"The amount of foreign trade, which was only 1,137,000 Yen in 1868, had increased to 452,675,674 Yen in 1912, to 1,646,564,087 Yen in 1920 and in 1925 it went up further to 1,936,338,270 Yen which amount to 31 per cent of the exports and 47 per cent of the imports of the entire foreign trade of this country. These facts show Kobe as a port and city of a great commercial center".

"KOBE HARBOUR"

Mr. T. KUROSE
Mayor of Kobe

Crest of Kobe City

The crossed semi-circles symbolize the consolidation of the two old Cities of Hyogo and Kobe in 1889. The crest also represents the first Japanese letter of Kobe.

The City Hall of Kobe

The Hall of Mikage-cho Hyogo Prefecture

The View of Arima Hot-springs, Hyogo Prefecture

Nippon Beer Kosen Co., Ltd.

The Nishinomiya Brewery of Union Beer (An Aero-view)

The Koshien Ground (On the Hanshin Line)

Tsuzumi Falls (Arima-cho)

Hyoe, Ikenobo and Nakanobo are the three well-known Hotels in Arima Hot-springs

Hanshin Race Course, Naruo, on the Hanshin Line

Tanhyo-an, Harihan (at Koyo-en, along the Hankyu Line) (A famous restaurant)

Upper: The Minoo Falls
Lower: The Great Opera-house of Takarazuka (on the Hankyu Line)

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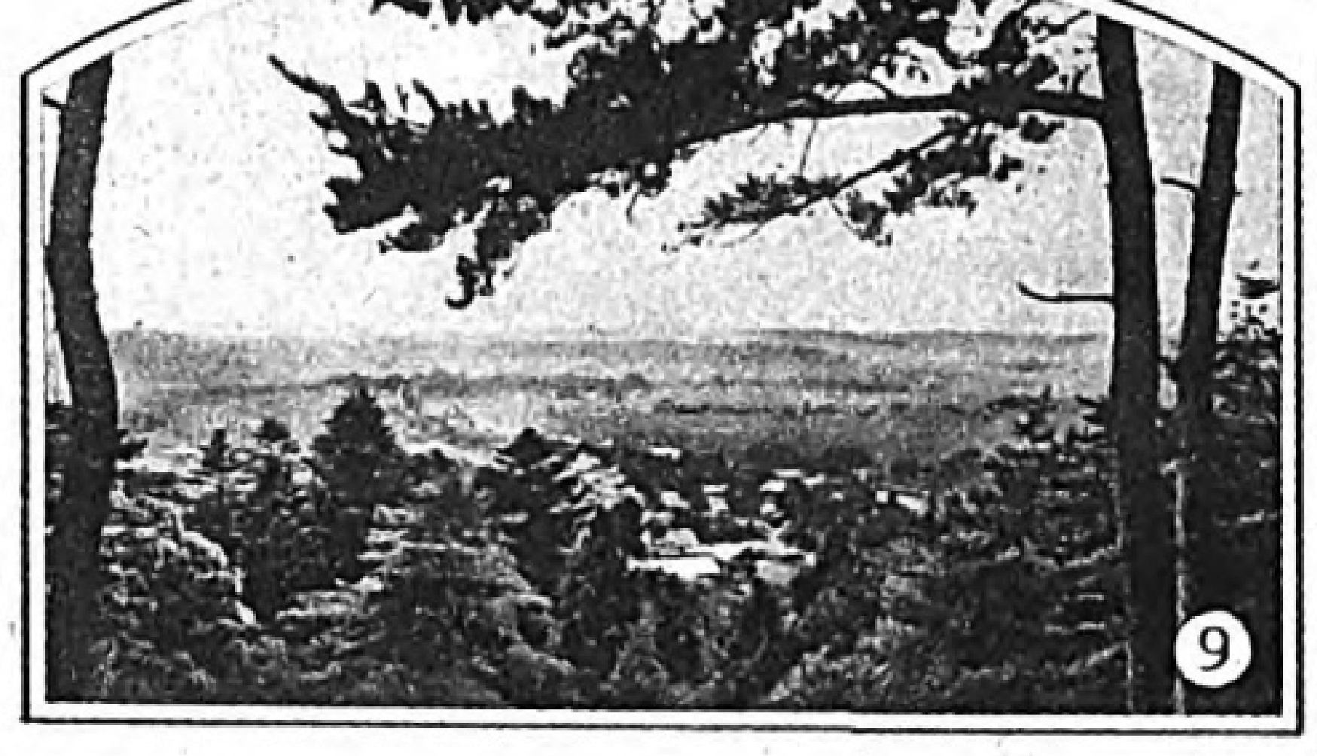
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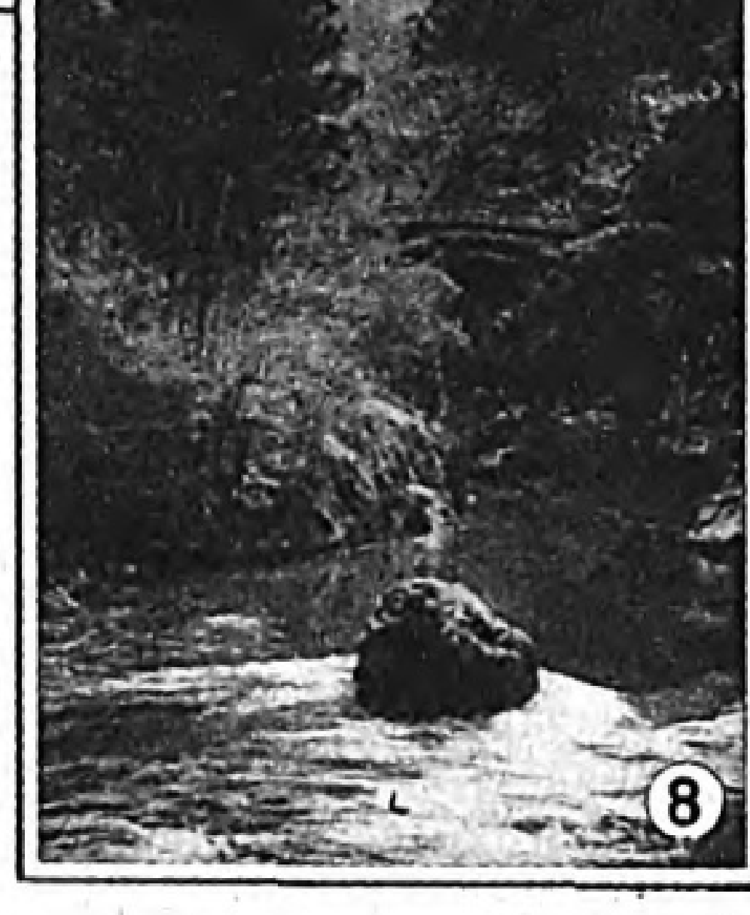
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11

The Textile Industry in Fukui Prefecture

Habutae, Crepe, Georgette, Kabe, Silk Pongee, Fujiginu, Rayon Textiles

The silk industry of Fukui prefec ture as a past of one thousand years and roduces habutae and other silk fabrics orth more than ¥100,000,000 a year. hey are exported in large quantities.

Habutae.—Pine brand habutae is es-ecially known all over the world. It welcomed in England, France, India, e South Seas, etc. as material for dies dresses shirts, raincoats, orna-ents, and so on.

Crepe.—Georgette, Kabe Fabrics of cent origin. As they are of excellent uality, they are in demand for ladies' resses, shirts, and so forth. They are xported to Australia, Canada and India.

Silk Pongee.—One of the staple pro-ucts of this prefecture, consumed for e most part in the U.S.A. It is in emand because of its durableness and ght yellow colour. It is used for curta s, shirts, etc.

Fujiginu.—Was first produced in 915. The annual output is worth 20,000,000. Because of its pleasant el, durableness and cheap price, it is sed very widely. India and the South eas are its markets.

Rayon Goods.—Have recently made wonderful development, and about o% the total amount consumed in apan is produced in this prefecture. n account of their low prices, they are great demand in China, India and the outh Seas.

These textiles are all strictly examined y various textile associations before they re exported.

FUKUI CITY

CENTRE OF THE TEXTILE NDUSTRY OF THE PREFECTURE

Though Its population is only 70,000, ukui is, as a trading centre for fabrics, most prosperous commercial city. It ives promise of developing further and urther with the growth of its foreign rade.

THE FUKUI RAYON DEALERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAYON FABRICS

The Fukui Rayon Dealers' Associa-ion was organized in 1914 by about 30 raders in rayon, and it then handled less han a thousand bales a month. But vith the development of rayon textiles, he members and business have in-reased, till at present the association andles more than 2,000 bales a month. t is now an important organ for the ukui rayon manufacturing industry.

The establishment of an exchange or rayon is being contemplated under he leadership of Mr. Tosuke Nishino, resident of the assocaition.

HABUTAE-MOCHI AND KOSHI-NO-HATSUME

Noted cakes awarded many prizes at xhibitions.

KINBAIDO
Kata-machi, Fukui

ASUKA-GUMI, LTD.

Engineering and electrical, contrac-ors. Capital: ¥3,000,000.
resident: Bunkichi Asuka.
Managing Director: Santaro Kumagae.
Head Office: Fukui.
Branch Offices: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Keijo, Taihoku.

ECHIZEN PAPER MANUFACTURING AT TAKEFU

Takefu is a town about ten miles south of Fukui City which produces Echizen paper, hemp, mosquito-nets, cultery, etc. It is expected to become a leading manufacturing centre of the prefecture. Thepaper manufacturing industry originated there long ago, and such papers as Hosho, Torinoko, and recently, printing paper, are manufactured and exported.

Mr. Katsuyasu Kato, the proprietor of the Kato Paper Mill, which is the biggest of its kind in the prefecture, has beendoing much for the develope ment of the industry. Especially great have been his services in China and Manchuria.

THE DARUMAYA DEPARTMENT STORE

The Darumaya department store, with an imposing building and up-to-date accommodations in front of Fukui station, is managed by Mr. Shin'ichi Tsuboi, who is not only a business man, but also prominent figure in educational and political circles in the prefecture. The store deals mostly in the textile goods the prefecture produces.

MIYO-NO-FUJI AND KIKU-KATSURA

Both of these sake's have great markets in the Hokuriku district because of their excellent quality. The former is brewed by the Kishimizu Shoten and the latter by the Tohi Shoten.

THE MORITA SAVING BANK CO., LTD.

Established in 1897.
Capital: ¥1,000,000.
Head Office: Mikuni-cho, Fukui City.

World-Famous Industry in Ishikawa Prefecture

Ishikawa prefecture is noted for its art technology of long standing, and its products have attained a worldwide reputation.

Output of woven goods: ¥55,500,000 a year.

Export of woven goods: ¥36,000,000 a year.

These goods are chiefly silks, such as fujiginu and habutae, and are exported to the South Seas and India, but cotton cloth is also a staple product. The principal industrial organizations are: The Ishikawa-ken Textile Trade Export Association: The Marusan Textile Industry Association: The Kaga Habutae Manufacturing Industry Assocaition.

Hemp braid for hats shows an annual output of ¥500,000 and is famous for its variety. Its manufacturers are organized into the Ishikawa-ken Hemp Braid Manufacturing Industry Association.

Pottery. Annual output: ¥1,500,000.

The superb beauty and abundant variety of Kutani ware is already famous throughout the world. Its manufacturerx are organized into the following associations:

THE KAGA KUTANI POTTERY TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE NOMIGUN KUTANI WARE TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE ENUMA KUTANI POTTERY TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE ISHIKAWAKEN KUTANI WARE GUILD LEAGUE,

Lacquer-ware. Annualoutput: 4,500,000.

Japanese lacquers in pure Oriental taste are produced in this prefecture. Especially well known are the durable Wajima lacquer-ware, the artistic Kanazawa lacquer-ware and the cheap Yamanaka lacquer-ware.

THE WAJIMA LACQUER-WARE TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE KANAZAWA LACQUER-WARE TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE YAMANAKA LACQUER-WARE TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Besides these, copper-ware, inlaid ware, embroidery, silk manufacturing machines, fishing nets, gold and silver foils, and so on are exported abroad.

In these trades there are such assoication as

THE KANAZAWA METAL WORK TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE KANAZAWA EXPORTED EMBROIDERY ASSOCIATION,
THE KANAZAWA IRONIN DUSTRY TRADE ASSOCIATION,
THE KANAZAWA FOIL TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Kanazawa is the largest city in the Hokuriku district and is equipped with every sightseeing facility. Its natural and artificial beuaties are excellent. Kenrokuen Park, one of the three famous parks of Japan, is situated in the middle of the city, and is highly praised by foreigners as a typical Japanese garden. Kanazawa is the centre of the industries and commerce of Ishikawa prefecture.

THE TRADE-PORT NANAO AND THE ENTERPRISES OF MR. JOTARO TOYUZUME

The thriving commercial port of Nanao was opened by Mr. J. Toyuzume's enterprises more than thirty years ago. He is the president of the Toyuzume Commercial Co., Ltd., and is engaged in both land and marine transportation.

THE MITSUKOSHI KANAZAWA BRANCH

The Mitsukoshi Department Store, the biggest in Japan, having its head office in tokyo and many branches in various places, established a new branch in Kanazawa in November, 1930.

THREE BANKS WITH HEAD OFFICES IN KANAZAWA

THE KASHU BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Shimo-tsutsumi-cho, Kanazawa.

THE KANOGODO BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Shimo-tsutsumi-cho, Kanazawa.
Capital: ¥10,550,000.

THE HOKURIKU ENTERPRISE BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Kami-tsutsumi-cho, Kanazawa.
Capital: ¥7,500,000.

HOT SPRINGS IN HOKURIKU

The Ashiwara Hot Springs are reached from Fukui City in half an hour by the Mikuni-Ashiwara Electric Railway. The hotel accommodations are excellent. Yamanaka, Yomashiro, Awazu and Katayamazu are spas contiguous to each other. All of them are well-known for their convenience.

PHOTOS:

1. Mr. N. Saito, Governor of Fukui Prefecture
2. Mr. T. Tadera, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture
3. Mr. K. Suzuki, Governer of Toyama Prefecture
4. Mr. S. Otsuki, Mayor of Fukui
5. Mr. I. Yoshikawa, Mayor of Kanazawa
6. Mr. S. Kumagae, Managing Director of Tobishima Gumi
7. Mr. S. Tsubokawa, Managing Director of the Darumaya Dept.
8. Yamanaka Hot Spring
9. Yamashiro Hot Spring
10. Katayamazu Hot Spring
11. Awazu Hot Spring
12. Awara Hot Spring

KANAZAWA BROADCASTING STATION (J. O. J. K.)

Radio broadcasting in this country has made remarkable progress in recent years. The Kanazawa Broadcasting Station (J.O.J.K.) has a large number of listeners-in in the Hokuriku district. It has always been successful in making up good programs that fulfill the requirements of its patrons.

TOYAMA PREFECTURE

Toyama Prefecture is the greatest hydro-electric power producing district. Accordingly in the district embracing Toyama and the ports of Fushiki and Higashi Iwase, industries are vigorous.

The sea along the coast of Toyama Prefecture is a rich fishing ground.

Agriculture also flourishes in the Prefecture, and the amount of rice produced is greater than in any other prefecture.

Toyama Prefecture is outstanding as a supplier of cheap and abundant electric power, having inexhaustible source of hydroelectric power. The ports of Fushiki and Higashi-Iwase are centres of trade with Chosen and Vladivostock. The district between these two ports and Toyama forms a vigorous industrial zone, where are situated the various factories.

The electric power consumed by the factories is supplied by

THE JAPAN SEA ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

(NIPPON-KAI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Hoshii-cho, Toyama City

CAPITAL: ....30,000,000 Yen
CAPACITY: ......33,900 Kilo-watt

Electric Power Being Sold:
Big Shares ....47,099.5 k.w.
Small Shares .... 6,324.5 h.p.

The company is endeavouring to get industrialists to erect their factories in Toyama Prefecture, and for that purpose, has established transforming stations in various places.

AD.

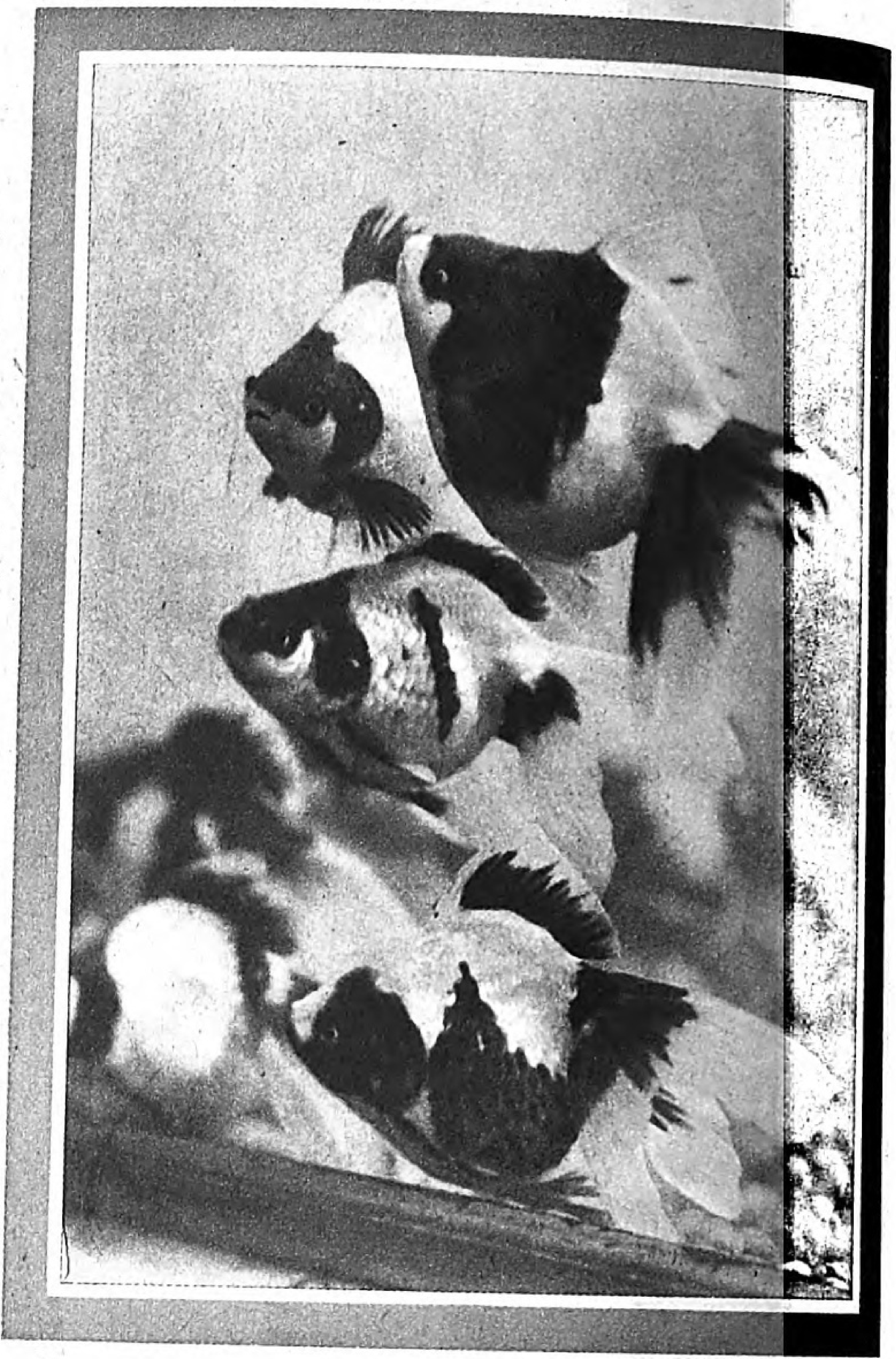
The Goldfish

ITS VARIETIES

THE chief goldfish producing districts are Koriyama in Nara Prefecture and Yatomi in Aichi Prefecture. Tokyo and other places produce a few, but not enough to be worth mentioning here. Yatomi produces three times as many as Koriyama, but they are far inferior in shape and colour. The Koriyama goldfish is indeed the representative goldfish of Japan. There are reasons for this, for great attention has been paid to its rearing and the improvement of its shape from of old. Especially has much attention been paid to colour, and now the superb beauty of the colours of the goldfish from Koriyama is without peer. In this point alone it can easily be distinguished from those produced elsewhere. Of recent years the export of goldfish has been increasing, and about 600,000 are exported every year, chiefly to New York, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Hawaii, etc. in America, but also to England, France and Belgium, and to various places in Australia and the South Seas. But to the last named places, the means of transportation are unsatisfactory and the results are not encouraging.

The chief varieties of the goldfish are the Ryukin, Wakin, Demekin, Calico, Shishigashira, Shumonkin, Shukin, Kinranshi, Kujaku, Chotengan, and Ranchu.

RYUKIN.—First brought from the Loochoo Islands and improved. It has a short body, a big abdomen and well-developed fins, especially the caudal fin, which is unequaled in length. Wherefore it is also called Onaga (Longfin). It is comparatively strong and is red and spotted white. It is the queen of goldfish.


Ryukin Goldfish

Shishigashira Goldfish

WAKIN.—The oldest of all goldfish in Japan. It is so old that it is called Wakin (Japanese goldfish) as if it were a native of our country. It has a slender body and short fins. Though it is the strongest and is bred most numerously, it is like a crucian in shape and does not suit the tastes of the Japanese and ranks the lowest of all.

DEMEKIN.—Introduced from China not long ago. It has very protruding eyes, whence its name, Demekin (Eye-protruding goldfish). We are told that Westerners call it Telescope. It is long and slender, with rather short fins. There are two kinds, a black and a mottled, with red, white, yellow and navy-blue spots. The latter is exceedingly beautiful and much praised.

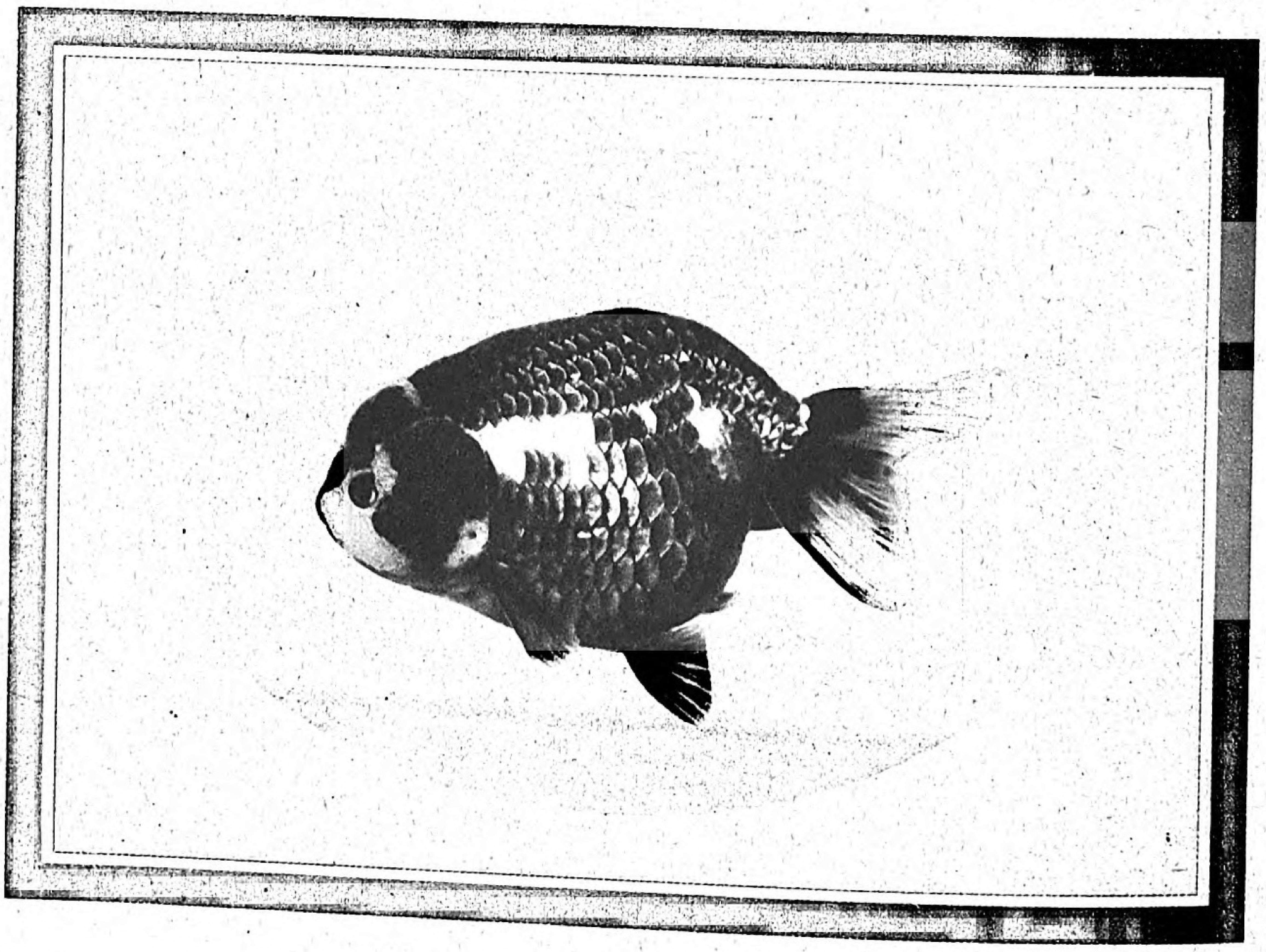
CALICO.—A hybrid between the Ryukin and the Demekin and scaleless. It is figured prettily like calico-printing and, suggestive of the Star-Spangled Banner, is most loved by the Americans.

SHISHIGASHIRA.—Called Oranda-shishigashira at Koriyama, not because it came from Holland, but because people used to call everything novel *Oranda* at the time when it was first imported. It is also called Hiroshima or Nagasaki after the ports through which it was brought into Japan. It has a large body and long fins, and in some specimens, a hump on the head. The hump makes the fish resemble a lion, whence the name, Shishigashira (Lion's head).

SHUMONKIN.—A cross between the Demekin and the Funa, (a variety with a tail resembling that of a crucian) or the Hifuna but anyhow a hybrid produced in Tokyo. Some are black and others calico-patterned, and all have tails like crucians—a rare quality in goldfish. It is popular with the people of the Tokyo district, but not in Western Japan. It is exported to some extent.

CHOTENGAN.—A new variety looking like the Demekin, with eyes projecting upward.

RANCHU.—Also called Kinchu or Maruko or Shishigashira or Chosen. It has a short trunk, large belly and short fins, and lacks the dorsal fin. Some specimens have a hump on the head. Those with the hump are called Shishi-ranchu or Kanto-ranchu and those without Kansai-ranchu. The latter is very high in price.


Ranchu Goldfish

t came from China after the Wakin and is weak and hard to breed, ut as it has a graceful figure, it has attracted many lovers since lden times.

THE GOLDFISH CAME FROM THE CONTIENENT

The Japanese goldfish were all introduced from China, and apan is not their original home. An old book says that they were aised here as early as twelve hundred years ago, but of this there s no being sure. Later, in the Era of Bunki, during the reign of he Emperor Gokashiwara (some 430 years ago), they are said to ave been brought to Sakai in the province of Idzumi, but neither s there any being sure of this. According to a reliable account, hey were first imported to this country in the Genna Era during he Tokugawa Period (c. 300 years ago), and at the time of Yoshisato Yanagiwara, the second daimyo of the clan of Koriyama, they were irst reared there.

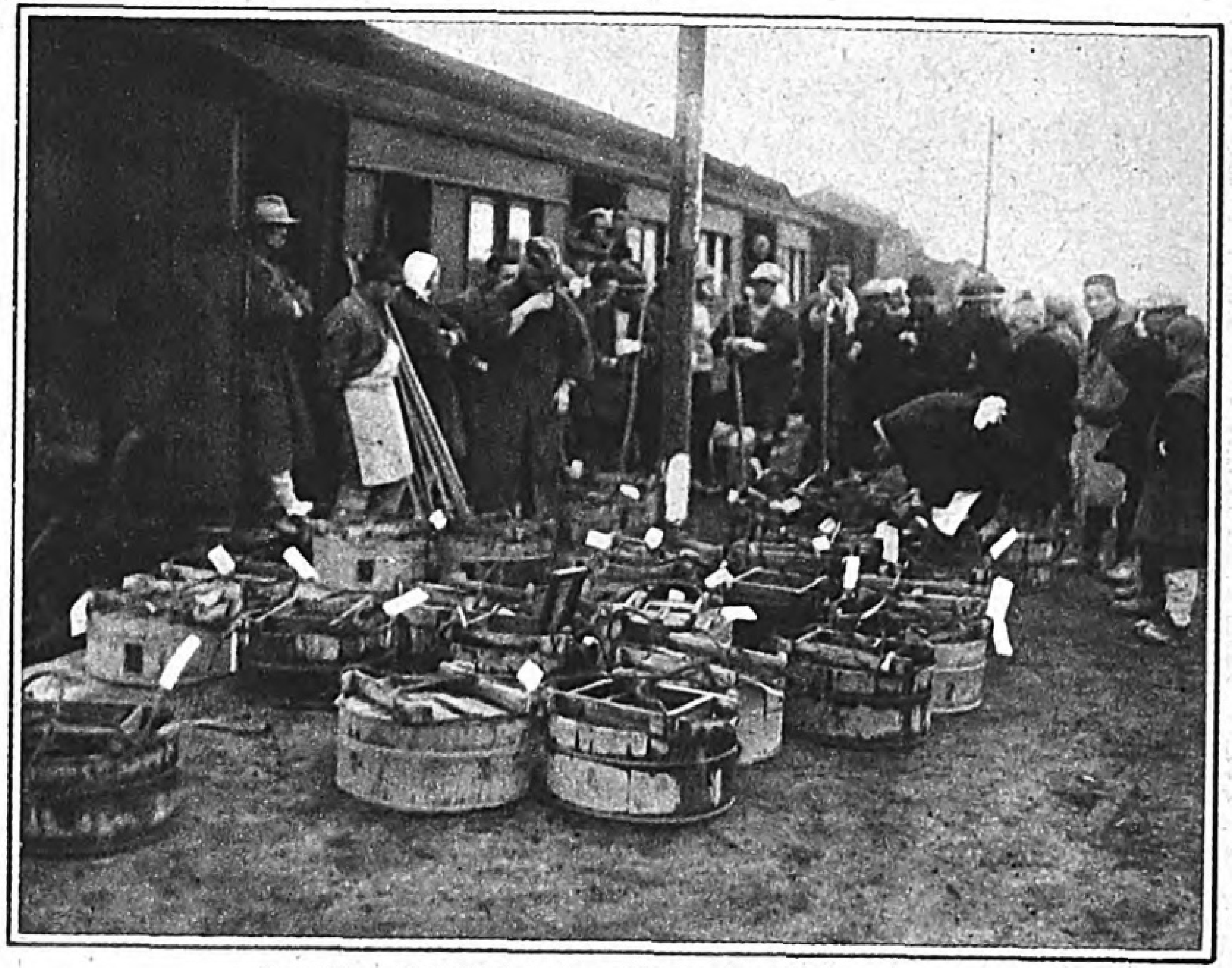
At Koriyama perfected methods of goldfish propagation existed hundred years ago, and goldfish raising provided a good side-line or the clansmen, who had but small stipends. It was after the Meiji Restoration that the Koriyama goldfish at last began to be nown to the world. Then their rearing spread among the farmers f the district, resulting in today's prosperity.

The goldfish seems originally to have been a variety of crucian, nd the serum test shows it to be a relative of the crucians. The rucians of different colours, such as the Hifuna, Shirofuna or Madarafuna, are all light black when they are incubated and change heir colours at the beginning of summer, and the same is true of he goldfish. The various carp, on the other hand, such as the Higoi, Sanshokugoi and Goshikigoi, already have their characteristic colours when hatched, and do not change in colour as do the rucians and goldfish. Again the crucian, when surprised or in ear, has a habit of trying to hide itself by thrusting its head into he mud, and this is true as well of the godfish. On the contrary, he carp at such times always leaps. Thus the carp and the goldish are two quite different things. A hybrid between the carp nd the goldfish is impossible.

CARE IN BREEDING

The goldfish are hatched at Koriyama by millions every year, out much care and trouble is required before they appear on the market and in the homes of the people.

In the first place, three weeks or so after their incubation, the tail-fins of the goldfish can be distinguished by the naked eye. Then those with goldfish fins are separated one by one from those with crucian fins, and the latter are thrown away, as they are not worth preserving. Those thrown away, it is said, amount to from 20 to 60%. (This shows, too, how closely related is the goldfish to the crucian). And these selected goldfish (about twelve or thirteen millions every year) are set free in several rearing-ponds about two feet in depth and a little less than an acre in area. When they are first hatched, they are given for food very tiny insects called water-fleas, and as they slowly grow, such artificial food as barley-flour, flour of other grains, rice-bran, silk-worm chrysalises, pond-snails, shells, waste fish, etc. Much care must be taken all the while, the condition of the water being examined from time to time and watch kept to see that the little fish are not attacked by diseases, insects, birds or beasts. The goldfish is not strong like the carp, but rather weak, and besides it is reared to be enjoyed by the eye. Therefore the care and anxiety taken in its breeding is almost beyond imagination.



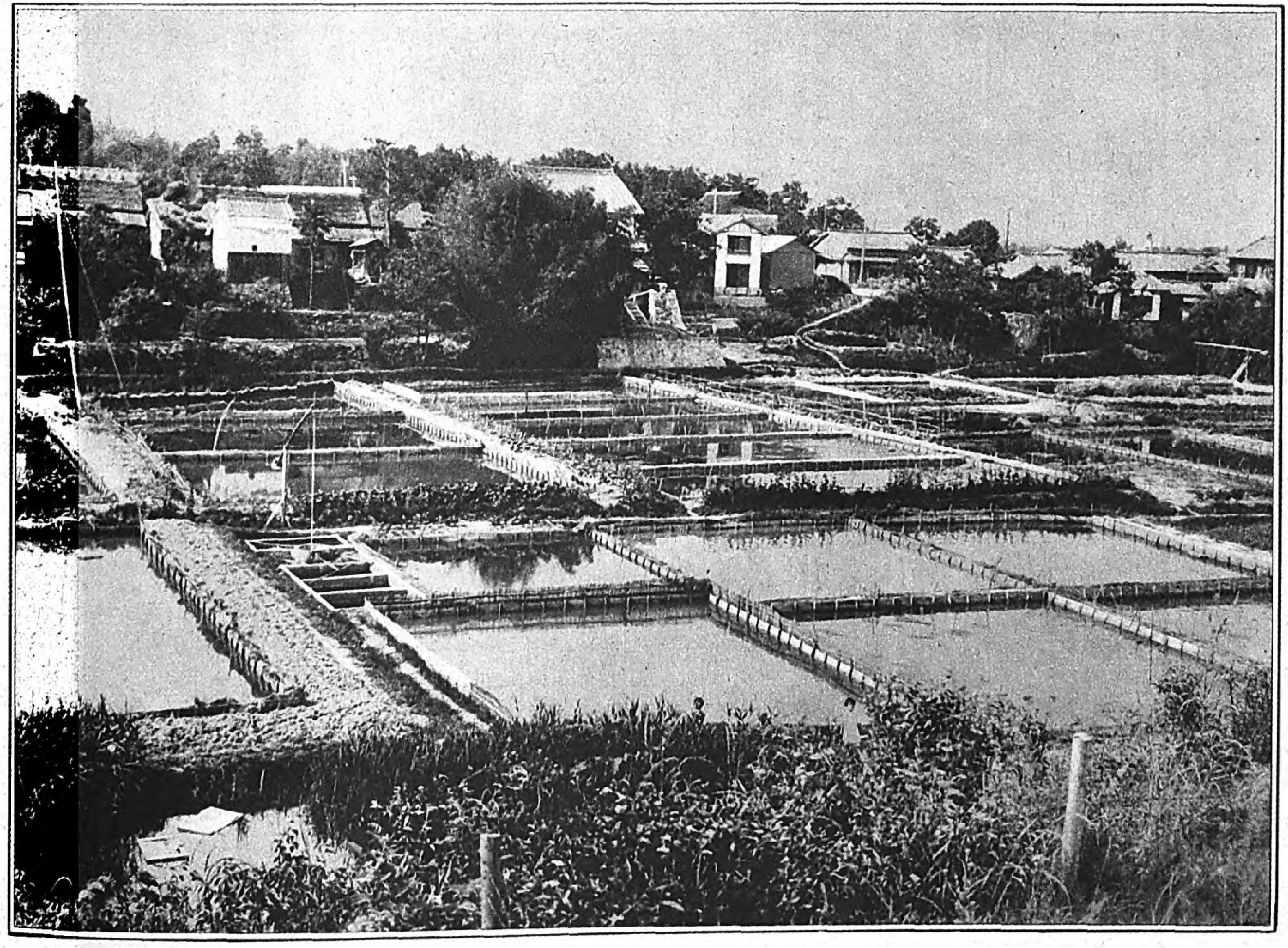
Loading Goldfish into a Train for Shipment

The characteristic features of the goldfish are a wide head on top, a short and fat body and big caudal fin with a thick base. The greater the extent to which it exhibits these features, the better goldfish it is. The Koriyama goldfish not only has all these peculiarities of shape, but is noted for its vivid and beautiful colours as well.

As for the much-talked-of difficulties of breeding goldfish, certainly an extensive knowledge of the fish is necessary, but it is further true that in Western lands the water may not be suitable for Japanese goldfish. The most important thing is to choose suitable sizes of vessels. If you put too many fish into a vessel, they can not move and breathe freely. In a vessel measuring one cubic foot, three or four goldfish about two inches long, or at most, two about five inches long may be kept.

They should be fed when they are most vigorous, that is, at about ten o'clock in the morning and only once a day. They must not be given too much food. The less the better. Four or five grains of boiled rice is best for a goldfish two inches long. And then two or three hours after the feeding, the water must be changed every day in summer, every second day in spring and autumn, and every ten days or so in winter. The new water should be of the same temperature as the old, containing as much air as possible. Change only one half of the water at each changing.

When the fish feels well, it stays at the bottom, but when it feels ill, it comes to the surface, and putting half of its mouth out of the water breathes and drinks at the same time. When it does this, the water must be changed at once. If it gets so bad that it is dying, it may be put into water containing a pinch of salt. Such treatment will immediately bring it to life. Wherefore a pinch of salt in the vessel at ordinary times always sets the owner's mind at ease.



Goldfish Rearing Ponds at Koriyama, Nara Prefecture

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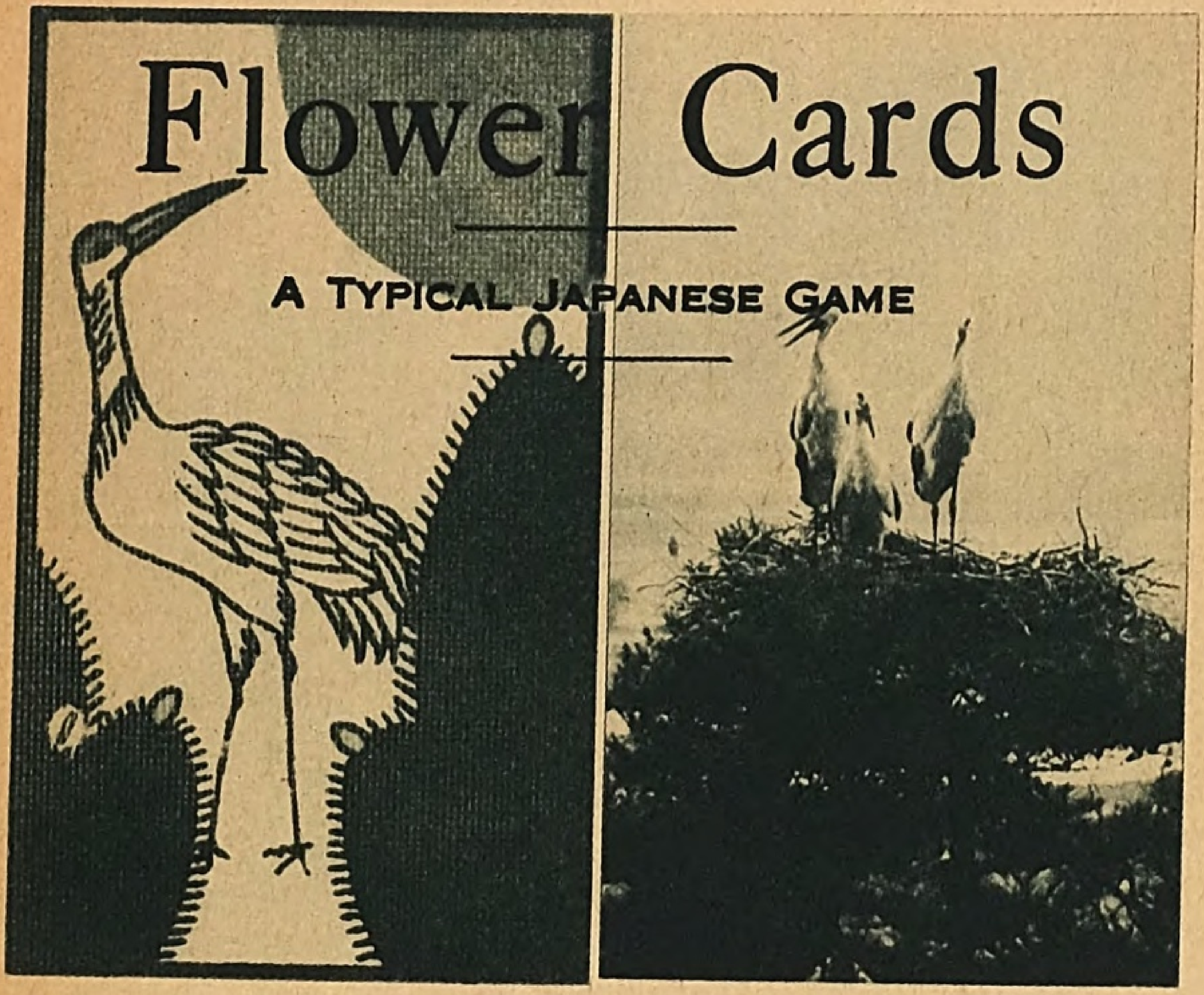
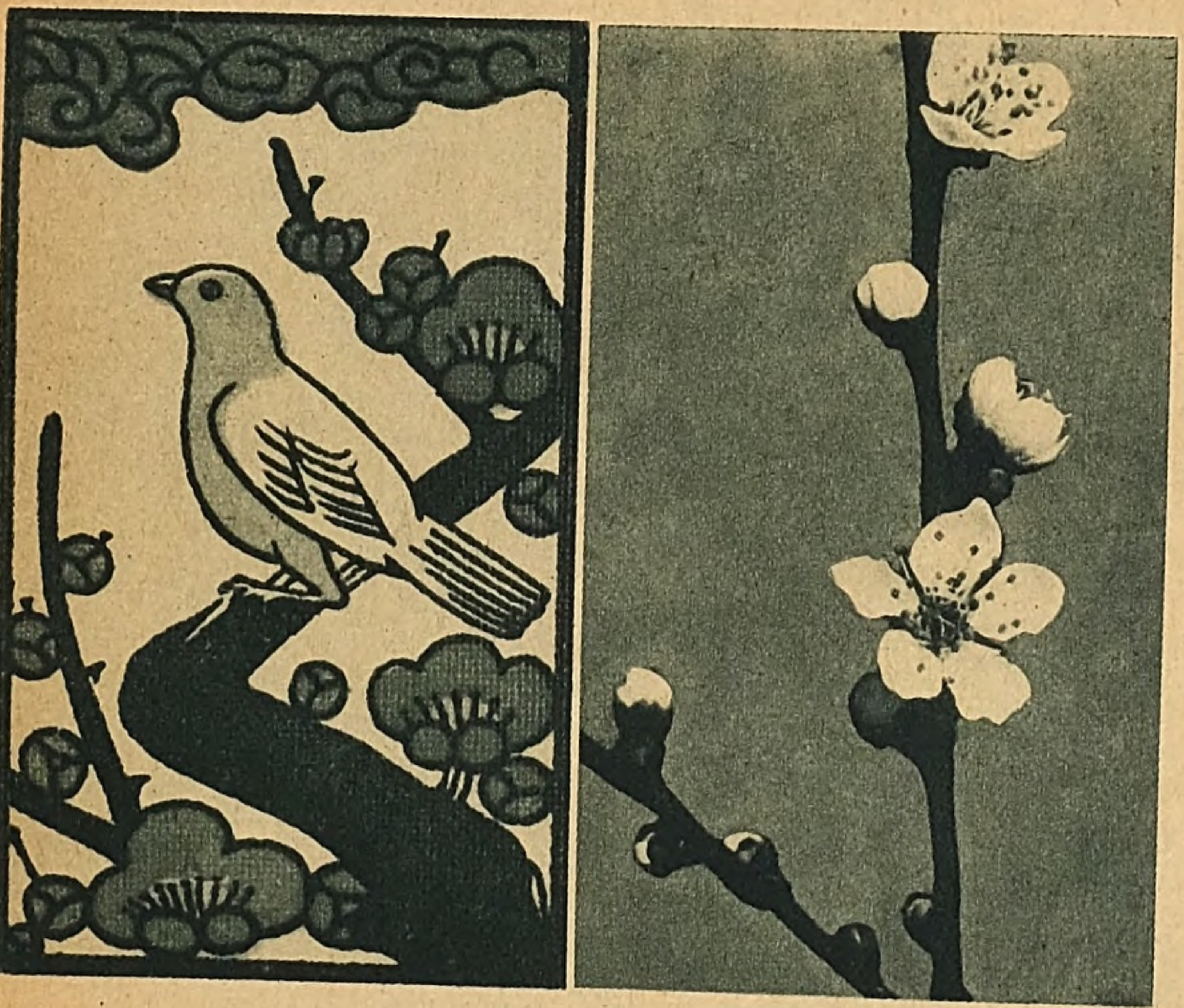
Flower Cards

A TYPICAL JAPANESE GAME



January



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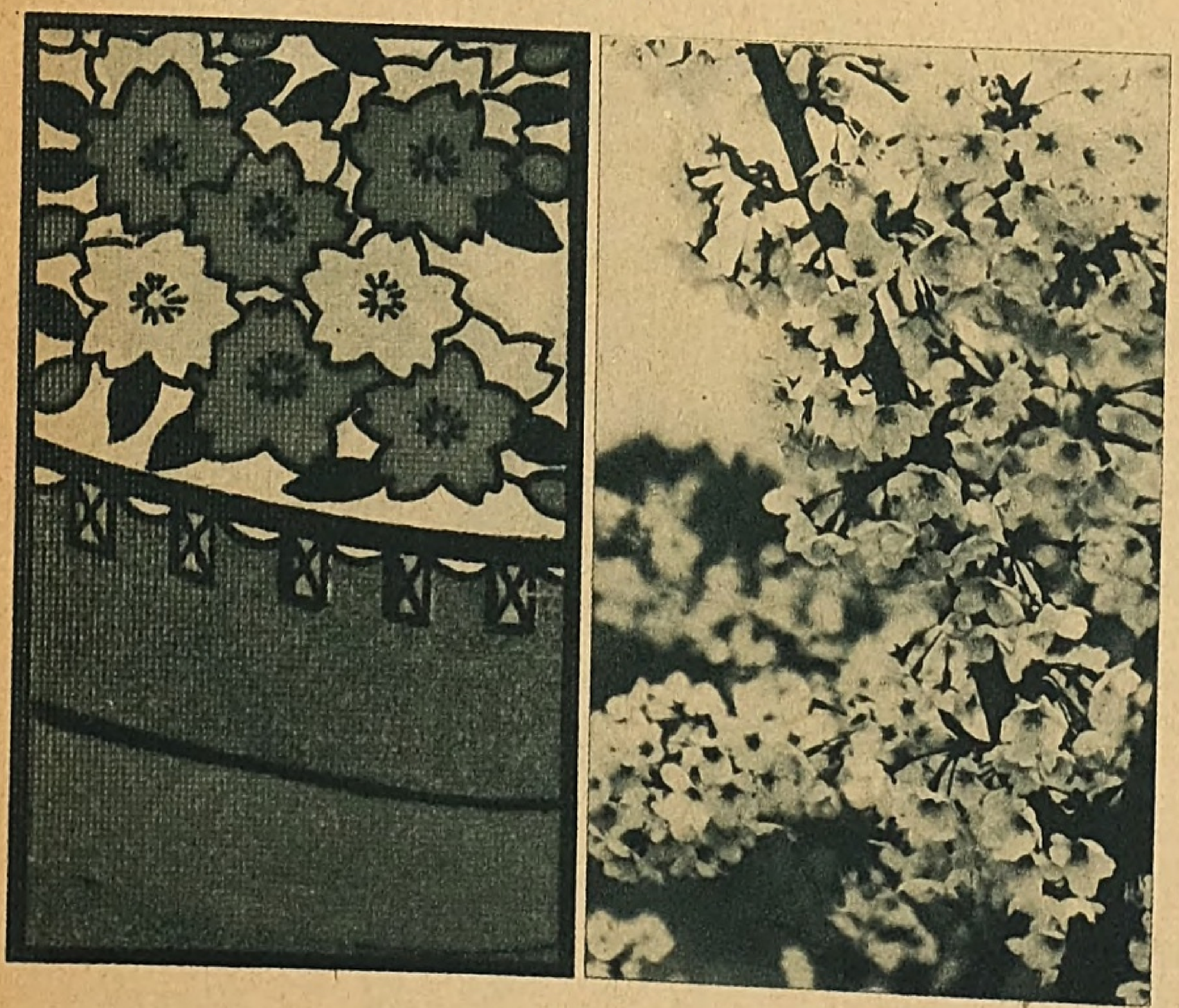

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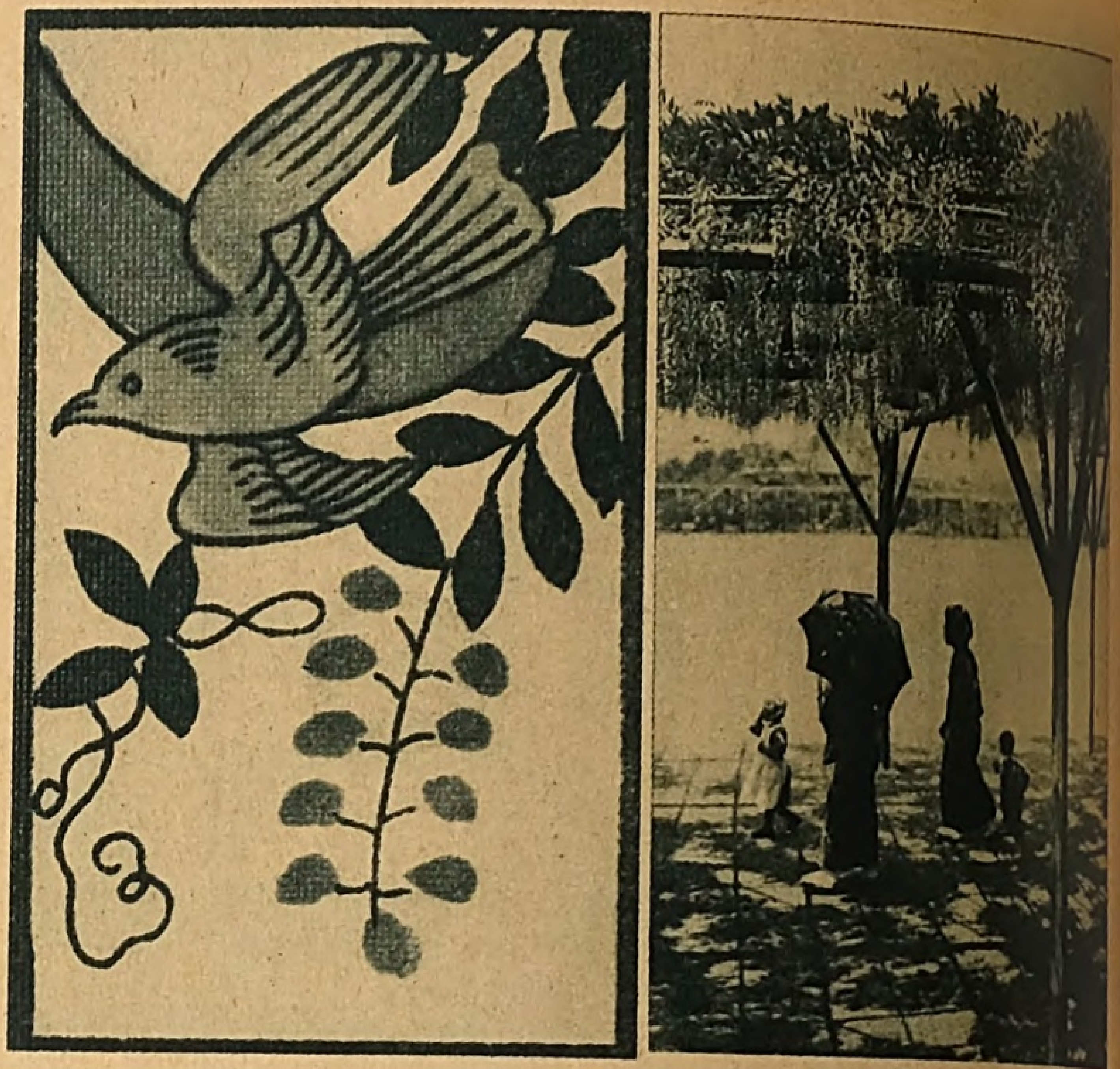

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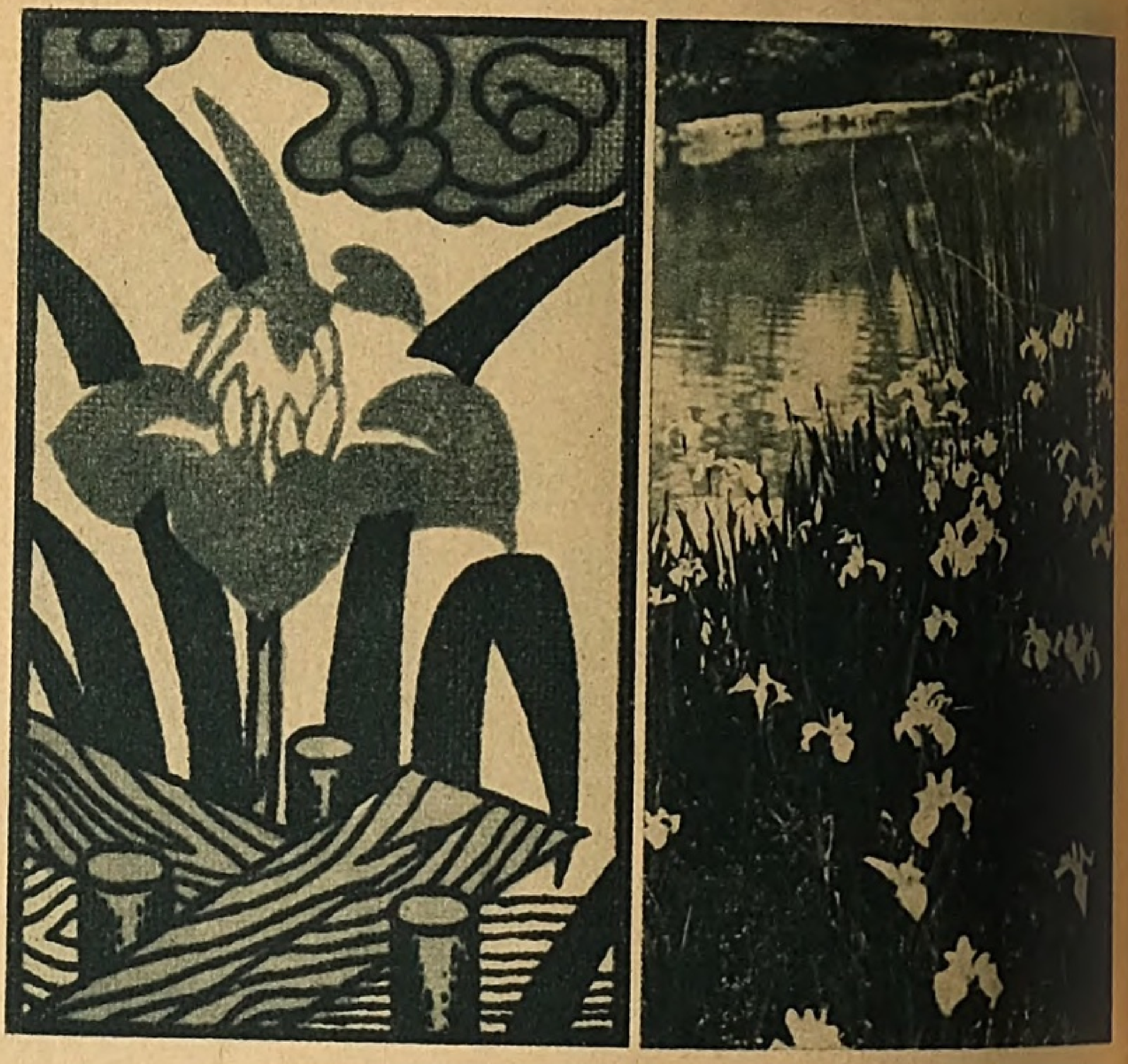
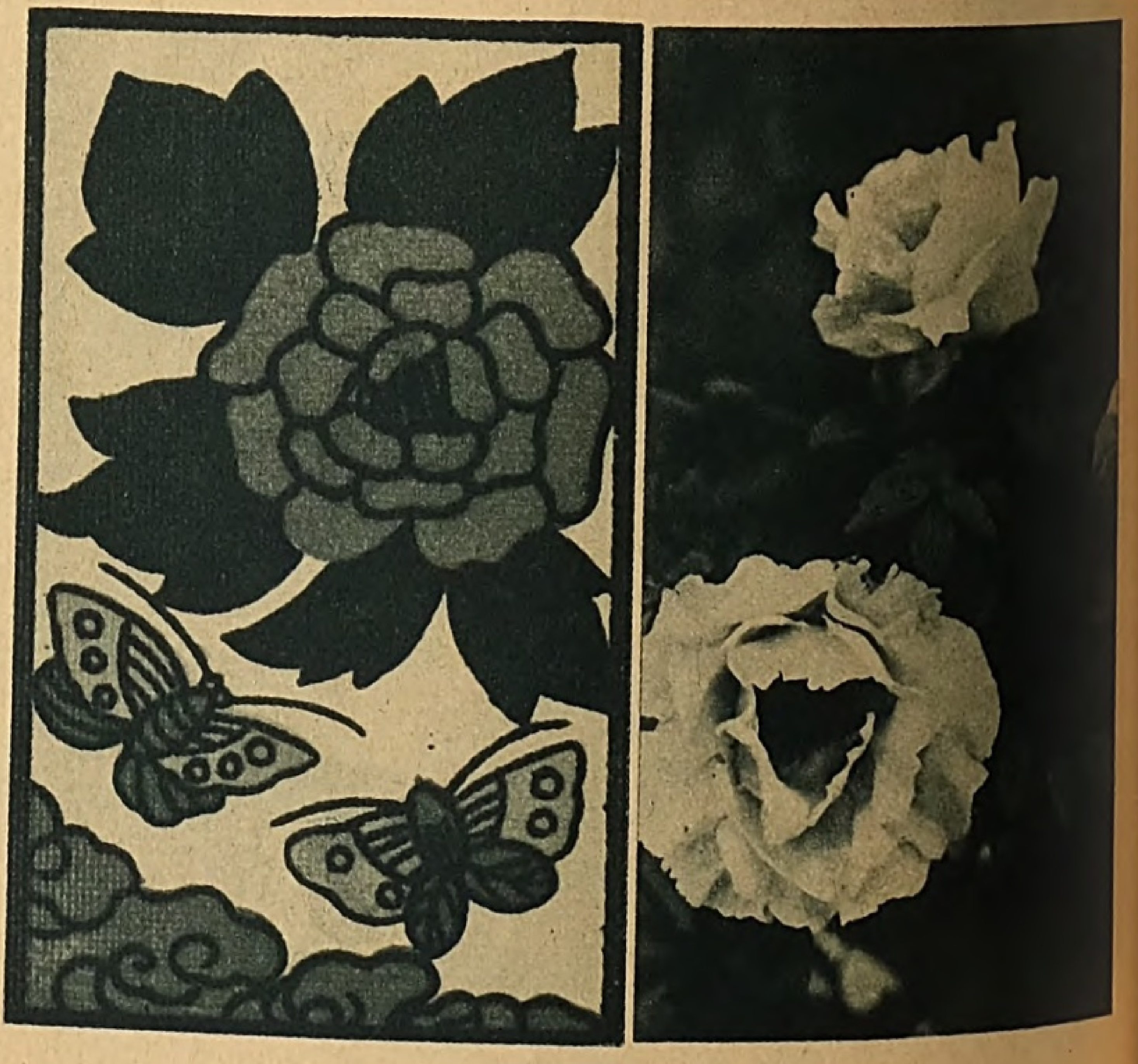


May



June

It was a very long time ago that card-playing was first introduced into Japan, but it was not until the 15th century that it began to be played by people in general. Portugal's "Unsun Karuta" was first introduced and Japonized in various ways.

At present European cards are widely used, but here mention will be made only of what are called flower cards. These cards originated in the aforementioned "Unsun," were modified by Chinese card games and other factors and reached their present form, but the designs on them are of pure Japanese origin and have a beauty peculiar to Japan.

A pack consists of 48 cards, divided into four groups, and the 12 cards of each group bear designs representing the twelve months of the year. Trees, flowers, animals, etc., representing the months, are painted on each card, as follows:

January has a pine-tree and a crane.
February has plum-blossoms and a Japanese bush-warbler.
March has cherry-blossoms and a curtain.
April has wistarias and a cuckoo.
May has sweet-flags and a brook and bridge.
June has tree-peonies and butterflies.
July has lespedezas and a wild-boar.
August has a mountain, a moon and wild-geese.

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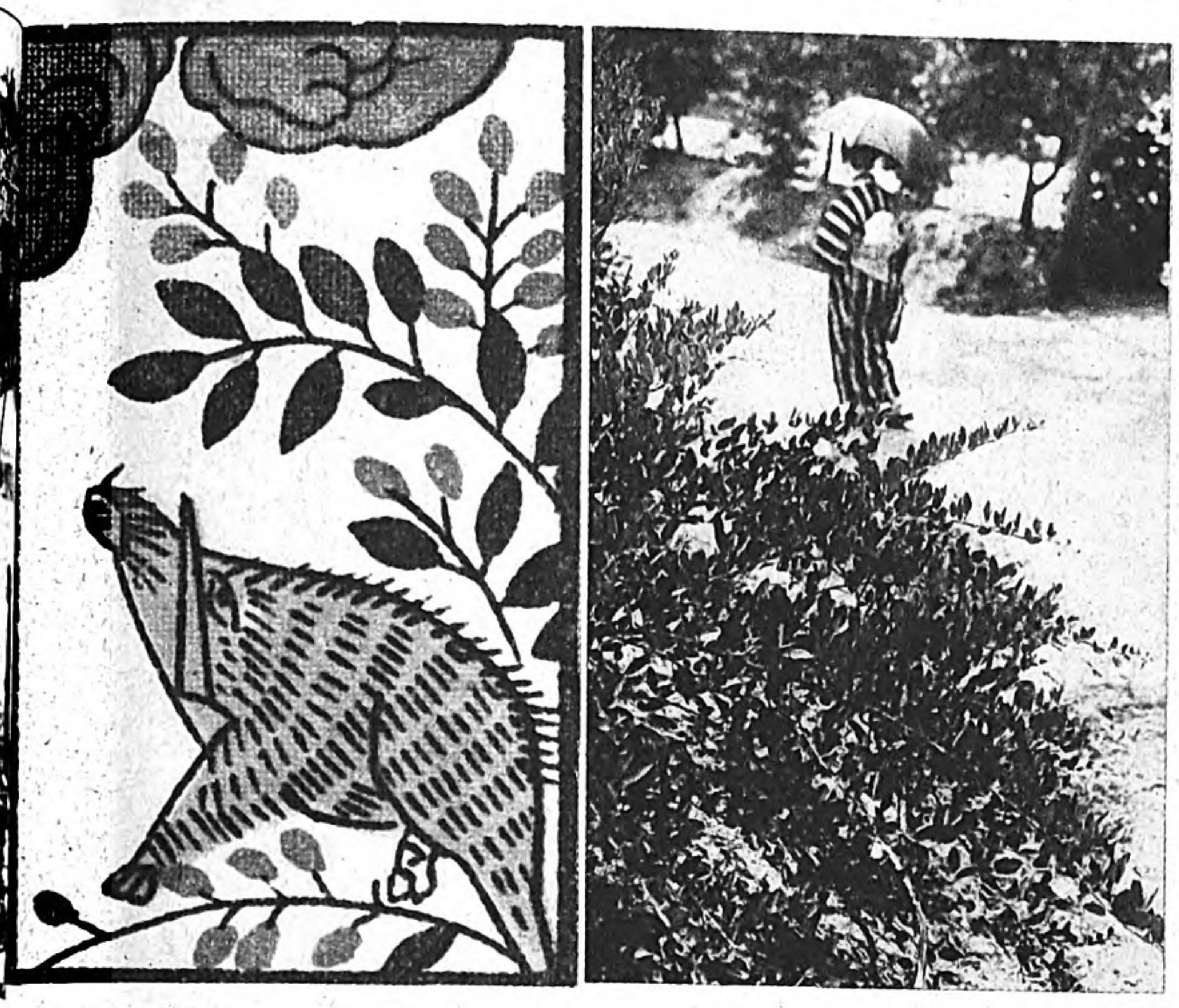

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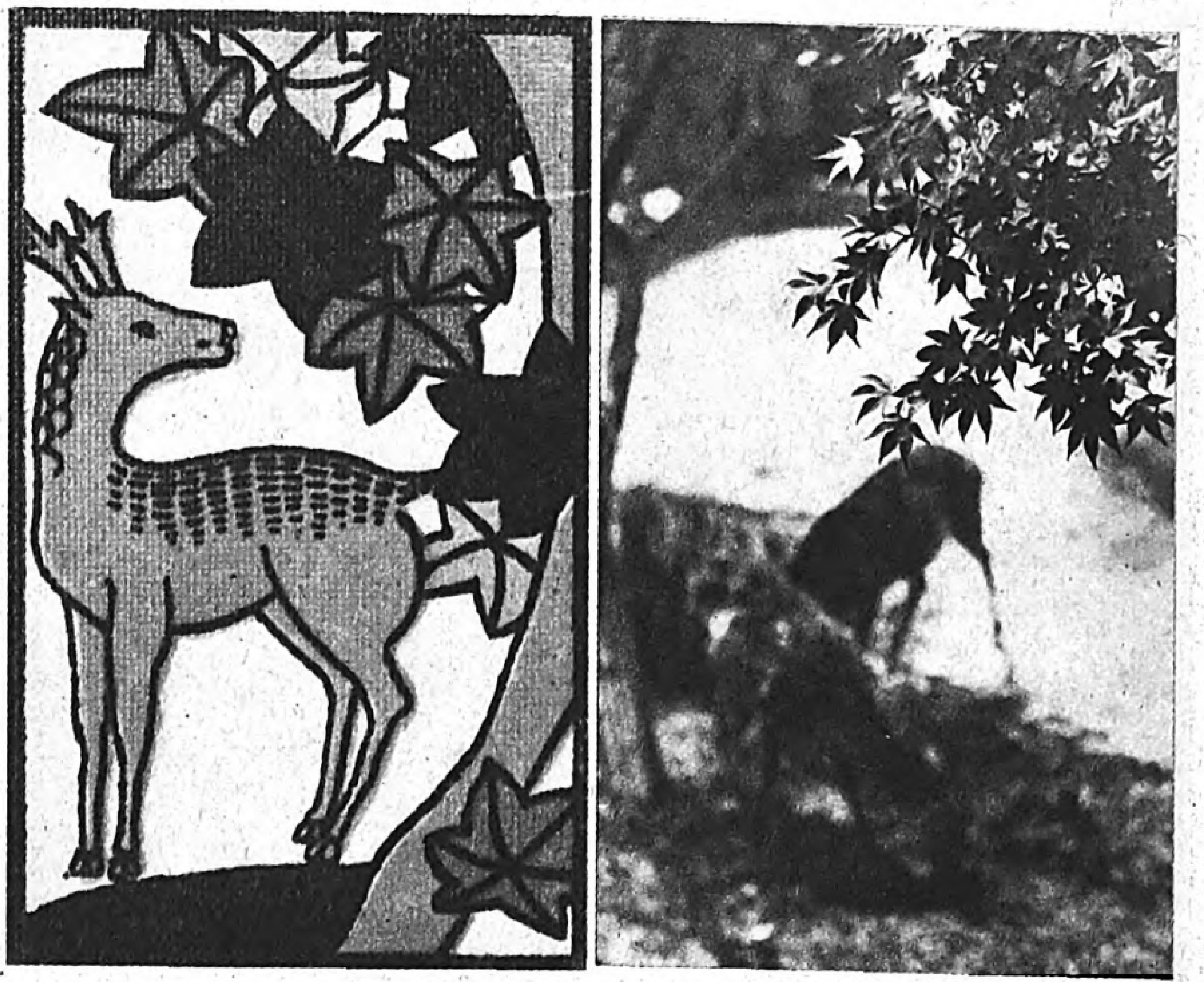

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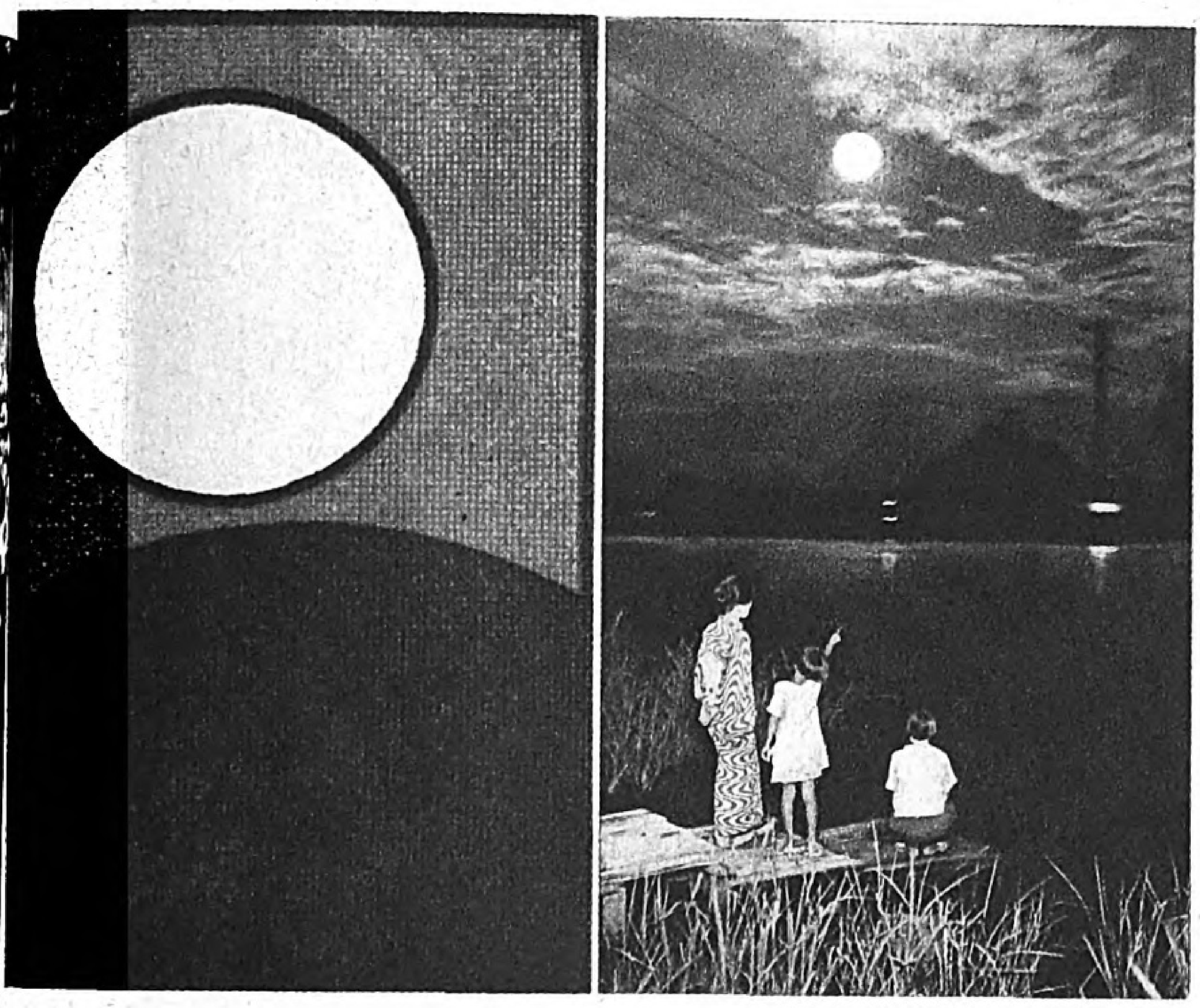
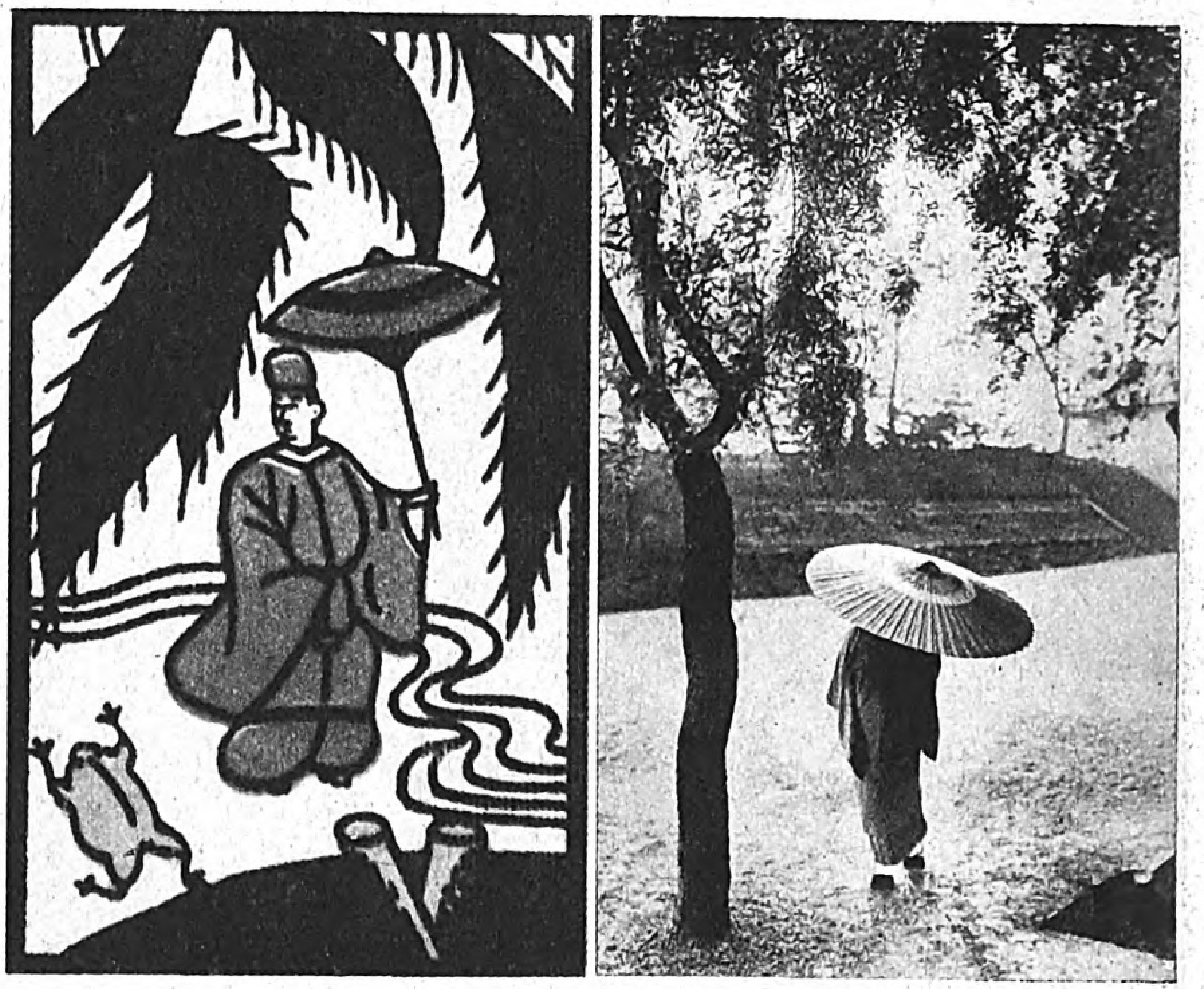
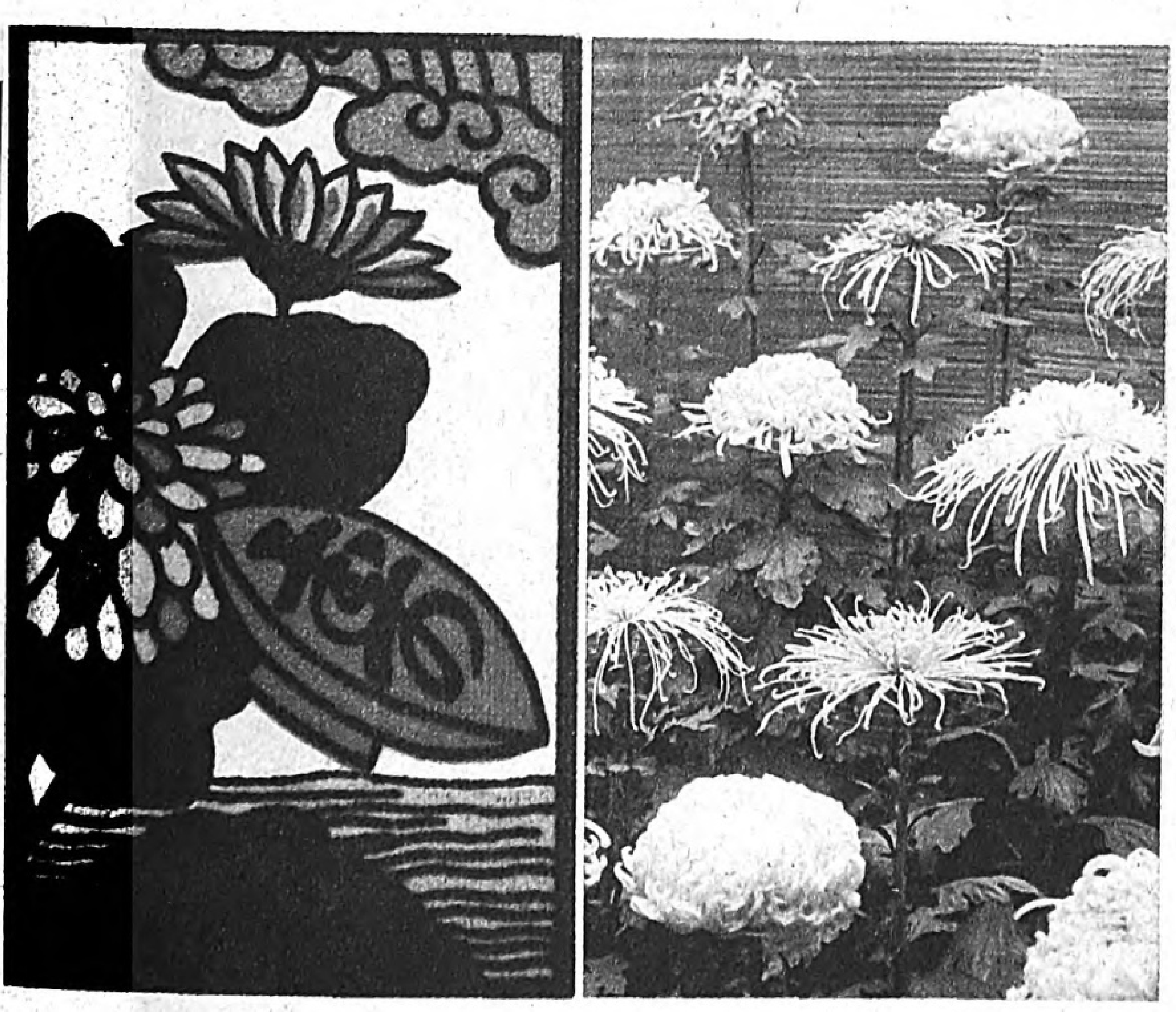


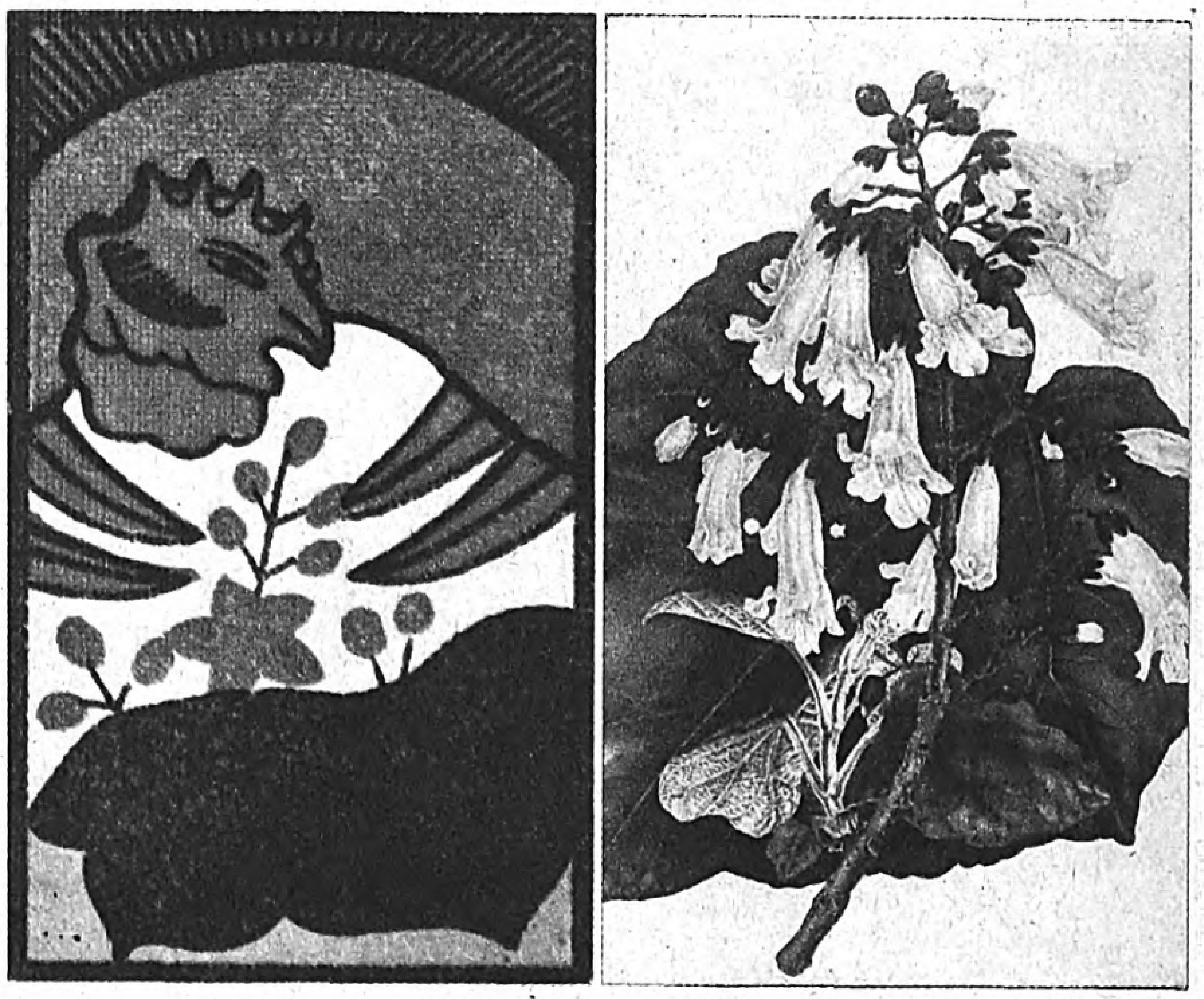
August



November



September



December

September has chrysanthemums and a wine-cup.

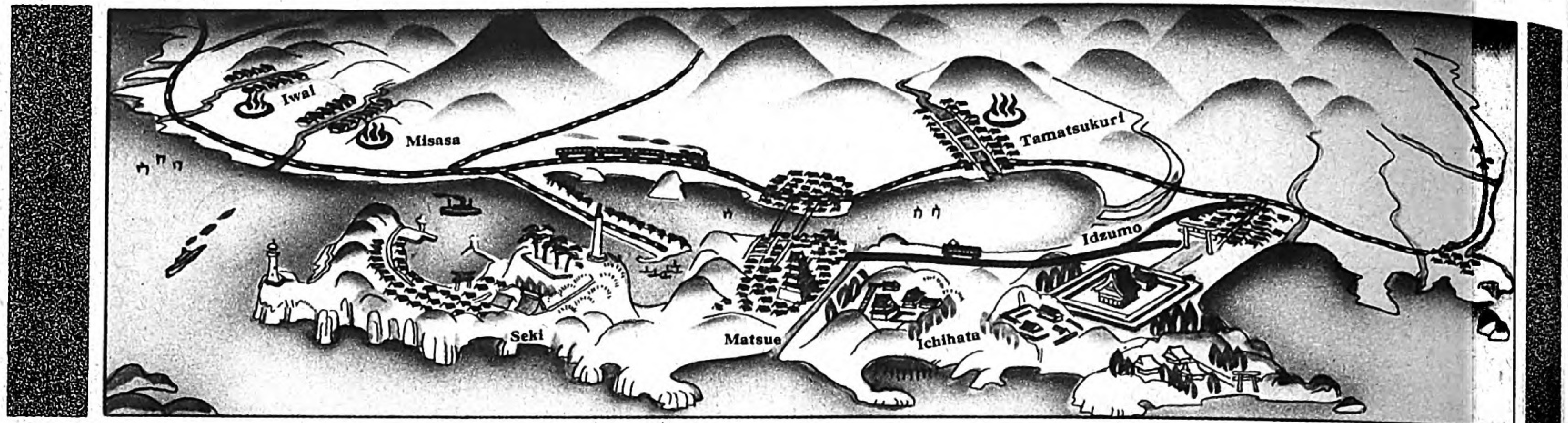
October has maple leaves and a deer.

November has a willow-tree, rain and an ancient literary man called Ono-no-Dofu.

December has a paulownia blossom and a phoenix.

How to Play. The game is played by three persons, and one set consisted formerly of twelve games, but now of eight. Seven cards are given to each person, six are turned up on the table and the remaining 21 are placed in a stack face down. The starter takes one from the table if he has another of the same design in his hand and turns up another from the stack turned down. And if the one he has turned up is of the same design as any already lying on the table he can take that, too. The three persons repeat this seven times. The method of keeping score is rather complicated and is different in different districts, but 88 points is the basis of scoring in all places, whence comes the name *hachi-hachi*, meaning eighty-eight, for the game. Also, as in the case of Mah-jong, the points are sometimes doubled or trebled according to which six cards are turned up on the table at the outset.

The card-playing is deemed vulgar in Western Japan and is played only among lower classes, but in Eastern Japan it is played as well by middle class people.



TRAVELLING IN IDZUMO,

THE PROVINCE OF TRADITIONS AND MYTHS, THE CRADLE OF ANCIENT JAPANESE CIVILIZATION

"Shimane, or Idzumo, was the home of the Idzumo race, who, in that 'age of the myriad gods,' developed the ancient civilization of Japan. It was here, too, that Idzumo O-Kuni, the foundress of *kabuki*, Japanese classical drama, was born. In our age, things here afforded satisfaction to Lafcadio Hearn's poetical sentiments. Idzumo, the province of ballads, the home of folk-songs. To travel in Shimane, full of myths and historical sites, legends and natural beauties, is to see a scroll of antique pictures.

" 'The Shimane Tourist Association,' the first of its kind in Japan, has been established with Mr. Matsuzaki, Chief of the Bureau of Prefectural A dministration as president, and is doing its best for the introduction of the provinces of Idzumo and Iwami. Those desiring to make trips in our prefecture are invited to avail themselves of the association by applying to it for materials of reference."

Mr. K. MISAWA
Governor of Shimane Prefecture

Mr. K. Misawa
Governor of Shimane Prefecture

Daikoku of Idzumo, "The god of wealth and marriage"

Ookuninushi-no-mikoto, commonly known as *Daikoku-sama*, is enshrined in the Idzumo Taisha. Its grounds cover more than 160,000 square metres and attract more than one million pilgrims every year. *Daikoku-sama* is the god of wealth and marriage, worshipped by people all over the country. The shrine is also noted for its scenic beauty. The old cedar trees lining the approach to the shrine, the winds blowing through the leaves, the verdurous mountain of Hachiun towering high in the background and the great bronze *torii* all these make up a perfect picture.

The head office of the Taishakyo, a religious society, which has four million members, is in the Senge Kokuzokan. Ookuninushi-no-mikoto is its patron god.

Ichihata Yakushi and the Ichihata electric railway line

Lake Shinji with its eight scenic spots is seen from the tramcar as you ride along. About the beauty of the lake, a poem goes :—

Over the pine-trees
Of the islet Yomegashima
Passes an evening shower—
A lake in a fairyland :

The tramcar takes you to Hitohata station at the foot of Mt. Iwo. Climbing the stone steps one kilometre long, you find yourself in front of Hitohata Yakushi. 300,000 worshippers come to pay homage at the temple every year. The Buddha here is said to cure eye-diseases.

The lake-side Town, Matsue

Matsue is the biggest city in the San-in district, extending along the eastern side of Lake Shinji. It is called the Luzern of Japan. The views are extremely fine from the bridge concerning which there is that famous folk-song :

"The Great Bridge of Matsue
Away, for all I care, may float,
To make my trips to Wadami
I can use a boat.

The house Lafcadio Hearn lived in ispreserved as it was.

Mihonoseki, port of songs

Port Mihonoseki with its red-lanterned boats at anchor is a pleasure-resort of national fame. The Yomigahama Beach at the base of Mt. Taisen is see in the distance. The place is noted for the song :

The sun is rising in the east,
And breezes soft are blowing down
the mount.
O how happy a place our Seki is !

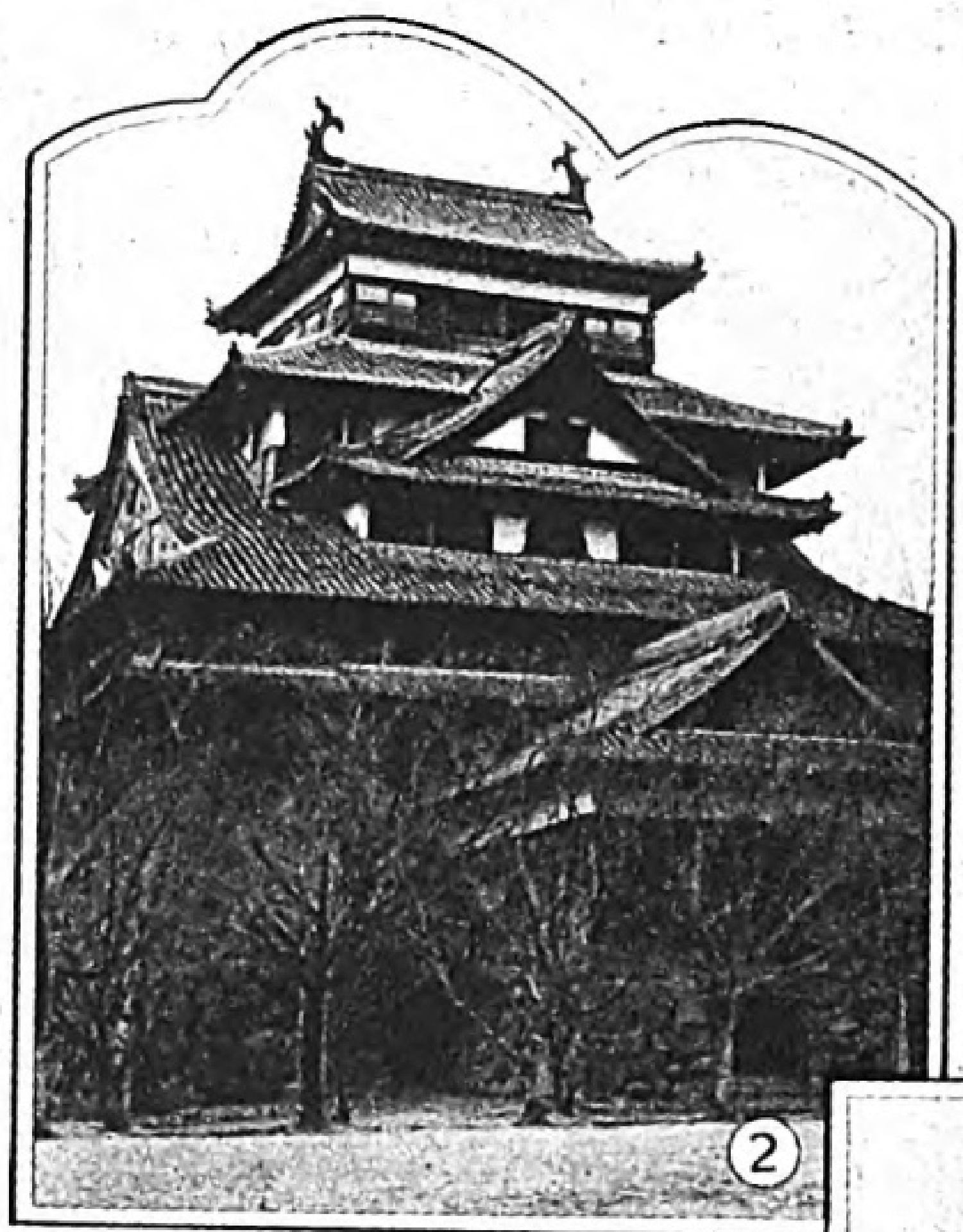
On the way to Mihonoseki by ship you will see many canoes of an old type floating in the picturesque inland sea of Nakaumi. Arriving at the port, you might well pay a visit to the Miho Shrine. It is dedicated to Ebisu, another god of wealth. He especially protects fishermen, farmers and merchants.

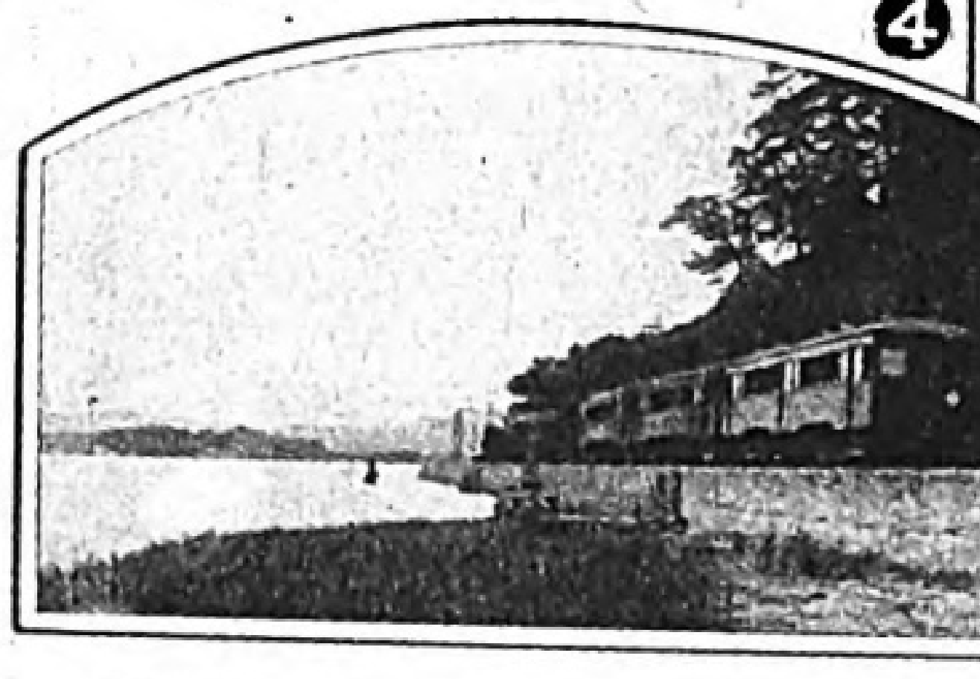
From the eminence where Gohonmatsu Park is, you can command a fine sea-view of the Nakaumi. The five-bodied Buddhist image in the Bukkokuji Temple is said to present the quintessence of Idzumo fine arts. The northern coast of the little peninsula presents masculine features. Rocks and hills, islets and pine-trees reveal themselves one after another as you walk along the coast.

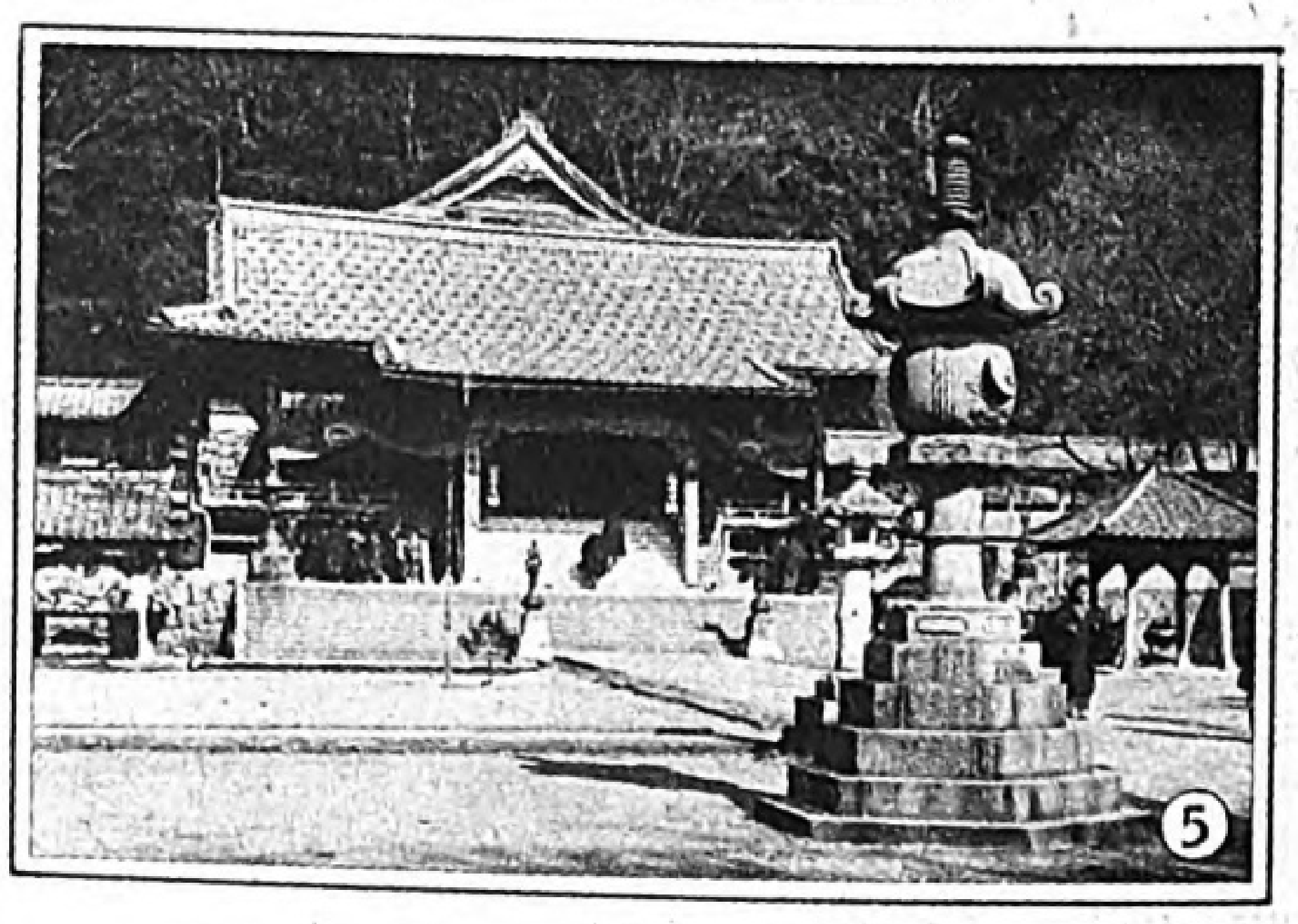
The Province of Iwami

At Matsuzaki you will find a pair of two pine trees, which are connected with the old story of the passionate poet, Kakimoto-no-Hitomaro, reluctantly bidding farewell to his beloved wife. At the temples, Mampukuji and Shokoji, still remain the gardens made by the painter-saint Sesshu. The gardens give you an idea of mediaeval landscape gardening. Yufuku and Yunodzu are two spas and their hotel accommodations are perfect. Hamada is the central town of the province ; Tsuwano, a town of education ; and Misumi, a place of historical interest. Omori is a silver mine, Shidzuma is noted for its caverns, and Koto-ga-hama, for its scenic beauty.

Far out on the sea lies the island of Oki, where, 600 years ago, the Emperors Gotoba and Godaigo lived exiled lives. Oki, where, 600 years ago, the Emperors Gotoba and Godaigo lived exiled lives. The people of the island are simple and naive, as if still in a primitive age. The island is at its best in summer. You can cross over from Mihonoseki.







Mr. K. Matsuzaki
Head of the Internal Dept., Shimane Pref.

PHOTOS :
1. Idzumo-Taisha
2. The tower of Chidori castle, Matsue
3. The Miho shrine and Mihonoseki
4. Lake Shinji and sight-seeing tramcars
5. Ichihata yakushi

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Japanese Women's Dress

ITS ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION

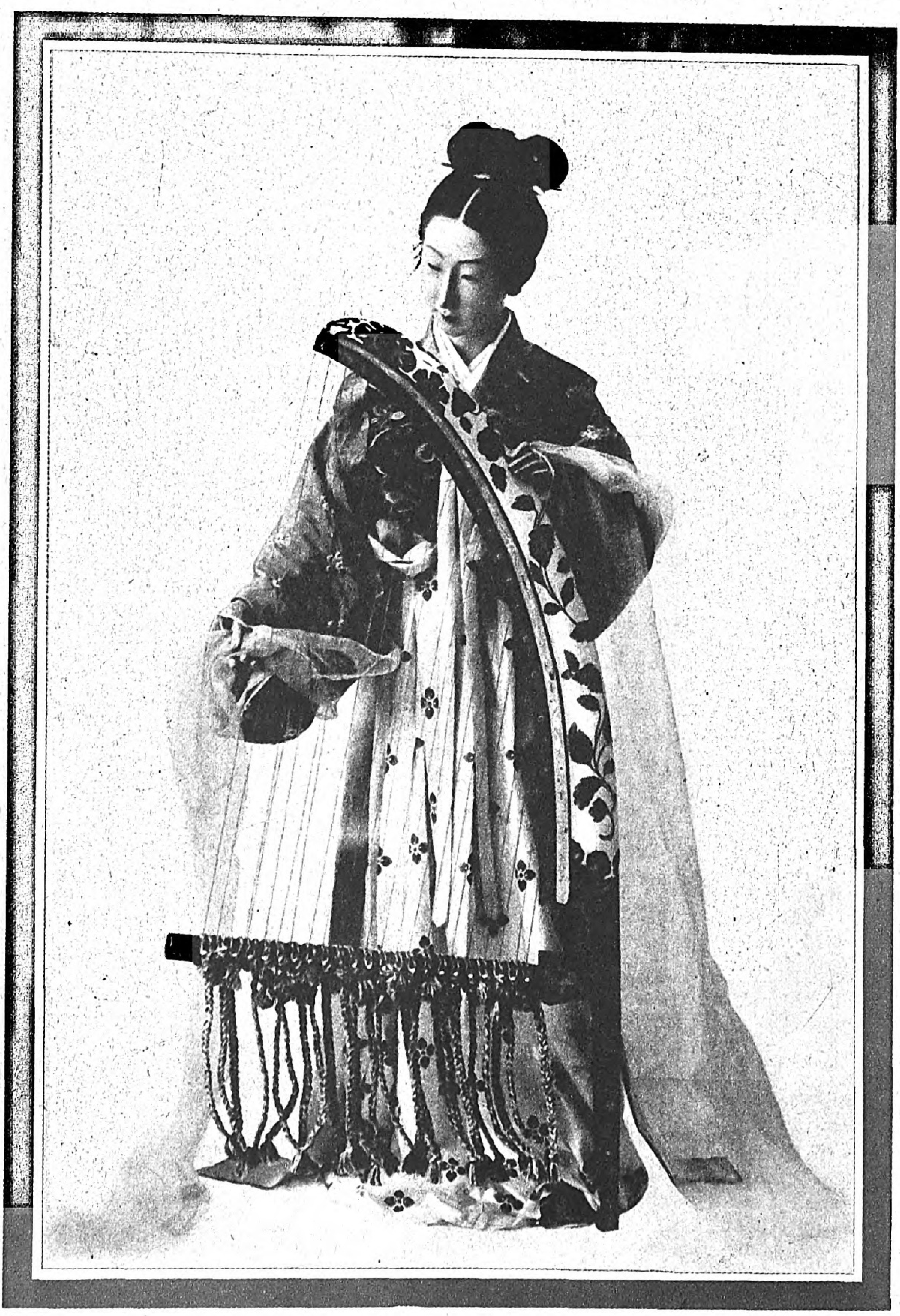
By Wajiro Kon

EUROPEAN, or rather American, influence is being exerted upon the clothes of Japanese women. Of course in this period of transition it is very difficult to tell exactly what style of Japanese women's clothes will ultimately be adopted; whether there will be complete Westernization or whether some original form of clothes will be developed. Even supposing the former case, it will take a rather long time to arrive at the goal. Look at the female pedestrians in the Ginza, the centre of the city of Tokyo, and you will soon be convinced that the women in purely European styles constitute only some three per cent, the rest being in orthodox Japanese styles. From this fact it is easily to be inferred that Japanese women will continue to wear *kimono* for some time yet. A brief outline of the evolution of Japanese women's clothes up to the present time will perhaps interest the Western reader.

Fifteen centuries ago, that is, before Korean and Chinese culture was introduced into Japan, Japanese clothes, as conjectured from the clay figures excavated from graves, consisted of two garments, namely, coat and *hakama* (loose trousers). The coat was different from the modern *kimono* in that it had narrow sleeves like those of a Western coat, and its skirts reached only to the knees. The coat was worn with the left side under the right, instead of with the right side under the left as is the modern *kimono*. The coat was tied with a narrow cord in front. There were two kinds of neck bands. One was like the military collar of the West, and the other like the neck band of a modern *kimono*. The latter form is worthy of study as it may enable us to trace back to its origin the Japanese *kimono*. Considered as a whole, the clothes shown in the clay figures were in the Northern style, which takes the form of the limbs, rather than in the Southern style, which favors loose garments. Marked progress was made in the cut of clothes after communications were opened with China and Korea. The fairly well developed clothes of the Asuka (593-709), and Nara (710-793) periods are fully known through pictures, sculptures, old writings and other relics. The dress of the upper class ladies of that time was so elegant and gorgeous that its exotic characteristics are deeply impressed on the Japanese mind even at present as the symbols of angels. The dress consisted of two parts, as in the case of the clothes of the oldest Japan. Of course it was an imitation of Chinese clothes, but it still had some originality, as it embodied in its outer form the peculiar stature of the Japanese people. The coat sleeves were narrow, and those of a noble lady were so long that their ends covered the hands. The skirt was made long and, in conformity with the waist and legs, showed long and elegant folds.

All these clothes were made of silk. Sericulture was early introduced from China and has built up the economic foundation of the country as a silk-producing land. The technique of weaving and dyeing was also introduced from China, and a revolutionary transformation was effected in cloth-manufacturing.

As you must go back to this period for the origin of Japanese fine arts and art crafts, so you must go back to it for the art of dressmaking. The clothes, which were made of soft and glossy silk, were naturally dyed in primary colours such as purple, crimson, green, etc., and the designs on them are the so-called Tempyo designs, which occupy the highest position in the history of designs in Japan.



A Woman in Full Attire (Nara Period)

The colours of the clothes of both men and women were very gay. According to old writings, men used trousers instead of skirts but men and women wore almost the same sorts of coats, so that often coats were used in common by both sexes.

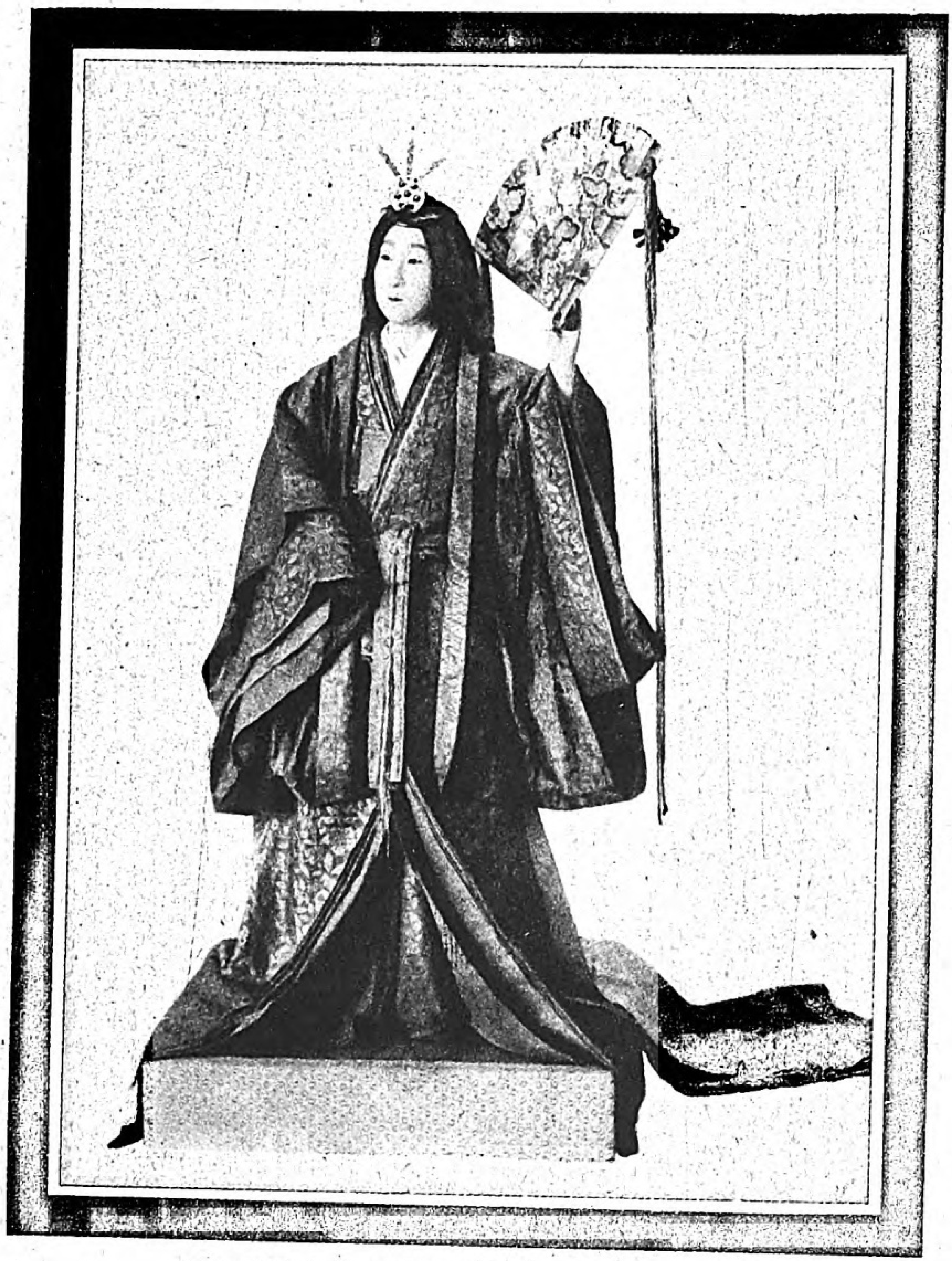
In this connection mention should be made of a swinging scarf that served to make the woman's dress appear more beautiful. It was a narrow strip of drapery which, starting from the shoulder, reached to the end of the skirt. It is said that it served the practical purpose of driving away insects, or brushing off dirt. But it served a more aesthetic purpose, since its soft lines blown by the wind harmonised well with the movement of the folds of the skirt, thus characterising the women's clothes of the Nara Period.

While men wore crowns, women dressed their hair symmetrically, parting it in the middle. This way of hair dressing corresponded to the crown worn by the men.

The colours used in the clothes expressed different social ranks. This came from the Chinese idea that the colours themselves possessed ranks and positions. Yellow was of the highest rank, and next came purple, red, green, and dark-blue. The use of colours was strictly regulated by law, and no free selection of colours was permitted.

In the next generation, the clothes of the upper classes evolved into those seen on the dolls used in the Doll Festival, which is still observed among conservative people on March 3rd. This change in the style of garments took place at the time when Japan discontinued communication with China and began to develop her own proper culture apart from the Chinese influence, namely, during the Heian Period (794-1183). Peace prevailed during this period, and the nation was able, without molestation, to develop the clothes left by the preceding period according to its own original taste.

The feature of the clothes of this period was that their looseness and the beauty of the clothes became independent of the body. Various reasons are given for this transformation. One is that the climate of Japan is different from that of China. In summer Japan is very wet, so loose garments are desirable. Another is that matted floors began to be adopted extensively by the upper classes in their residences and people sat on them with their legs crossed. Thus the clothes were made in comformity with the sitting figure instead of the standing. Hence the loose garment. Whatever the real cause, the Japanization of clothes took place in this period. The wearing of a number of garments with the edges and big sleeves strictly adjusted in symmetrical order, which constitutes an important characteristic of the clothes of Japanese women, first began in this period. The garments thus fixed as standard patterns were used as ceremonial dress for ladies of the upper classes and at court up to the Yedo period, and for this reason they have had more or less influence on the clothes of modern women. Whence it may be said that the clothes of the upper class ladies in the Heian Period (794-1183), are the origin of the *kimono* of the present period. The very reason for having enlarged the form of clothes in this period may also be the reason for the birth of the *kimono*.



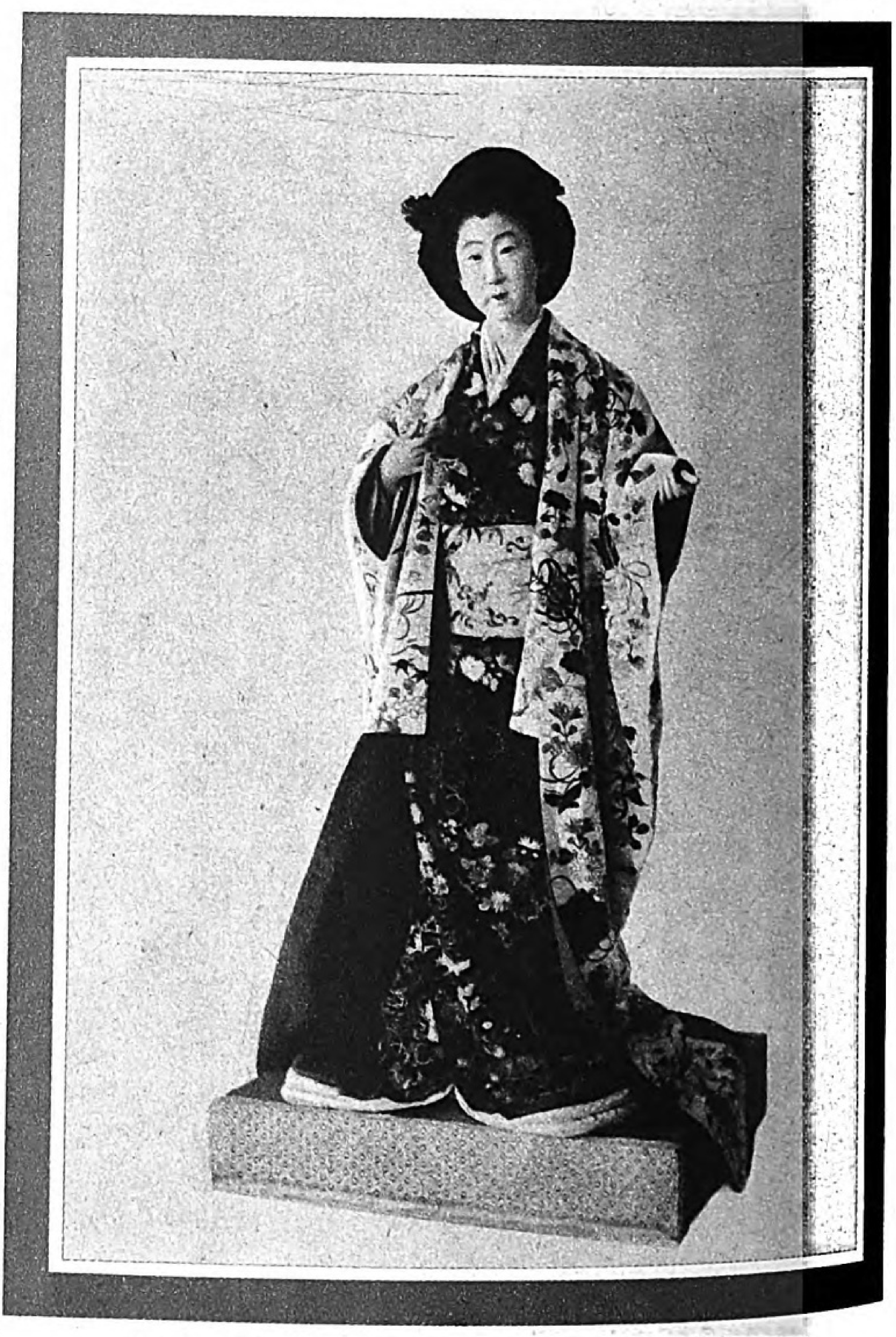
A Court Lady in Ceremonial Dress (Heian Period)

The ladies' dress of state in this period had a peculiar feature. It was generally called *Jûnihitoé*, or Twelve Unlined Garments. They consisted of (1) the *Uchiginu* or inner garment, (2) the *Hi-no-Hakama*, or Red Hakama, (3) Red or Blue Unlined Garments, (4) *Itsutsuginu*, or Five Garments of the same pattern with their edges and sleeves showing so many different colours, (6) the Uwagi, or Upper Coat, and the *Karaginu*, or Chinese coat, and (7) the *Mosuso*, or Long Skirt. To these were added the *Hiré* and *Kuntai*. The *Hiré* was the scarf of the preceding period formalised. The *Kuntai* developed from the old sash. This court dress was not fit for practical use by the common people, nor even by upper class ladies. Nor was its use permitted outside court circles. It was therefore quite natural that in the next generation this court dress should be simplified, and a new form evolved. This evolution of the ceremonial dress will be explained later.

The hair of a lady wearing ceremonial court dress was parted in the middle, and left hanging long. The longer the hair, the prouder its owner. On the most ceremonial occasions the lady put a brilliant golden hair-pin in her head. The literal background of the Heian Period, in which such dress was used by ladies, should be well understood, for it is a necessary condition for appreciation of the colours of the dress. This period surpassed all others in the minute expression of human sentiments toward nature, and particularly for the four seasons. In the previous period people had used the orginal colours imported from China as symbols of rank. Now the people of this period changed this habit of using colours for expressing rank. In short, they changed the fundamental conception of colours. It may be said that the people of this period felt the beauty of colours only by associating them with nature.

They changed the colours of their garments in accordance with the seasons. Different colours were used for the surface layer and the lining of a garment. For instance, red dresses with crimson linings were used in spring, to symbolize the red plum-blossom, and in early summer purple dresses with white linings to symbolize the flower of the Deutzia crenata. The colours of the "Five Garments" mentioned above represented the willow, the cherry flower, the yellow kerria, the red plum-blossom, and the stone leek respectively. The people's susceptibilities to nature gave them a new pleasure in the selection of clothes and their colours.

Feeling inconveniences of the decorative dress, *Jûnihitoé*, for practical use, the upper class ladies made cotton stuffed garments, and, wore them alone or in pairs. And the lower class people, who could not afford to apply their decorative ideas, if they possessed any, in their daily clothes, satisfied themselves with sleeveless coats or narrow sleeved coats which corresponded to the *Kataginu* of the Nara Period. The humbler the wearer, the shorter the garment. Lengths, however, gradually increased, thus approaching the *kimono* of the present day. We now come down to the periods of Kamakura and Muromachi (1194-1572), in which the administrative prerogative shifted into the hands of the *Samurai* class. During this period, the mode of life of the previous period was much simplified, and the clothes did not escape this tendency. The ordinary dress of the previous period served as ceremonial dress in this period. The women no longer wore *hakama*. The main garment corresponded to the *Uchiginu*, or inner garment of the *Jûnihitoé*. This was now made to be exposed to the view from waist to skirt. The sash, which had been hidden out of sight in the preceding period, now became an important ornament. Over all, the women wore another garment called the *Uchikake*, which was disused in later time. In this way the form of the *kimono* of the present period was created. It consits of *kimono* and sash. It will be seen that the decorative part of the *Jûnihitoé* of the Heian Period was dropped, and the remainder evolved into the new garment, the *kimono*.



A Daughter of a Daimyo in Full Dress (Tokugawa Period)

In this period there were various classes, such as the Shogun, Daimyo, Samurai, etc., and these upper classes adopted garments nearer to the court dress of the preceding periods. But in the general Samurai class, the above outlined evolution of clothes took place. It must, however, be remembered that between that period and the present there intervened the Yedo Period, covering three hundred years. In the Yedo Period, the mode of life was quite passive and conservative, there being no particular change worthy of notice. But in the fixed mode of living, which is the feature of a passive and peaceful age, there were recognisable some minute changes in women's clothes, effected for pleasure's sake. These changes included some which gave finish to the present-day women's clothes. The Yedo Period had the political mode of Samurai or

A Japanese Bride

This illustration shows the complete bridal attire of a young lady of the middle or upper class. (In the very highest classes, a pure white costume is used.)

This style of doing the hair is called "Bunkin Takashimada" and the strip of white cloth of the head is popularly called a *tsunokakushi* (Horn concealer). There are three long-sleeved robes, worn one on the top of the others, the outer being of black crape-silk designed in flowers and birds of auspicious significance, and the inner two of pure white silk. The sash is the finest product of the weaver's art. Large sums are spent on such sashes and outer robes.

The *hakoseko*, or mirrow-bag, is tucked into the outer robe at the breast and a fan is carried in the hands.

The scroll on the wall represents the gods of Izanagi and Izanami, the first married couple in Japanese history.

Beneath it stands the *shimadai*, a tray on which are arranged representations of the pine, plum and bamboo, plants signifying longevity and success, together with other felicitous symbols, including the ancient man and wife called Jo and Uba. Beside the Shimadai, sits at the right the "long handled *choshi*" and at the left the "*hisage*," saké vessels used in the wedding ceremony.

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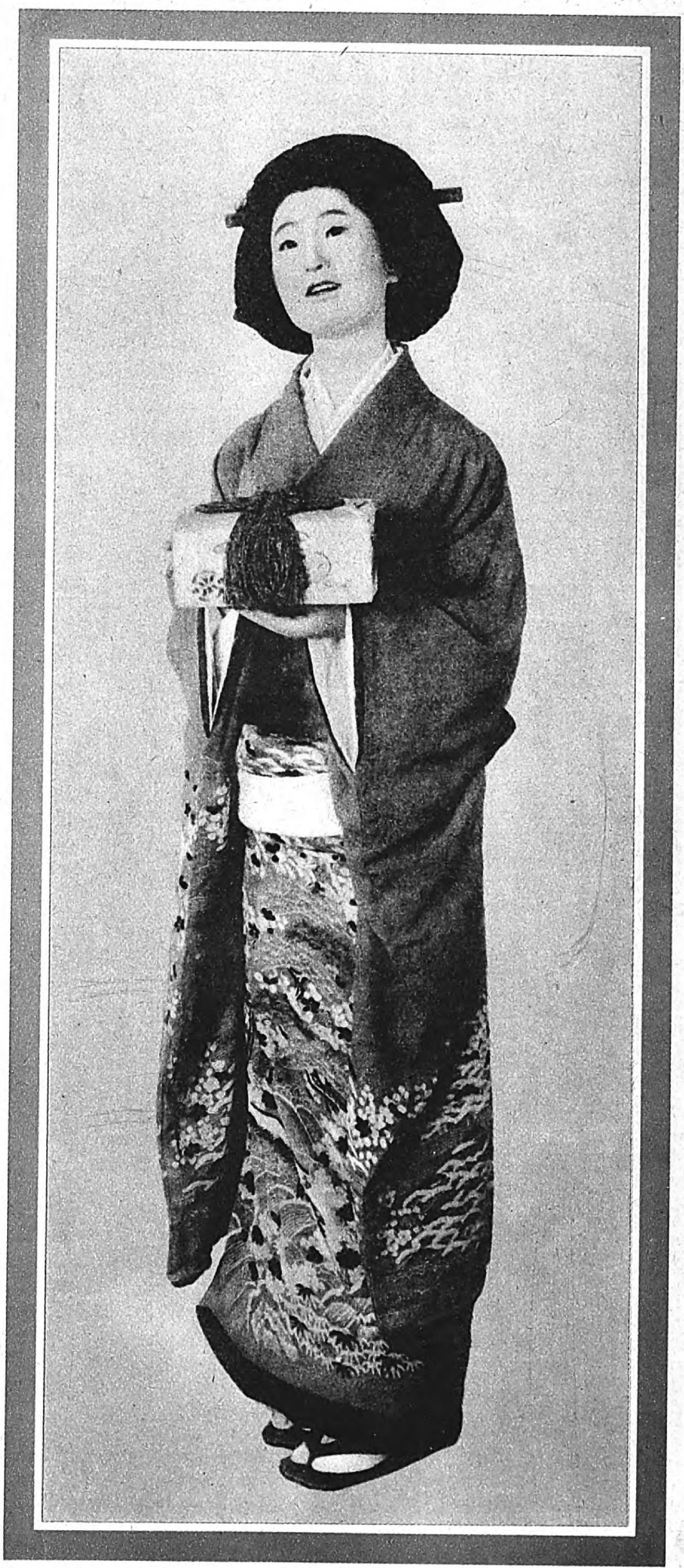
military rule, and the Samurai class, which had to live in strict conformity with the established mode, ventured on no novel departures in clothing. On the other hand, the tradesman class, which distinguished itself in its spirit of elevation, naturally led to the formation of their particlular habits among the lower class people. Their luxurious tendencies were checked by the strict intervention of the government, only to be revived so soon as the government's control was relaxed. In this way one novel fashion sprang up after another. Among these are counted the so-called fashions of Genroku, Meiwa and An-ei, and those of the later years of the Yedo Period, or Bunsei and Bunka. The tradesmen's wives of these periods were influenced in forming their fashions by actors, Geisha, Gidayu reciters, etc., with whom they were in close touch. The fashion of the Genroku period is known for its gorgeousness and luxury. Even the common people wore clothes made of high-priced stuff, such as habutae, crêpe, gold brocade, satin damask, velvet, etc. In dyeing, new *Yuzen* dyeing was invented. The coarse designs of the preceding periods gave way to complex and exquisite ones. The sleeves and sash also underwent changes. Since the civil war period, the sleeves had had a round shape. In the Genroku Period, the shape became more artistic. Wire or whalebone was used to preserve it. Even at present, this Genroku style constitutes a new fashion from time to time, and the new designs in this style are exhibited by department stores ; and the round sleeves are generally called *Genroku-Sodê*. The length of the sleeve had gradually increased. The sleeve, which was nearly as narrow as that of a Western coat during the *Bukê* Period, now measured nearly two feet, and it was called *Oh-Furisodê*, or big swinging sleeve, and added greatly to the decorative effect. Toward the end of this period, the big sleeve even reached a length of nearly three feet, and some had small bells attached at their ends, which tinkled whenever the girl walked. The sash was increased in width, and the way of tying it was varied. During the Genroku Period, the width was about six feet, but with the wadded silk garment, a cord was used below the sash. The designs on garments were geometrical and natural, and mixtures of the two. There was also a design made of written characters. Primary colours were used in the Momoyama Period, but in the Genroku Period, intermediate colours were used. Browns came to be increasingly used. Names of plants, animals, and natural objects were given to these colours, such as white tea (straw colour), sooty-bamboo (chestnut), codium (bluish-green), etc. Gorgeously dyed stuff was often embroidered with gold and silver threads, which added to its beauty. Another noteworthy tendency was recognizable in the Genroku Period. This was the fixing of coats of arms on the coats and on both sleeves of ceremonial garments. Men used coats of arms on their clothes in the preceding period, but women began to use them for the first time in this period. In the Meiwa and An-ei Periods, *Haori* appeared. *Haori* had been used only by men since the civil war period, but now they were widely worn by women. During the Meiwa Period, a strict law forbidding luxury prevented people from using gorgeous desighs, so that in the succeeding period unfigured stuff was in vogue. The unfigured stuff had designs only on the skirt. This was the beginning of the *susomoyo* of the present period. It was called *Yedo-Zuma* in the period under review, and had designs only on the part of the underfold of the cloth, which was hidden from view. In the same way, the habit of using luxurious stuff for the hidden parts of the clothing generally prevailed. In this period the width of the sash was eight or nine inches, and they were tied with one end hanging down vertically. The tendency was toward the widening of the sleeve. In shape the sleeve was square. Girl's clothes had such long sleeves that they sometimes reached the ground.

In the Bunka and Bunsei Periods, a quiet taste prevailed in designs and colours, while in quality and tailoring a very luxurious taste prevailed. Swinging sleeves for girls were welcomed by the general public, and the skirts were so long that they covered the heels and reached the ground. It was in this period that patterns were executed on the sleeves and the lower parts of the skirts of the ceremonial garments.

A *Hifu*, or woman's coat, made of purple crepe, was used by Geisha, while outer coats of *Furisodê* were worn by girls. Most of the hair dressing styles in present use may be traced back to the Yedo period.

The culture and customs which prevailed at the end of the Yedo Period gave way to those of the Meiji Period. This period, however gave birth to a new transition, owning to the introduction of Western culture. This was the period in which everything was repaired and improved. This tendency was especially noteworthy during the twenties of the period. It looked as if the European customs of the end of the ninteenth century were to be transferred to Japan as they were. But the Europeanised customs of those days have gradually been swept away, the only remnant of them being in hairdressing styles. The reason for this was the appearance of a reactionary period, and a movement for the improvement of Japan's own clothes was triumphant over the Westernisation movement. The long sleeve was cut shorter, and the skirt which prevented free movement of the limbs was made convenient by the help of the *hakama*. This style became the uniform of female students. The *hakama* much resembles the one used during the Heian Period, and for that reason girl students came to be called *Ebichashikibu* (Ladies in maroon skirts). After the World War improvement came in every branch of life. With the new style of building, the introduction of the purely Western dress became natural. The new women, the business girls, gladly put on Western clothes suitable to their work in Western style buildings. The consideration that in bringing up children Western clothes are more practical and convenient had a powerful influence in the forming of fashions in childrens' clothes. Now this tendency may go on without being stopped by a reactionary movement as in the past, and in this way, internationalism will characterize our customs. Traditional clothes will gradually give way before worldwide tendencies, and this transformation of fashiosn in clothes will be carried out on rational principles rather than on principles of elegance or aesthetics. As stated at the beginning of this article at present Japanese women's clothes are 97 per cent Japanese and 3 per cent Western, but there is no doubt that this ratio will gradually change.



A Palace Waiting-Woman in Furisode, Going to Attend a Flower Party

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  Upper: The Kasugahara Track and Field Stadium
  Lower: Dazaifu, a Scenic Spot on the line of the Kyushu Railway Company

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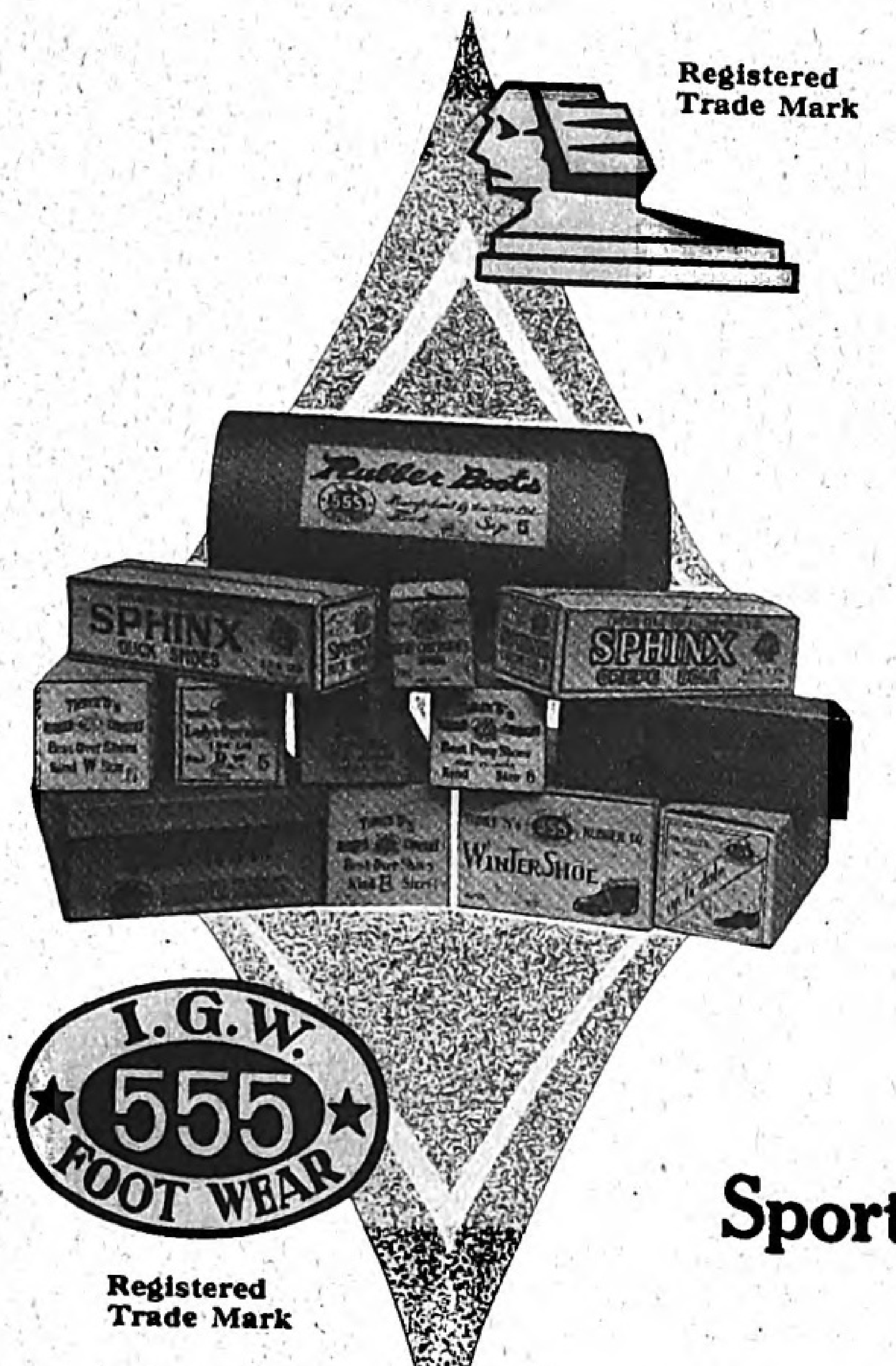

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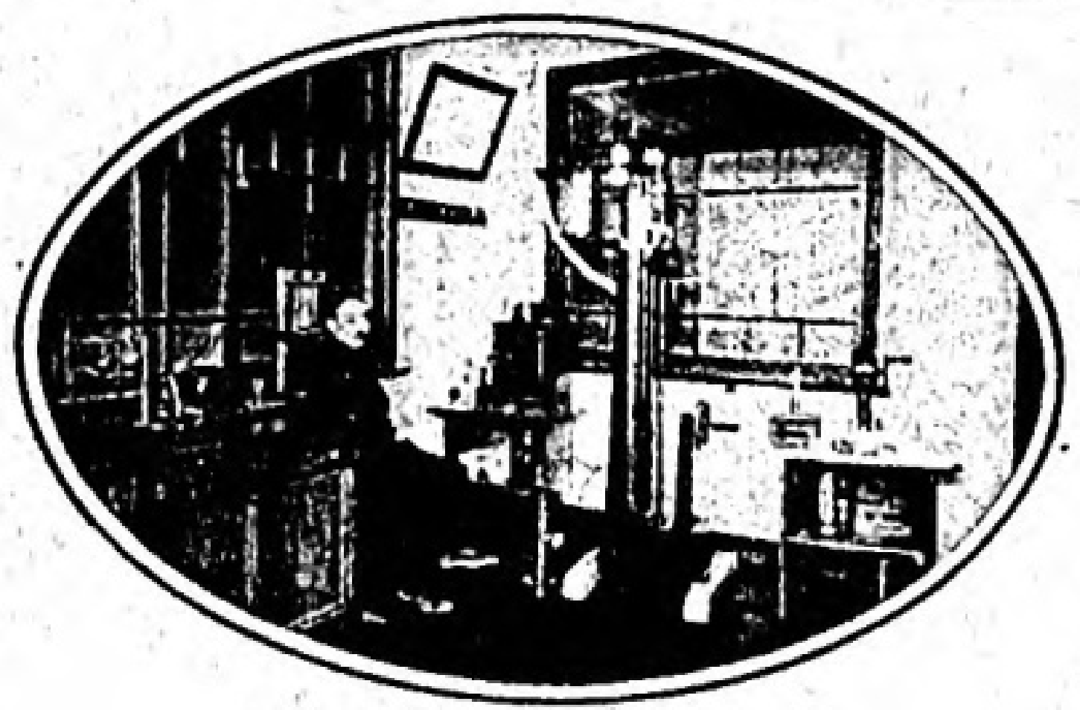
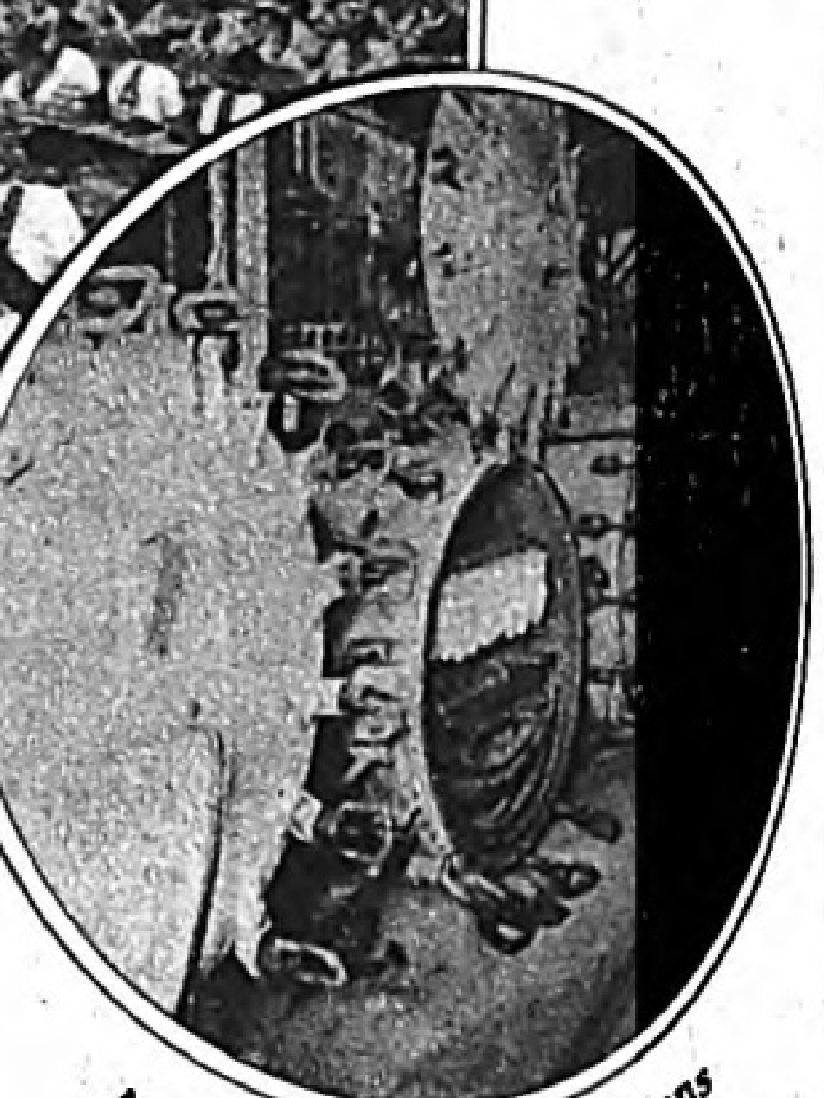


One of test-rooms

One of the working-up chambers



A part of the drying ovens

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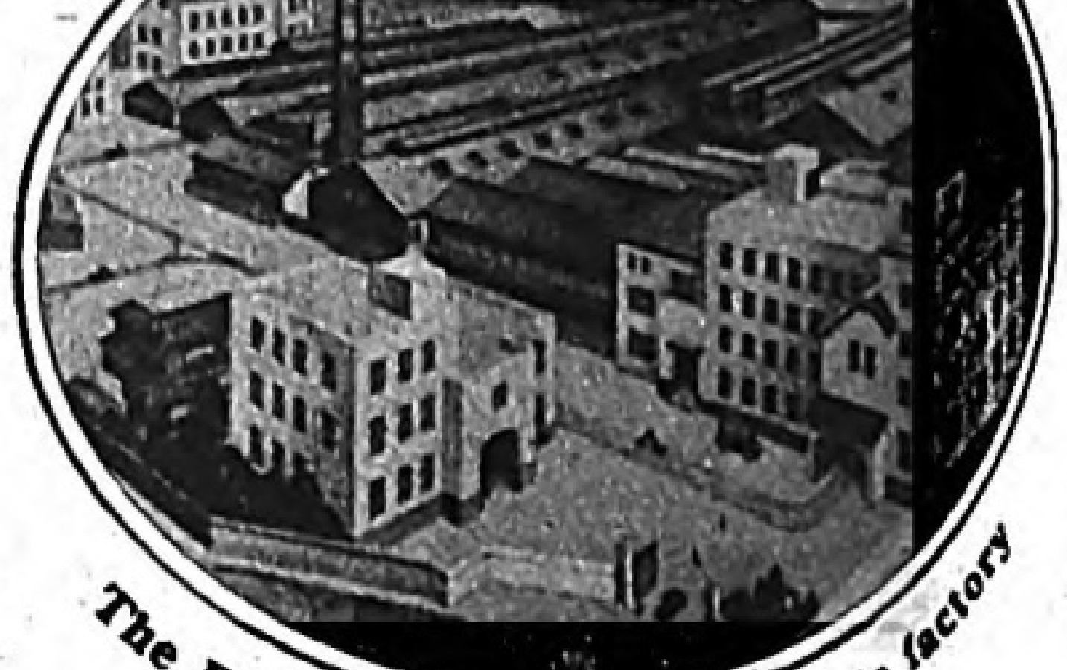

The Bird's eye View of the whole factory

Great Development in Kyushu No. 2

FUKUOKA, THE MOST POWERFUL PREFECTURE IN KYUSHU

Mr. Koma Kawabuchi, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

The westward movement of the economic centres of Japan has necessarily raised the position of the prefecture of Fukuoka to a higher level especially since various heavy industries came to establish their factories in that prefecture. To establish factories in Fukuoka Prefecture is desirable from the point of view of the rationalisation of industry, because (1) the prefecture produces 60% of the coal produced in Japan and accordingly coal there is comparatively cheap, (2) it has big consuming markets, such as China, the South Seas and India, comparatively near and (3) it has good natural ports equipped with modern accommodations. The prefecture has now nine cities, but as the town of Iizuka, a mining centre, is to be made a city in the near future, it will have ten, more than any other prefecture. These cities are all striving to become industrial centres by drawing factories into their neighborhoods.

THE GIGANTIC PROJECT OF SPANNING THE KWANMON STRAIT WITH A BRIDGE

Sponsored by The Kwanmon Strait Railway Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Jugoro Otaguro, President of the Kyushu Electric Railway Company and Takichi Aso, President of the Kyushu Hydro-Electric Power Company, with the support of other leading business men in Kyushu, have made public a project for the establishment of the Kwanmon Strait Railway Co., Ltd., with an authorised capital of ¥30,000,000. The object of the company is to connect the Main Land and Kyushu by spanning the Kwanmon Strait with a suspension-bridge and constructing railway lines over it.

THE CITY OF NOGATA

Cut: Famous Hiwaka Dance of Nogata

Mr. Hukichi Katsuno, Mayor of Nogata

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS-MEN OF NOGATA

Mr. Inosuke Hirano

Mr. Hirano is the proprietor of many cinema-halls and a director of the Teikoku Cinema and Theatre Co., Ltd., the Hakata Teikoku Cinema Club, the Chikuho Oxigen Co., Ltd. Besides, he is an Alderman of the City of Nokata and the Chairman of the Kurate Stock Breeding Society.

Mr. Fukutaro Murakami

A prominent Figure in the City of Nogata

Superior Home-Made Soap
"Milton Boracic Soap"

Mr. Hirosaburo Kamizuma

President of the Milton Soap Co.

Mr. Kamizuma was dissatisfied with the notion entertained by people in the provinces that the goods manufactured by great industrial centres such as Tokyo and Osaka were invariably of superior quality, and established the Milton Soap Co., Ltd., manufacturers of Milton Boracic Soap. Its products are excellent and have gained a high reputation in the home market. To meet the ever increasing demand, the company built a new factory in 1926 covering an area of nearly one acre and provided with every modern equipment.

THE PORT OF MOJI

Can Accommodate Several 10,000-ton Vessels now that its New Wharf has been completed.

Since the year 1918 the construction of the port of Moji has gone forward at a total expenditure of ¥5,250,000, and now a new wharf to accommodate several 10,000-ton vessels has been completed.

MR. KANKICHI KANAMARU

Proprietor of the Ebitsu Coal Mines and Chairman of the Friendly Society of the Mine Owners of the Chikuho District

MR. KAMESABURO INOUYE

President of the Machine Company and His Moji Institute for Child Research

Office: 1-chome, Higashi Minato-machi, Moji

Mr. Inouye, besides handling various kinds of machinery, machine accessories, railway materials, measures, water supply materials, brushes, ships' fittings, etc., has established the Moji Institute for Child Research at his own expense and has been and is contributing much toward the welfare of children.

MR. SHINICHI MIZUMACHI

Representative of Mizumachi & Co., Ltd.

Mizumachi & Co., Ltd. is a wholesale company dealing in various kinds of textile goods and sells more than 1,000,000 yen's worth a year. The company is known for its "cash only" policy. (Nogata)

MR. TOMIJI HARADA.

President of Hashikawa & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in Textile Goods.

MR. ISAKU ARIYE.

Mr. Ariye is the friend of youth in Nogata and, at the same time, an enthusiastic helper of the prosperity of the city.

KOKURA

An Industrial Centre in Northern Kyushu

The recent development of industries in Northern Kyushu has brought about the establishment of factories of various kinds in the city of Kokura. Moreover, the completion of the construction of the port of Kokura, started by the late Soichiro Asano some years ago, and the reclamation work covering an area of about 350 acres, started by Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, and the removal here from Tokyo of the Military Arsenal, will greatly accelerate the prosperity of Kokura as an industrial centre. The main products of Kokura are crepe and pottery.

TOBATA, A FLOURISHING FISHING PORT

The fishing port of Tobata is situated at the mouth of Dokai Bay, with Ichimonji reclaimed ground owned by the city of Tobata as its centre. All the equipment of the port, save the wharf, built by the city, has been supplied by the Tobata Cold Storage Co., Ltd. Equipment at the fishing port of Tobata is as follows: Total area of buildings on land: 4 acres

Buildings: Ice manufacturing and refrigerating houses, Unloading stations, fish market, offices, fish products factory, case factory, laboratory.

Wharves: Length, 300 ft., height, 20 ft. (for trawling boats) Length, 350 ft., height, 8 ft. (for small fishing boats)

Water area: 8.2 acres.

Fishing boats using the port daily: Trawling boats, 53 daily, Big fishing boats, 70 daily: Small fishing boats 5,000 yearly.

Value of fish landed: ¥20,000,000

Fishes caught: Bonito, sea-bream, halibut, flat-fish, gurnard, shark, etc.

IIZUKA, Centre of the Chikuho Coal Mining District

The prominent part played by the town of Iizuka in the coal mining industry can be seen by the fact that the country of Kaho in which Iizuka is situated, produced 31% of the coal produced by Fukuoka Prefecture, which, in turn, produces 55% of the coal produced by the whole country.

MR. TAKICHI ASO

An Electric Power and Coal Magnate of Kyushu Fifty Years of Praiseworthy Effort.

It was in the year 1880 that Mr. Aso first began the coal mining industry in Kyushu, which is now so flourisihng. Since that early date, when, in fact, the country first saw the birth of the industry, Mr. Aso has never given up his strenuous efforts, which have at last awarded him with the wealth and reputation he now enjoys. Besides being president of the Kyushu Hydro Electric Power Company, Mr. Aso is president of the Aso Shoten, Ltd., Iizuka, Fukuoka Prefecture, which, with a capital of ¥15,000,000, enjoys a properous business, owning a number of rich coal mines such as the Yamanouchi, Kamimio, Tsunawake, Akasaka, Yoshikuma and Mameda with operatives totaling 8,000, and producing last year 999,000 tons of coal.

THE TOMOYEGUMI CO.

and the Port of Moji.

The Tomoyegumi Co. was established twenty-seven years ago by Mr. Kinjiro Nakano, now president of the Kokusai Transportation Co., Ltd., and has been engaged in shipping, selling coal and factoring. It has many ships of its own and chartered and has contributed much toward the development of the Port of Moji. The present president is Mr. Shingo Nakano, a brother of Mr. Kinjiro Nakano, and vice chairman of the City Assembly of Moji, chairman of the Society of Shipping Merchants and Member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Moji.

THE NOGATA IRON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Established in October, 1916
Nogata, Fukuoka prefecture
Telephone: 501.
Postal exchange: Fukuoka 24,296
60 members.

1. Electric machines & steam engines for mining.
2. Steam engines & pumps for industry.
3. Steel frames & bridges for ships.
4. Iron pipes & bolts for building.
5. Other machines & implements.

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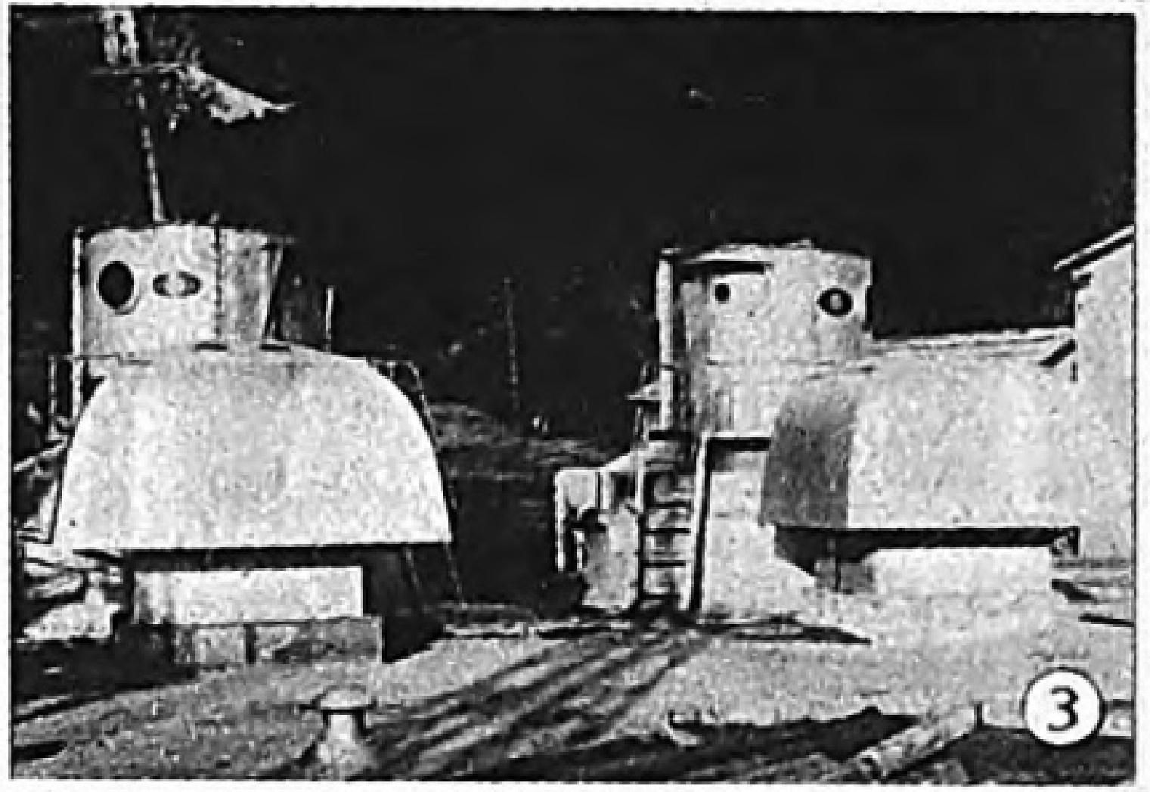
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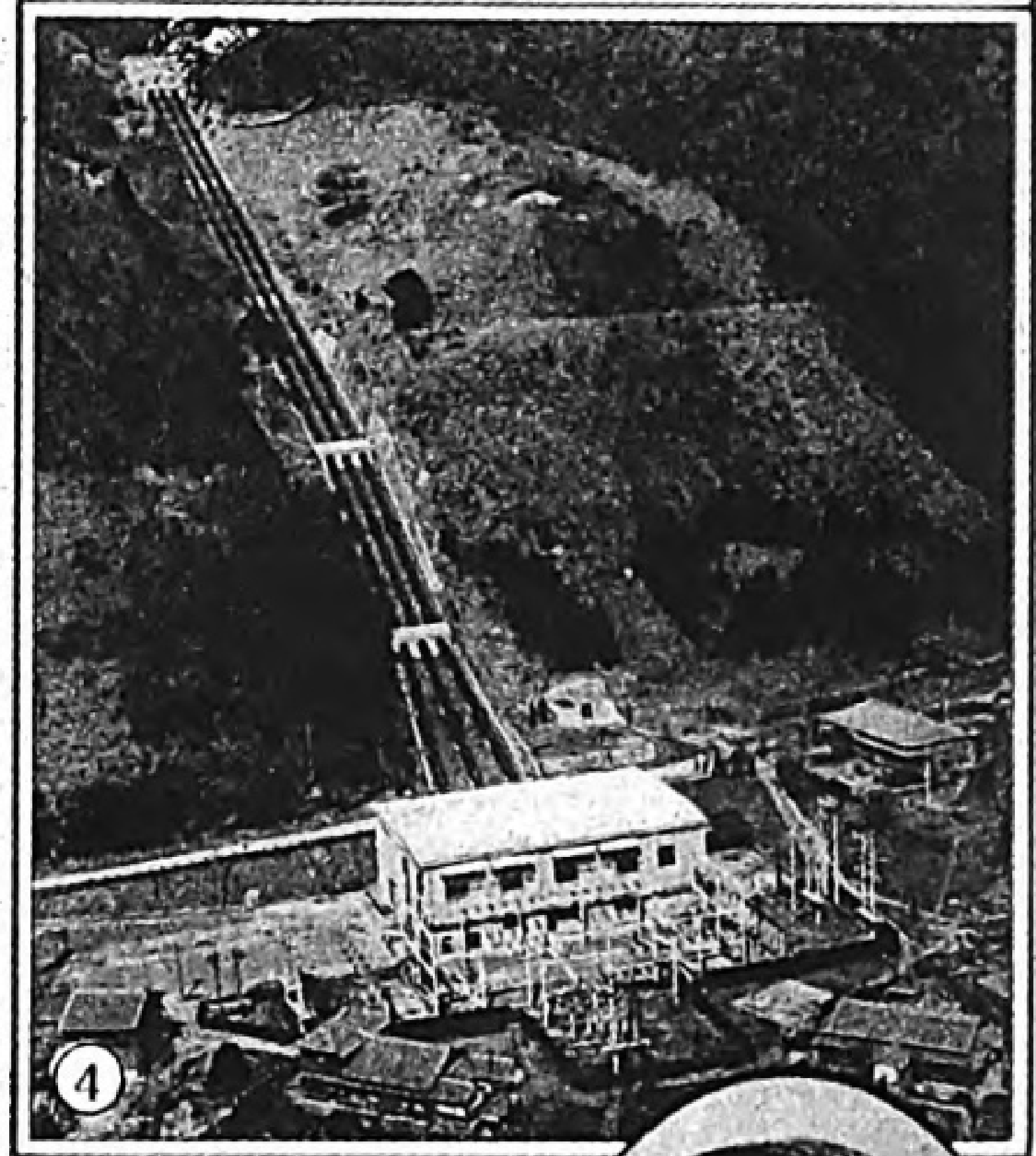
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THE GRAND SIGHT OF KAGOSHIMA CITY OPPOSITE
ISLAND PUTTING KINKO-BAR BETWEEN, KAGOSHIMA, AND
①

PHOTOS:

1. City of Kagoshima
2. Fishing Port of Tobata
3. Itsuki Hydro-Electric Power Plant of Toho Electric Company
4. First Kawakamigawa Hydro-Electric Power Plant of Toho Electric Company
5. Mr. Hirano
6. Mr. Murakami
7. Mr. Kanamaru
8. Mr. Katsuno, Mayer of Nogata
9. Mr. Arie
10. Mr. Kamizuma
11. Mr. Harada
12. Mr. Mizumachi

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Makers of High-Grade Dependable
ENVELOPES
PAPER & PAPER-WARES
脩竹畫
TRADE SCK MARK
SHIMIZU Y. SHOTEN
2-chome, Koku-machi, Higashi-ku,
OSAKA, JAPAN

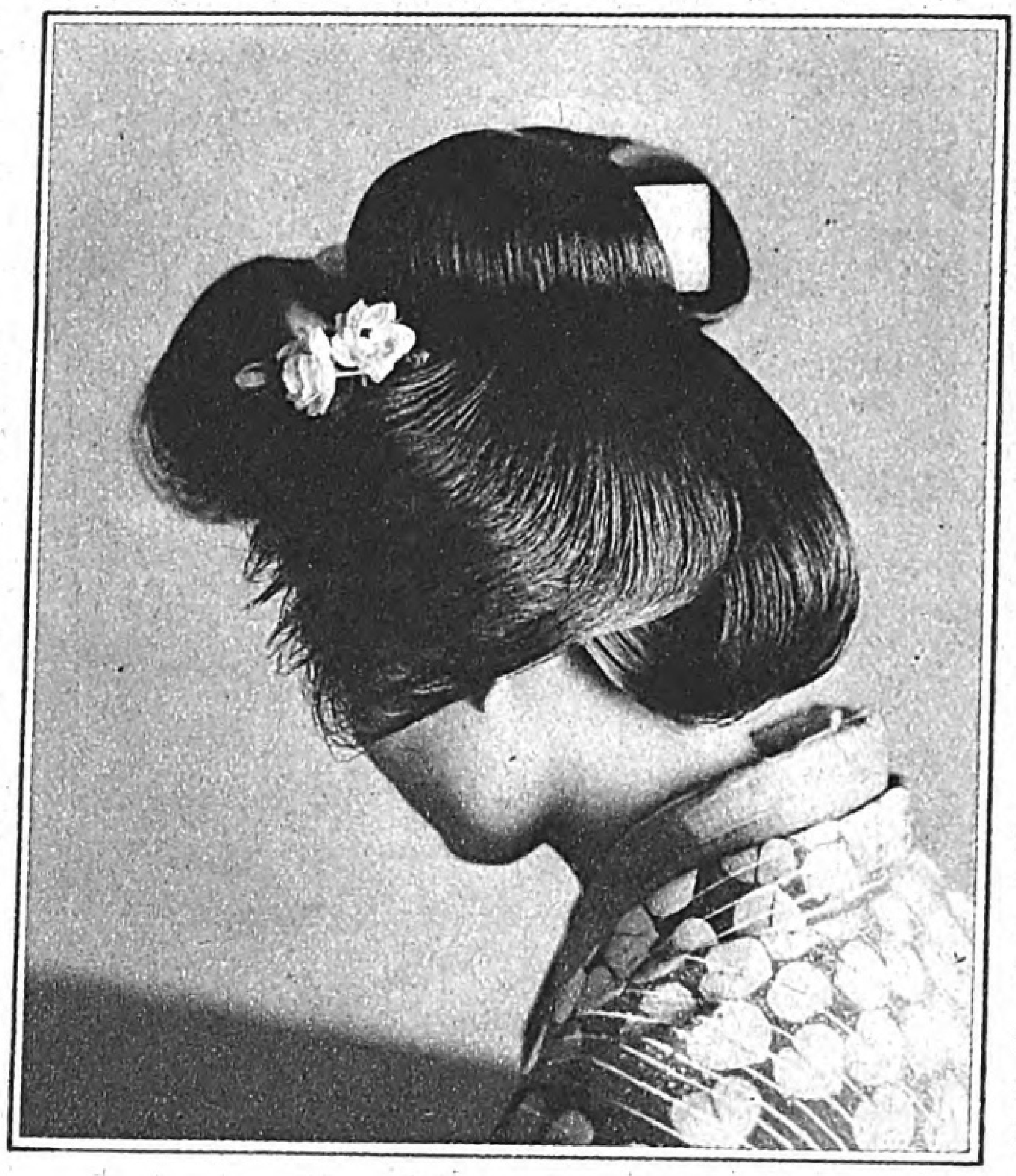
Chignons and Japanese Women

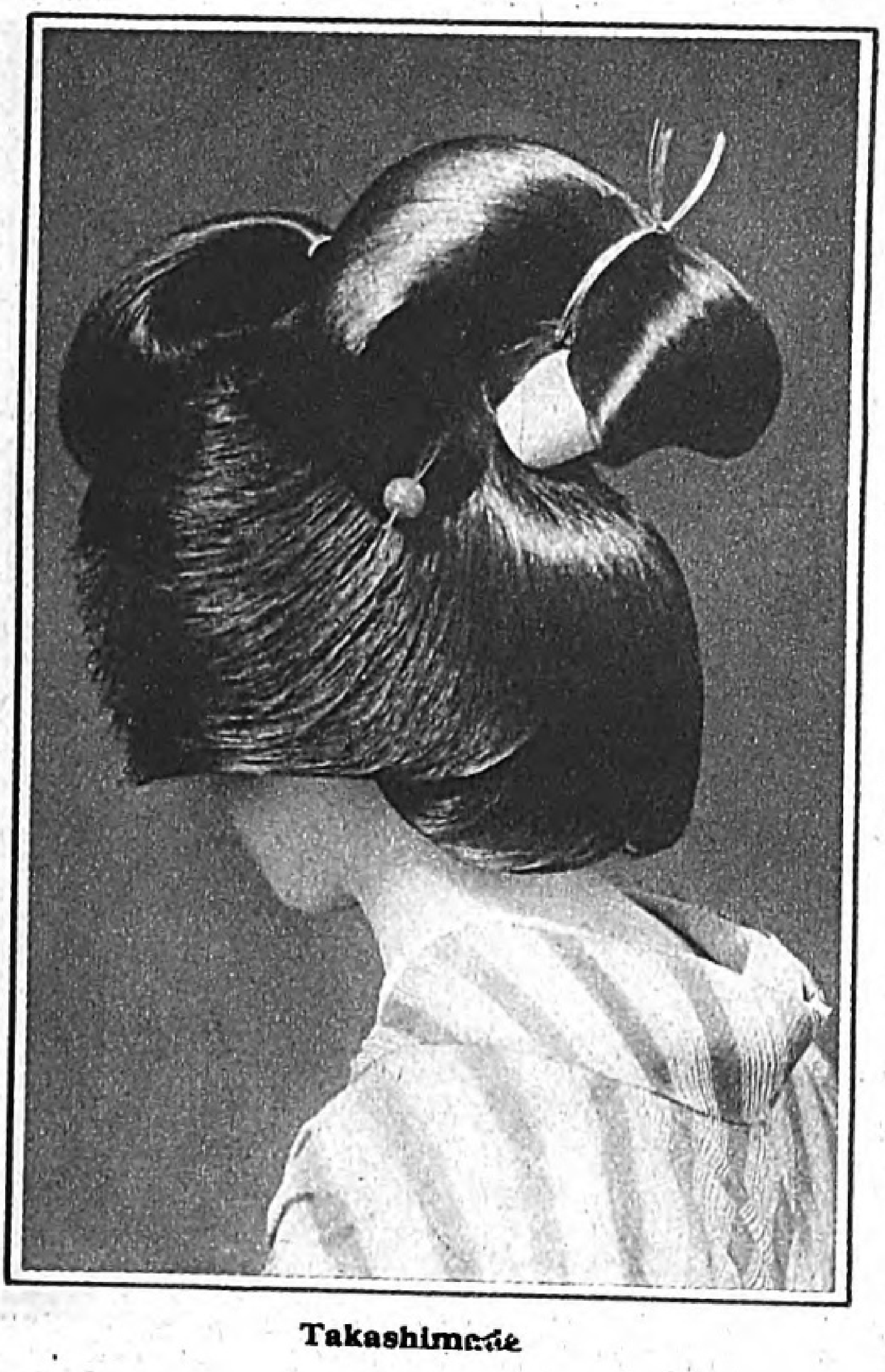
A FEW OF THE VARIOUS WAYS OF DRESSING THE HAIR STILL IN USE IN JAPAN

NUBATAMANO
Imo ga kurokami
Koyoi mo ka
Ware naki toko ni
Nabikete nuramu
—*Manyoshu*—

(Letting her raven hair bend and wind on the solitary bed, she will sleep tonight again without me.)

This poem was made in the seventh century and is perhaps the first in Japanese literature that ever treated of a woman's hair as the object of love. As seen in the poem, the hair was not frizzled or waving, but straight. From of old the Japanese have admired long, black, straight hair, as a factor essential to a woman's beauty. Even today, though some women imitate Western ladies' golden hair by using peroxide and curling their hair with tongs, the general admiration and longing for straight ebony hair are still very strong.


Momoware

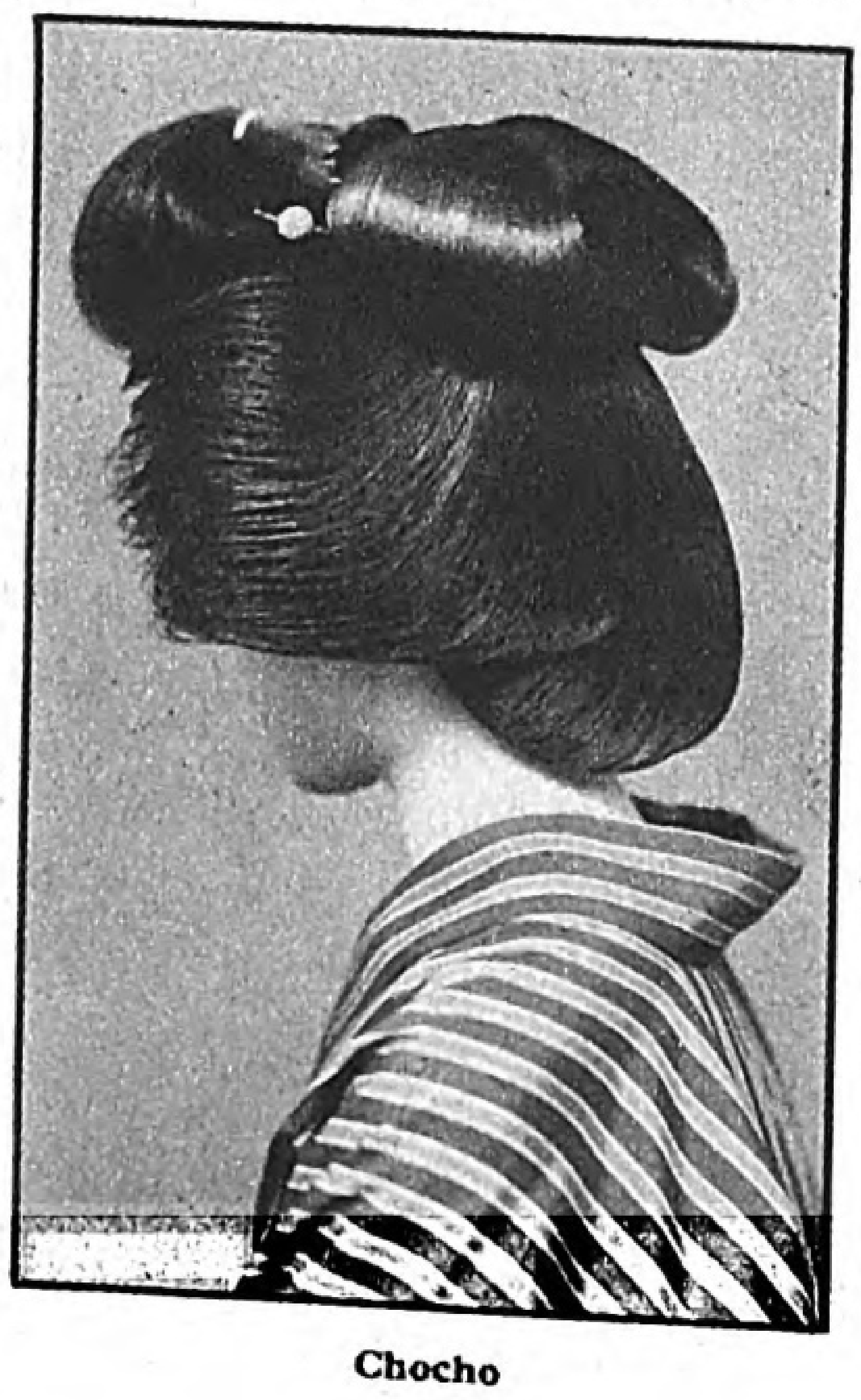

Takashimada

Chignons have always been a part of the feminine toilet in all ages and in all races. But Japanese chignons made up of straight long, raven-black hair may claim particular attention on account of their special beauty and originality. Let us here look only at those chignons which are still to be seen in Japan today, although they, too, are fast losing ground before the increase of the Western way of doing the hair, especially among the younger generation.

Girls dress their hair usually in *momoware*. *Momoware* means a peach broken in two. The shape of this kind of chignon suggests the origin of the name. A hair-pin, always an artificial flower or flowers, and a comb with pretty ornaments are added to this chignon. The black hair agrees well with the colours of these hair-ornaments, and a perfect *nihon-musume* is the result.

Schoolgirls, however, do not do their hair in *momoware*, but cut it short as do their European and American sisters. And yet as soon as they finish school, they begin to grow their hair, and before long they are ready for the Japanese style of arranging the hair. And when by and by they are engaged and keep company with their fiancés after due formalities, conducted by go-betweens, etc., they dress their hair in the chignon, called *takashimada*, or only *shimada*.

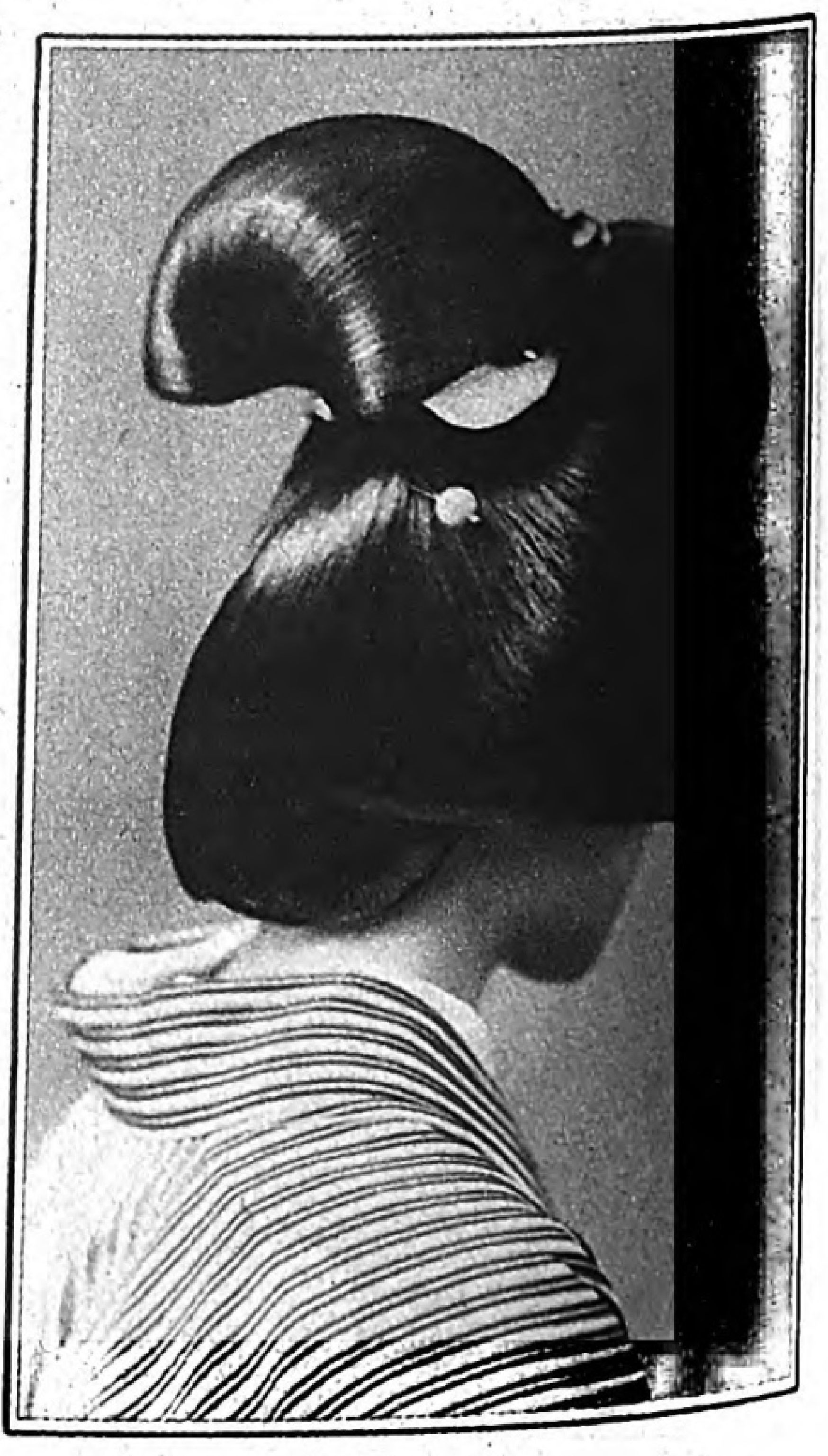
Shimada is the symbol of an unmarried woman. In the feudal age all the waiting-maids of daimyo used to have their hair done in this fashion. Before dressing, the hair is well washed and oiled. Camellia-oil is generally used. The hair is combed many times over with a thin-toothed comb till it becomes easy to dress. A very strong thread called *motoyui*, made of Japanese paper, is used in fastening. The hair-dresser ties this very tight, using her teeth and her right hand. Therefore, one with weak teeth cannot become a good hair-dresser. The hair-dressers are all women, and a long period of ten years or so is required for apprenticeship, but in point of income they rank the highest among business women.


Chocho

On her wedding day, the bride has her hair done up in a *shimada*, but once she becomes a wife, the style of dong her hair is changed into what is called *marumage*, or simply *mage*. So, when a girl is heard to say, "I want to do my hair in *marumage*," she means that she wants to get married soon. Under the semioval loop at the top is a sort of band, which is called a *tegara* and is a piece of silk. The colour of the *tegara* shows the age of the wearer. Red means a young woman, and light blue or brown shows in nine cases out of ten that its possessor is already on the wrong side of thirty. An interesting thing about girls and women influenced by the Western mode is that they too seem to wish to have their hair arranged in the *marumage* style at least once in their lives. When a girl or a woman, who makes her toilet entirely according to the latest Parisian or New York fashions, at last makes up her mind to have her hair done up in a *marumage* and grows it or dyes it jet-black in order that she may experience even for a while a happy "old" wedded life that might otherwise be denied to her, it is something more than a mere joke.

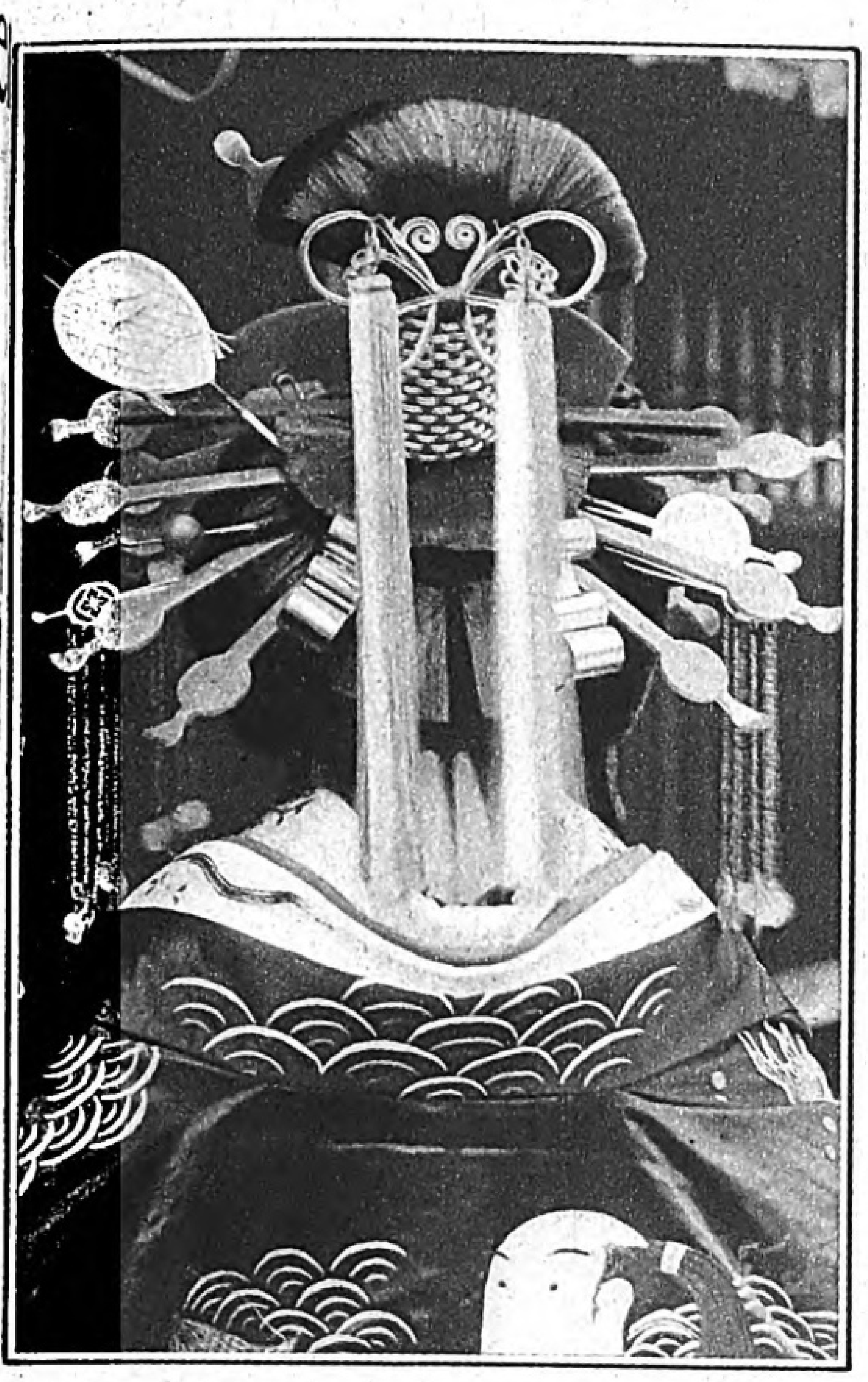
There is another kind of coiffure for married women. It is called *chocho* (butterfly), and is an informal style. Strictly speaking, however, it should be worn at home. The name has its origin in the shape of the chignon looked at from above. As it is less elaborate than the two aforementioned, it is used in summer even by those women who make it a rule to have their hair dressed in *marumage*.

Then there is a special set of chignons. They can, however, be observed today only in Shimabara, Kyoto. Though the place is a mere red-light district, it is perhaps the only remaining spot in all Japan that still retains in so exquisite a way everything that once existed in the feudal age.


Marumage

The *oiran* here put on gorgeous kimono with designs worked in gold and silver and serve at banquets. They dye their teeth black, powder their faces white and use an old-fashioned rouge which glistens like the back of a golden beetle. They speak a dialect which is itself a classical language characteristic of the Shimabara quarters. The banquet-halls are lighted not with electric lights of course, but with candles, and the furniture and utensils are all those of the gay feudal times.

On April 21 every



Genroku-Kuzushi

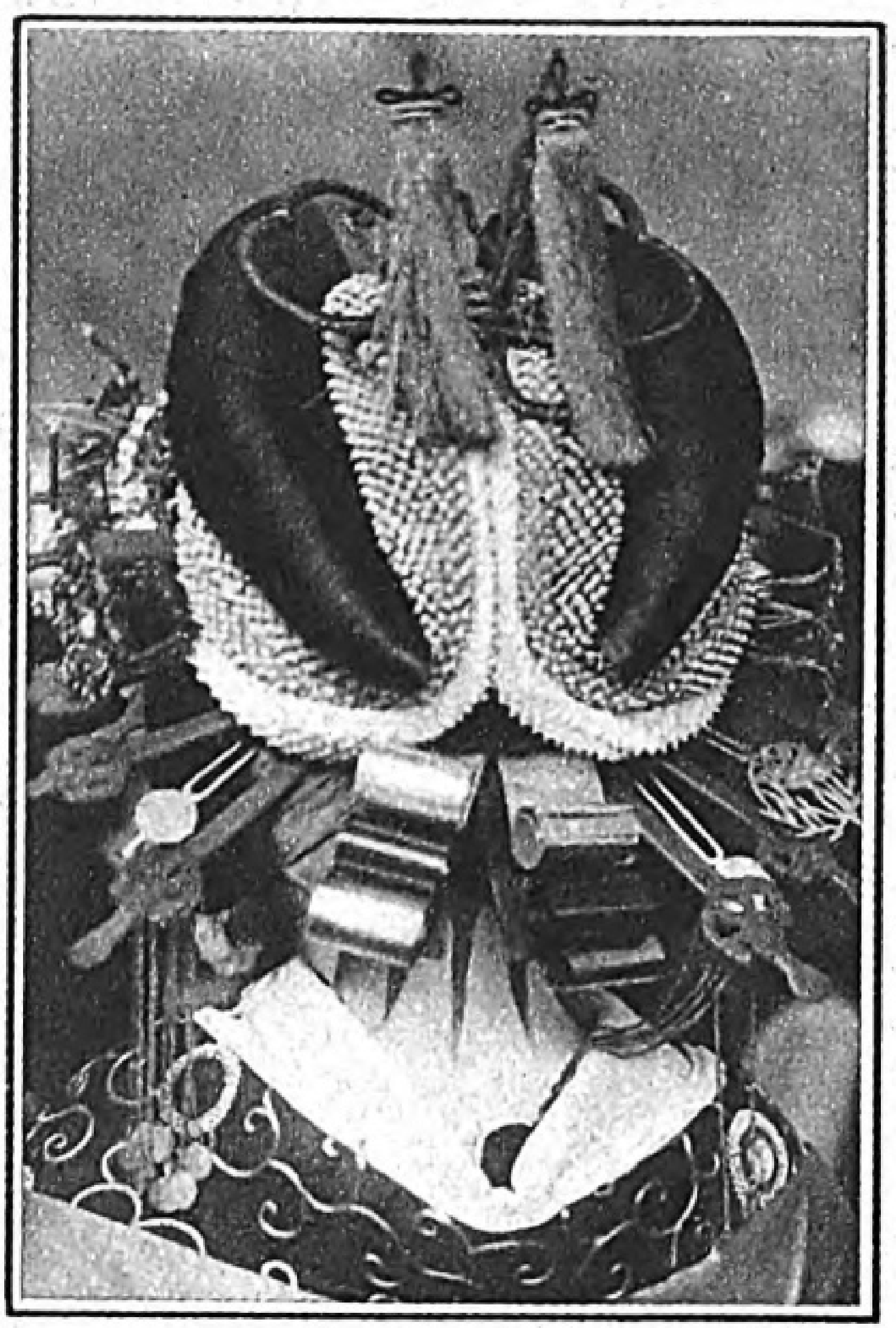
year they observe an annual function, and the young women parade along appointed streets. This is a fête originating in a kind of religious belief. Of the beauty of this parade, especially of the foot gear, mention is made elsewhere in this magazine in the article on *geta*. It is on this gala day that many different chignons, which are rare and novel in present-day Japan, are to be seen. Most of these styles of hair-dressing were seen daily everywhere in olden times, only in even more elaborate forms.

Of all the hair-dressers who used to dress these chignons, only one is still alive. She is now a very old woman, so there is no knowing how long these historical coiffures will last.

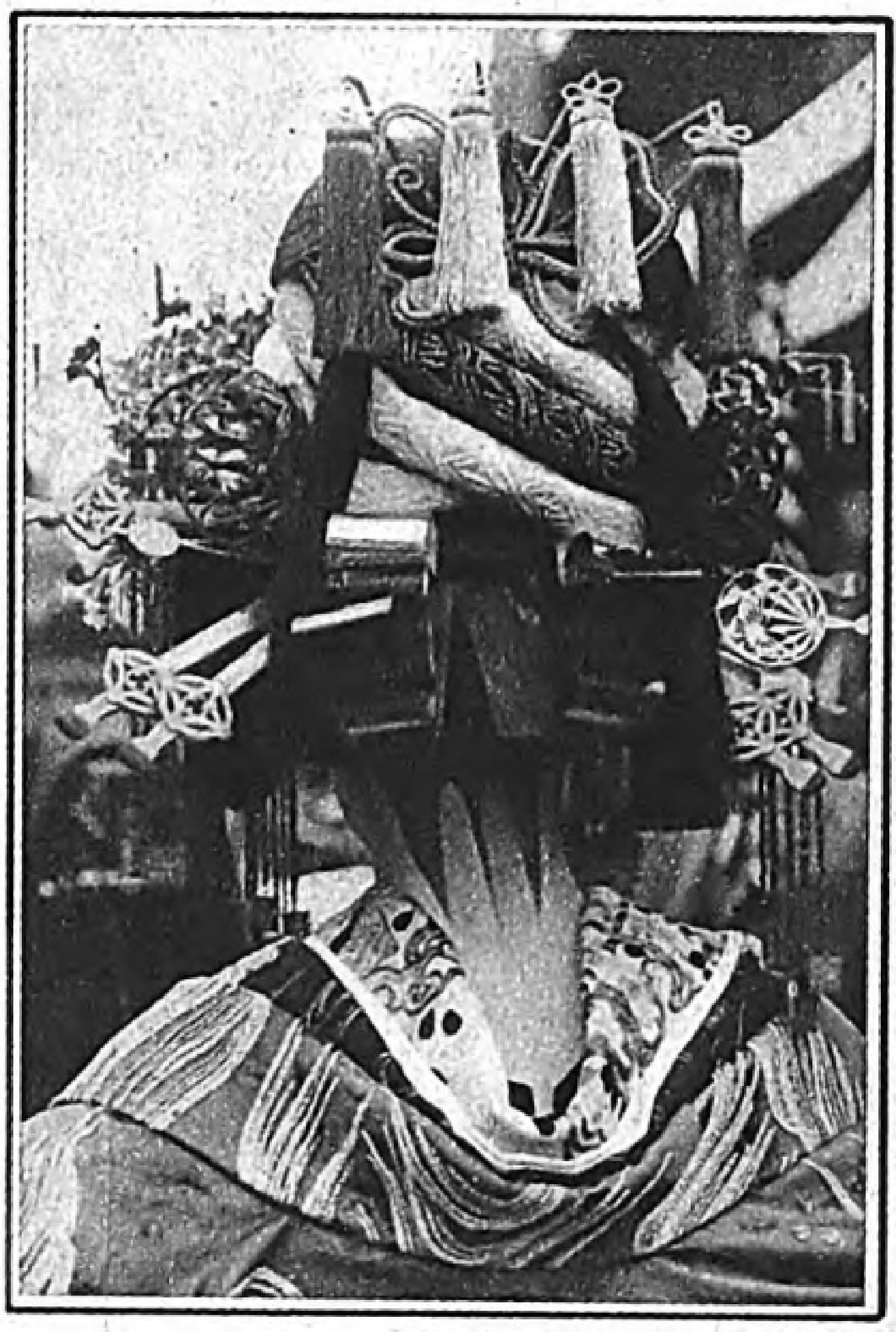
The photos here presented, therefore, show the last remnants of the traditional art of Japanese coiffures. These chignons naturally require a more difficult technique than those mentioned above and it takes as long as three hours to finish some of them. The combs, hair-pins and other hair-ornaments together are said to weigh almost three kilograms.

Yoshinowage, *katsuyama* and *genroku-kuzushi* are somewhat embellished forms of comparatively ancient styles. The three wedge-shaped lines along the nape and disappearing down the back are in these particular cases painted for the sake of harmony. This part of the back-hair is called in Japan *eriashi*, and if it is long and deep black and the border is distinct, it satisfies one condition of woman's beauty.

Hyogo, *tate-hyogo* and *kinshojo* were invented a little later than the three styles mentioned above. *Tate-hyogo* is a variety of *hyogo*, and *kinshojo* seems to have been derived from the *kabuki* play.

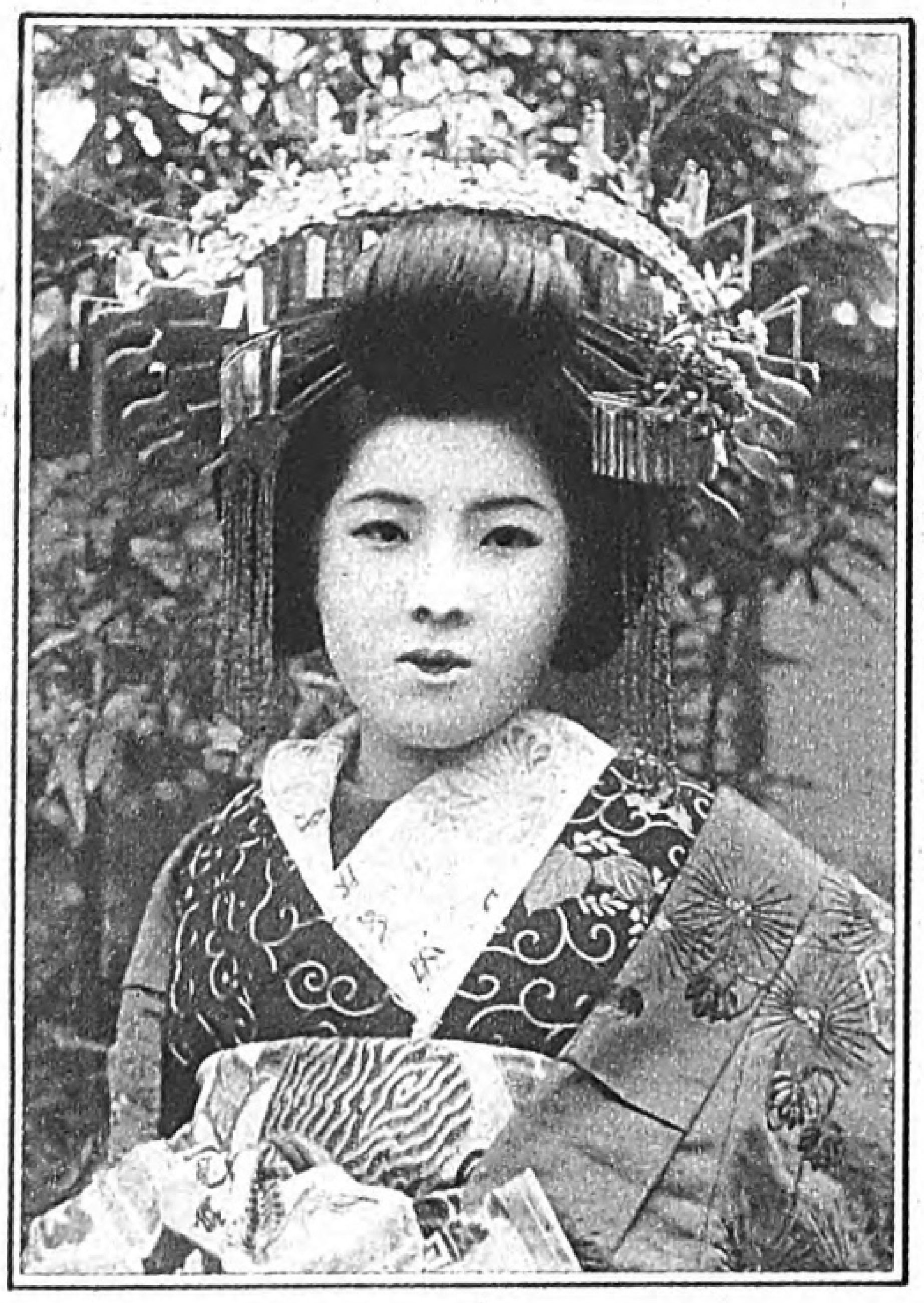


Tate-Hyogo

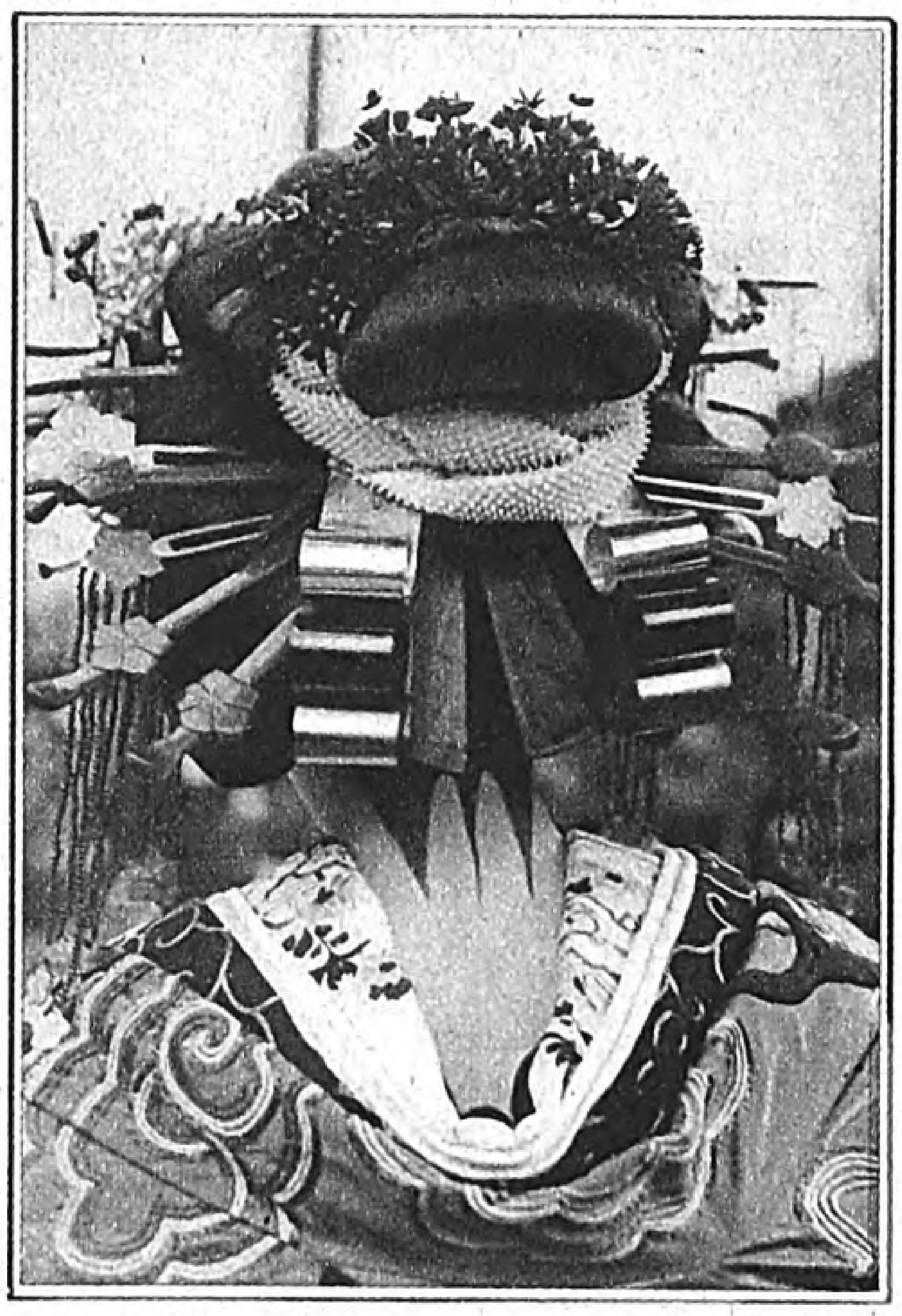


Kinshojo

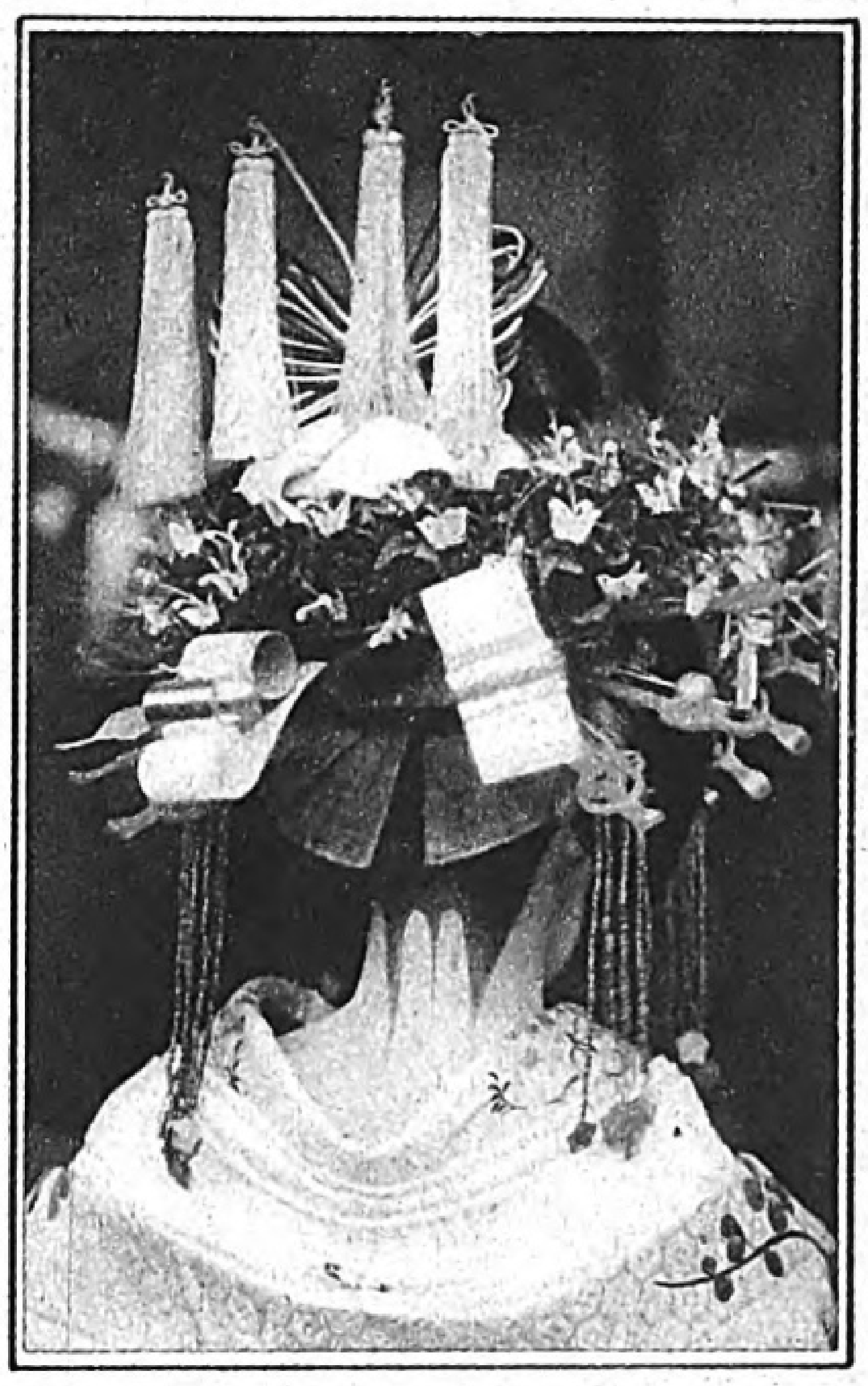
There are besides *nagaichi-kuzushi*, *shimada-kuzushi*, *mitsuwage*, *takara-suzume* and *yugao*—all these appeared in later periods.



Front of Nagaichi-Kuzushi

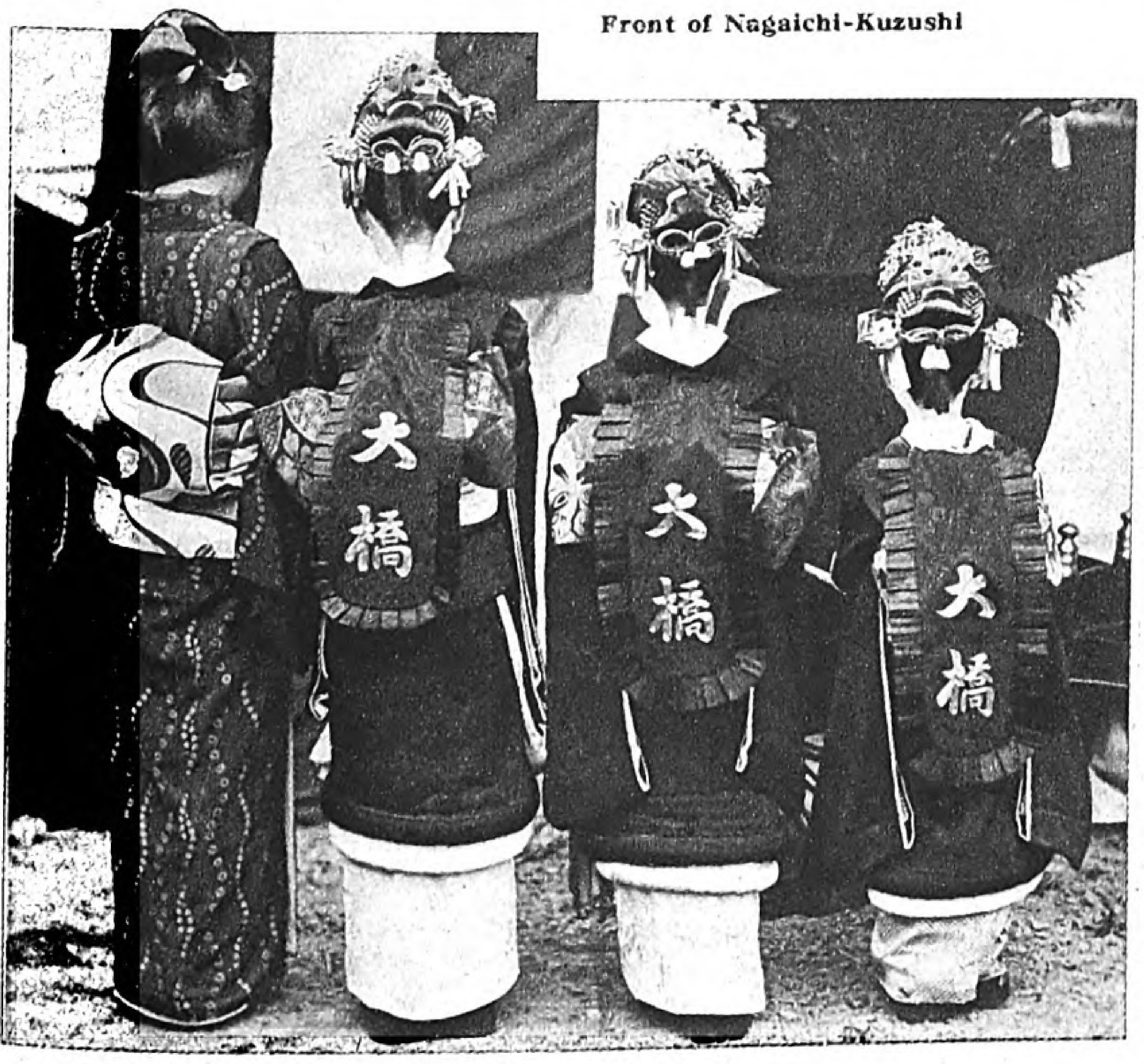


Nagaichi-Kuzushi



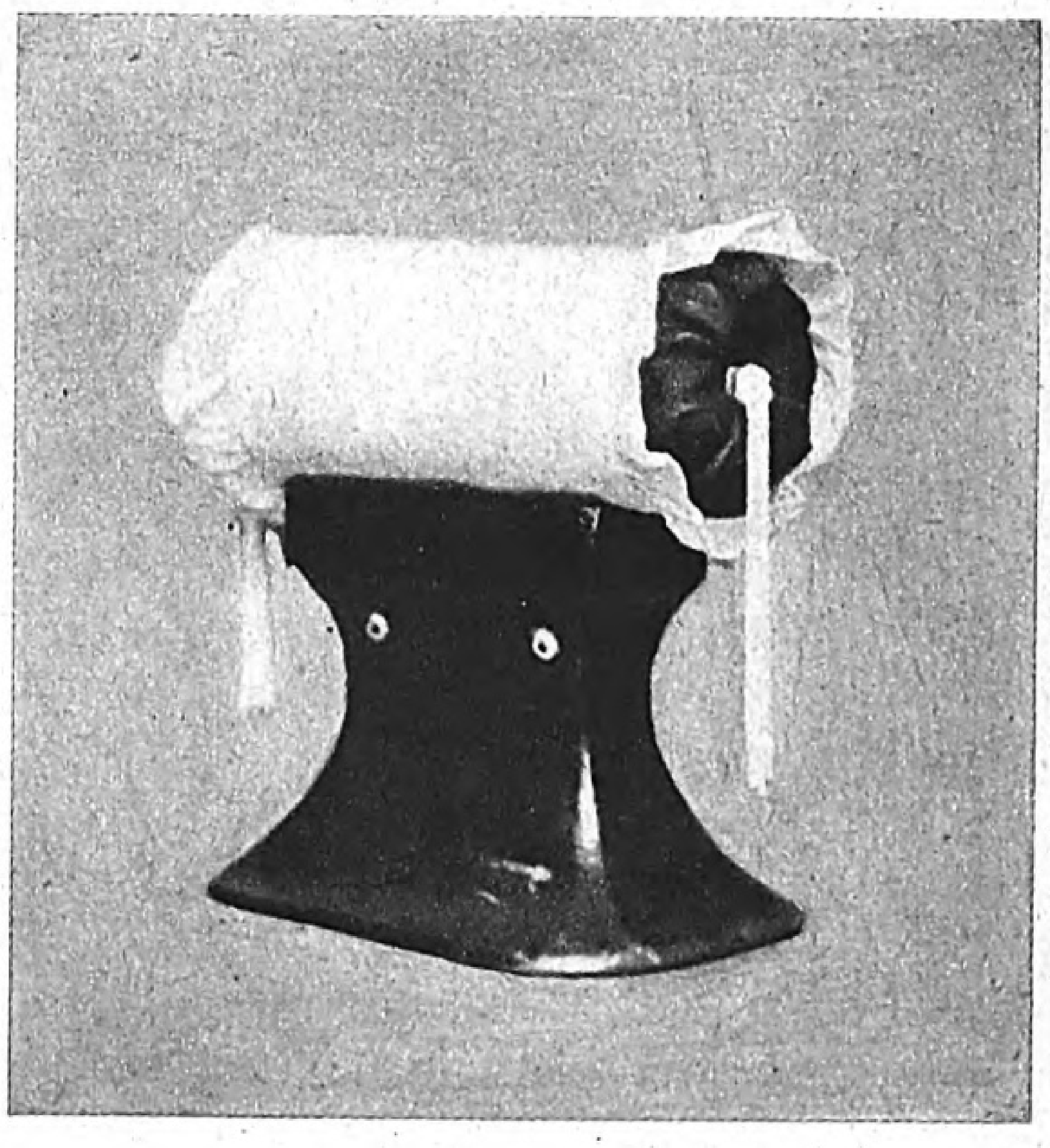
Mitsuwage

Kamuro, a girl attending the *oiran* in the parade, has a peculiar chignon of her own as shown in the picture. In the feudal age these girls were trained and afterwards became *oiran*.



Chignons of Kamuro

In this connection, an account of the Japanese pillow may be given. A Japanese pillow is, as shown in the picture, made of wood, to which is attached a tiny cushion. When she sleeps, a woman places the back of her neck on this cushion, but takes care not to bring her chignon in contact with it, or in fact with anything else. A refined woman ruffles not a single hair of her head during sleep, as she has been trained from her girlhood. The hair once done up neatly is thus carefully treated, and the longer its shape is kept, the more modest the woman proves herself, though this sort of modesty is now disappearing as the custom of using such pillows is rapidly being done away with.



A Japanese Pillow

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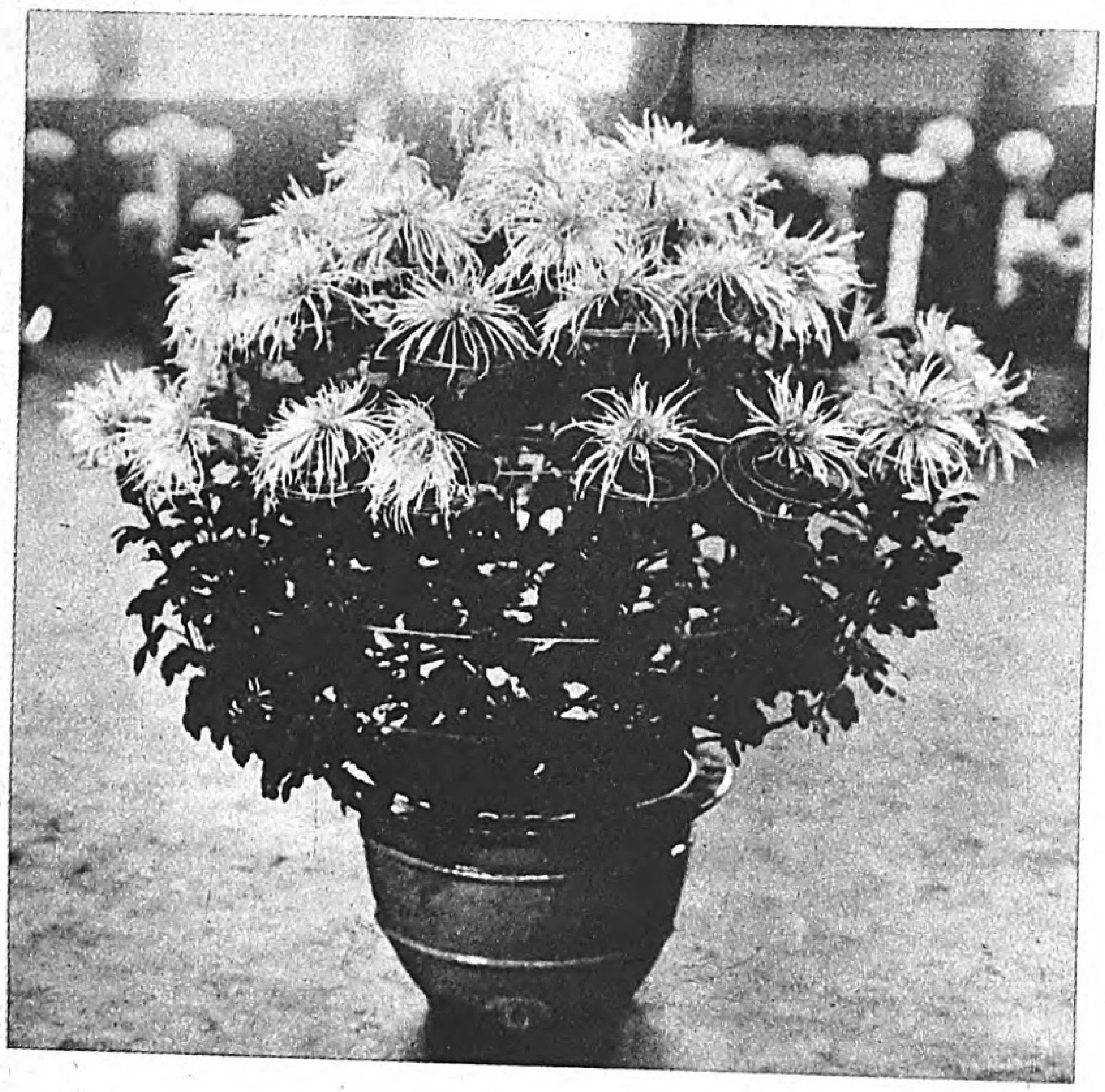
Chrysanthemum Figures and Earthenware Figures

THE MAKING OF LIFE-SIZED DOLLS OF LIVING FLOWERS AND DISHES

As the cherry flower is the queen of the spring, so is the chrysanthemum the queen of late autumn, and both are national flowers. Special importance, however, is attached to the latter, for the reason that the coat of arms of the Japanese Imperial Household is a representation of a chrysanthemum flower with sixteen petals. It is kept sacred by the law, and its imitation in any form is strictly prohibited, irrespective of the purpose for which it may be meant.



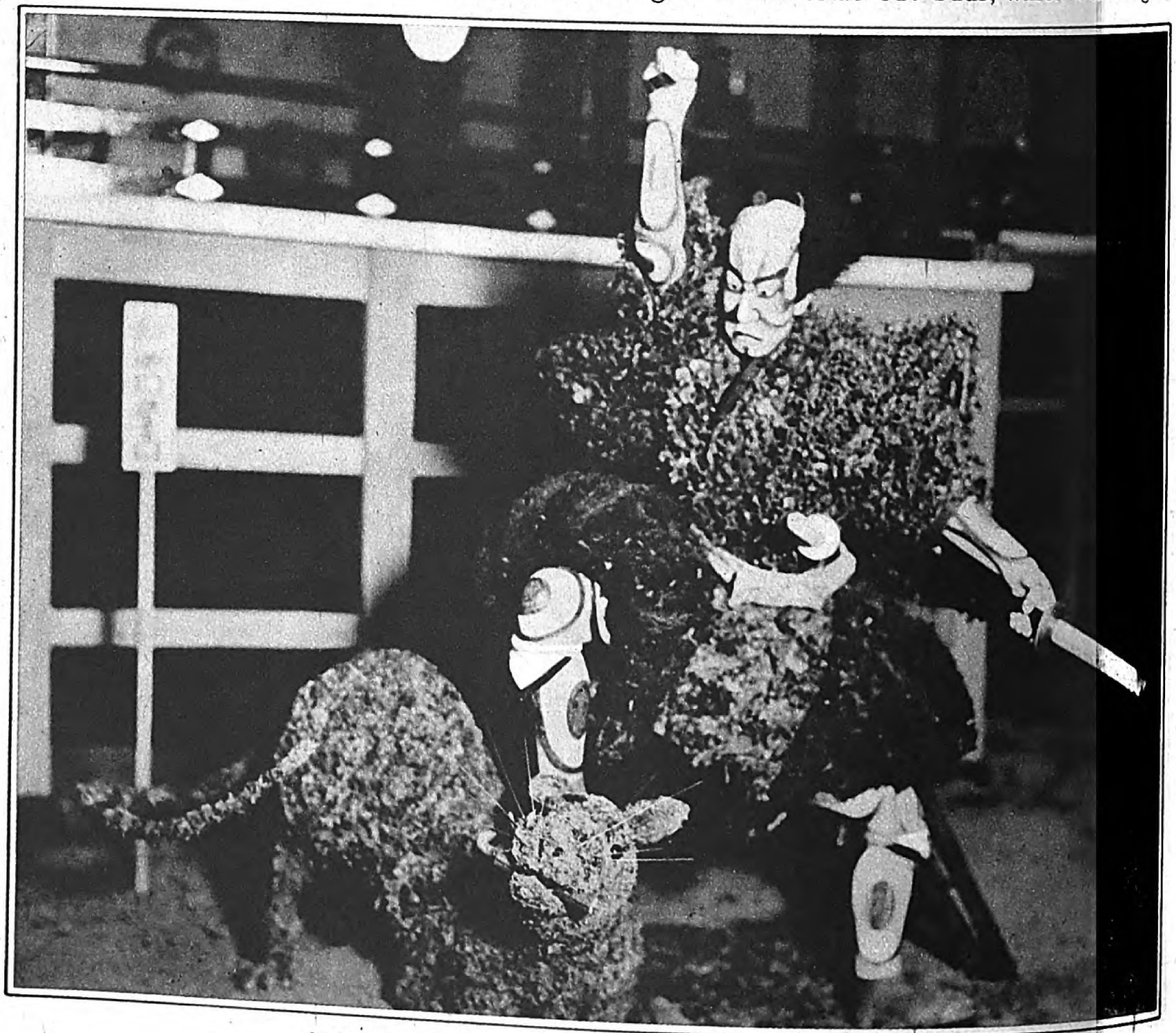
Chrysanthemum with its Stems Forming a Hemisphere by the Aid of Supporting Sticks

The cultivation of cherry trees is so simple that with a little care anybody can be sure of having beautiful flowers in the spring for many years to come. The case is quite different with the chrysanthemum, which was originally a simple wild flower. It has been with patient study and hard labour that this common wild flower has been cultivated into the present ornamental garden flower by means of cross-fertilizing and producing new varieties. Naturally the raising of chrysanthemums requires expert knowledge and dexterity.

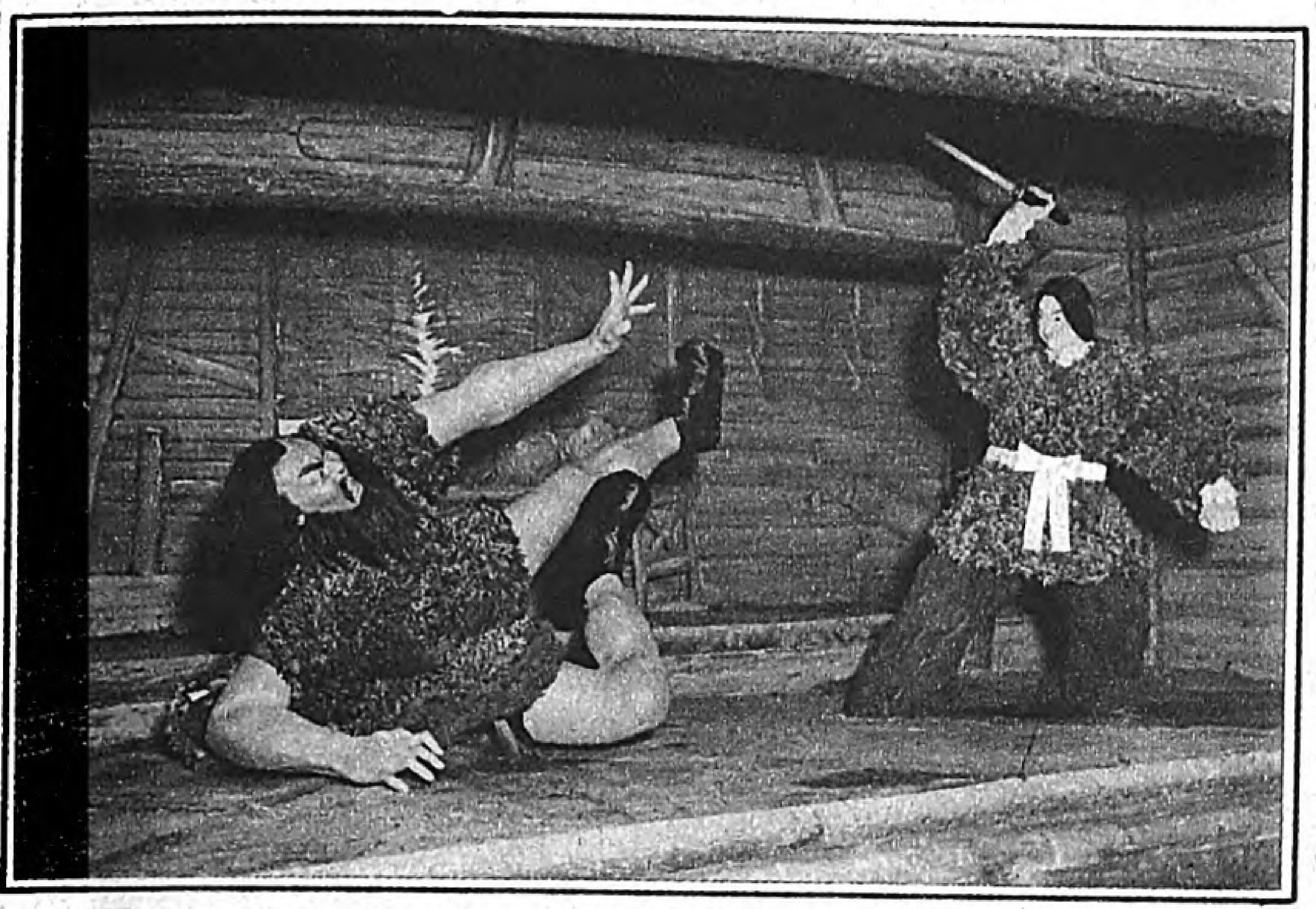
Chrysantheumums are not grown from seeds as are many other flowers, but are propagated by means of dividing the plants. In the spring when young shoots sprout from the rootstock, cuttings are prepared from the stems or shoots of the choice rootstock that produced the best flowers in the preceding year. These cuttings are dibbled in specially fertilized soil. They root easily and make plants. While the plants are growing, they may be curved into any form by the use of supporting sticks. In the picture at the top right are shown plants grown without applying any artificial curving, while the plant in the picture at the left has been cultivated into fixed shape by the use of supporting sticks. The chrysanthemum figure is simply an instance of the application of this art of curving.

The flowers used for making such figures are chosen out of the sorts specially cross-fertilized suitable for the purpose. They are grown in the ordinary method, and are transplanted in early autumn in groups, and sometimes scores of stems are taken in one group. These stems are then curved in a previously fixed shape by the use of sustaining sticks. Then a coarse bamboo basket made in the form of a figure is put over all. The stems grow in the form of the basket, which is shortly covered by leaves and hidden entirely out of sight. Then come out buds, which blooming make

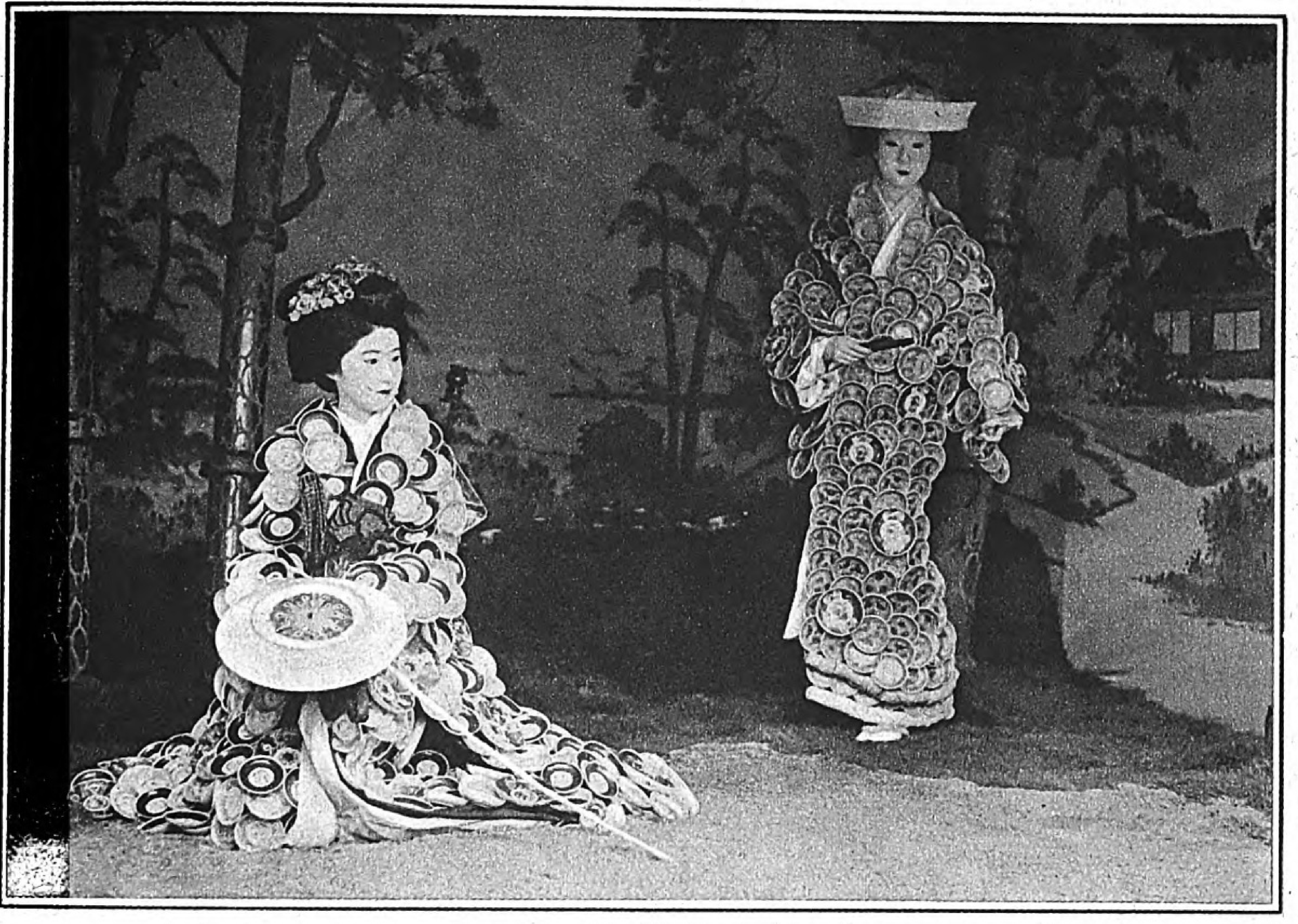
Upper: Kengai, a Chrysanthemum Trailing Down without the Aid of Supporting Sticks. Bottom: Chrysanthemum Supported by Straight Sticks So as to Make the Plant Assume a Natural Form



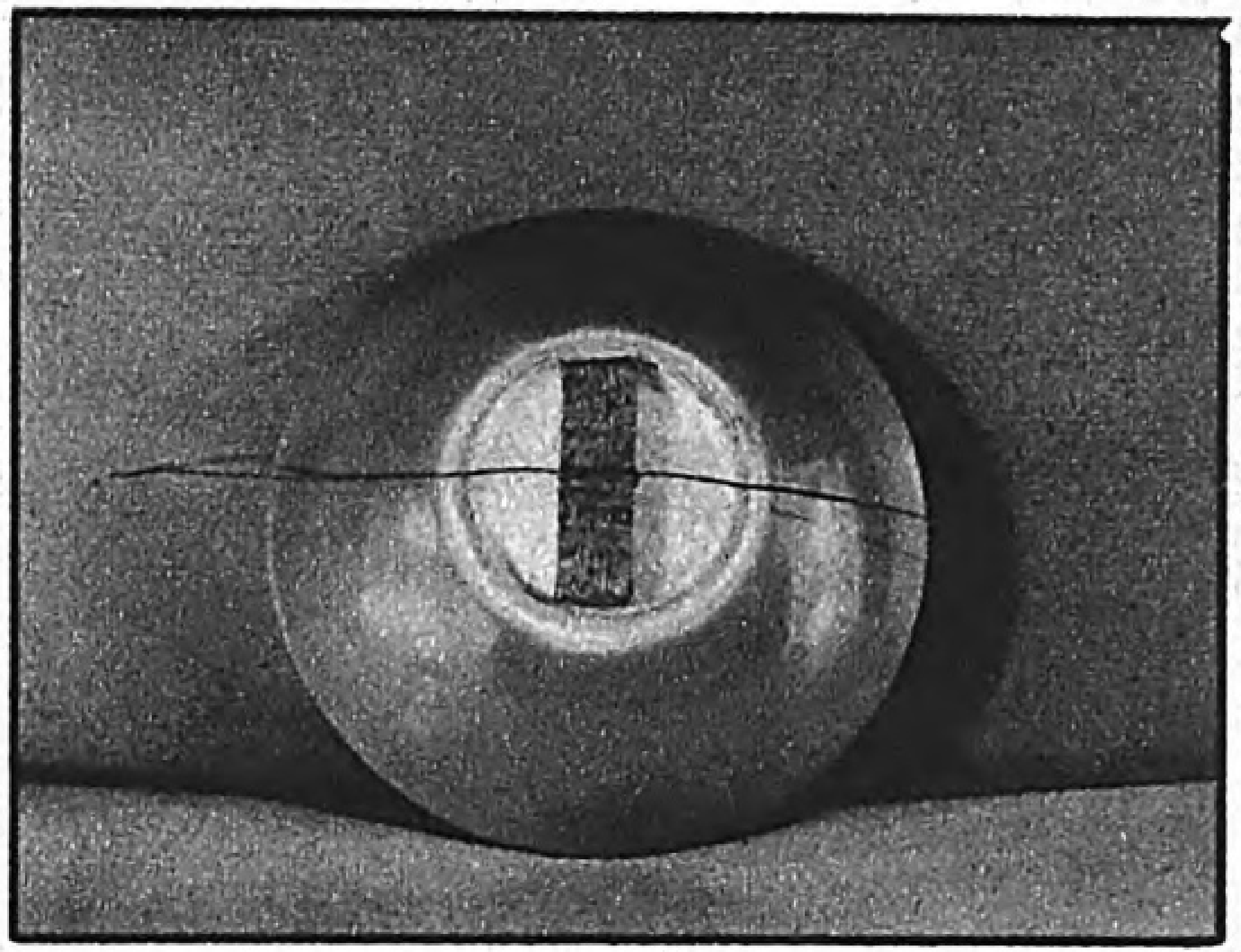
Chrysanthemum Dolls from a Scene of a Kabuki Play. The Beast is Not Clad in Chrysanthemums but in a Kind of Fern, So that It May Look Natural



Chrysanthemum Dolls from a story in Japanese Mythology



Porcelain Dolls from a Scene of a Kabuki Play. The Dolls at the Right Represents the Mother and the One at the Left, Her Daughter. The Porcelain Dishes Used for the Daughter Are of Gorgeous Designs and Gay Colouring, While Those Used for the Mother Are of Quiet Colours and Plain Designs, to Suit Their Ages. The Trunks of the Pine-Trees in the Background Are Made of Earthenware Drain Pipes



A Dish with a Piece of Wood Attached to Its Base for the Making of a Porcelain Doll

a pretty chrysanthemum figure. The face, hands and feet of the figure, however, are not of flowers, but porcelain works attached to the body of flowers. The patterns and shades of the "Kimono" of the figure are made up of the natural colors of the flowers, of which there is a great variety.

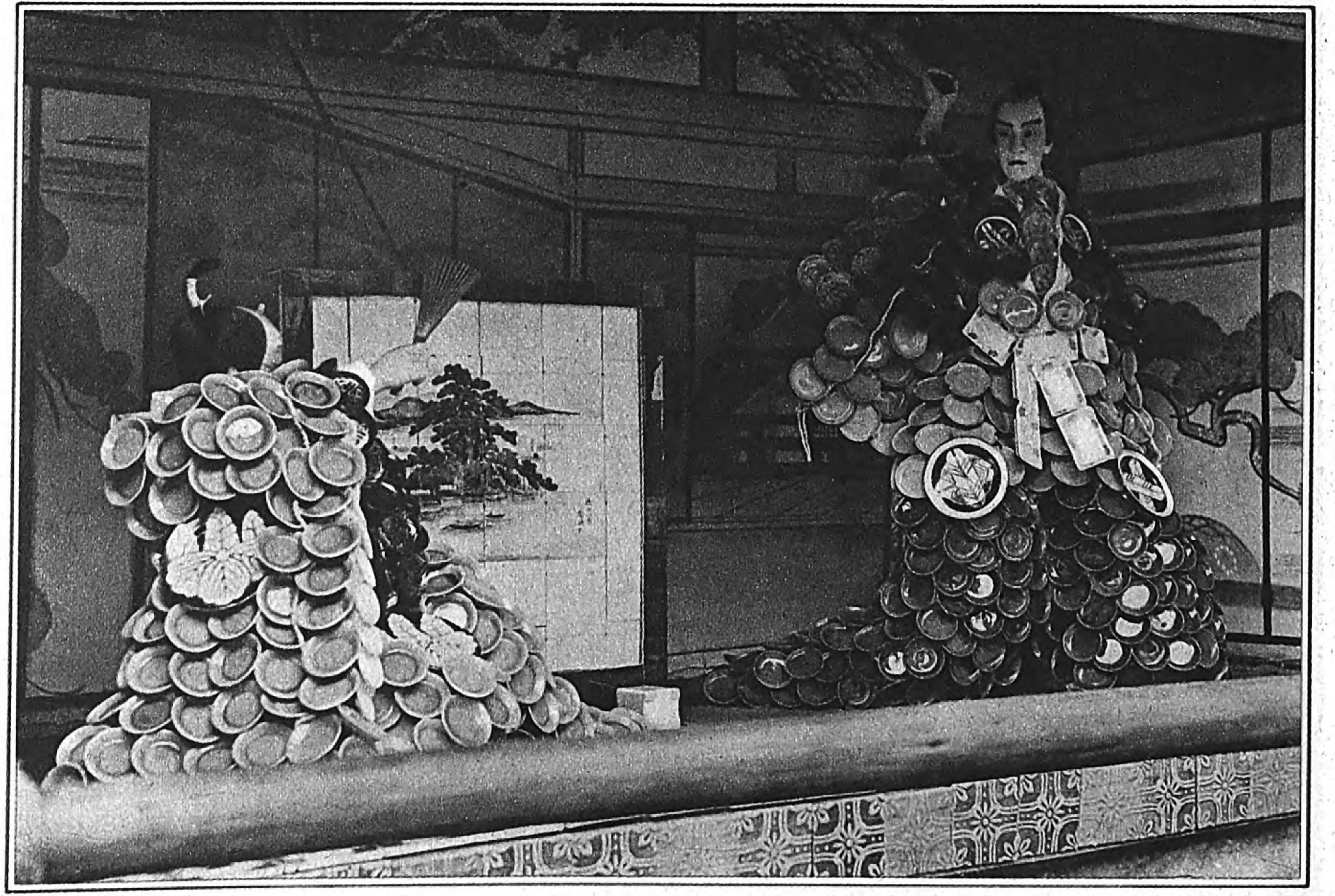
A chrysanthemum figure is in reality a bed of assorted varieties of flowers, and its beauty derives from dexterity in the cultivation of the plants and technique in producing grace in the form of the figure.

An analogy to the chrysanthemum figure is found in the earthenware figure, which is produced by a technique similar to that employed in the former, but while the former is quite popular, being made in Tokyo, Osaka and many other places, the earthenware figure is a peculiarity of which Osaka alone can boast.

In the old feudal times, just as Tokyo (or Yedo as it was called in those days) was the political center of the country, so was Osaka the sole important distributing center for all commodities, and it enjoyed undisputed economic supremacy for centuries. Shops and stores of one trade were arranged in a group with a market place in the center, aiming at convenience in transportation, as in the commercial towns of Europe and America. Among these groups of traders was that of houses dealing in porcelain and earthenware, situated on the bank of the Nishibori (or Western Canal), where the market place for porcelain and earthenware was situated. Many such houses are still doing business there. It is the custom with these houses, handed down to them from olden times, to make figures of ancient warriors or theatrical personages out of the porcelain and earthenware in their stores and show them to the public on the 23rd of July every year.

The beautiful ornamental plates used by Europeans for hanging on the walls of rooms are, for the most part, specially prepared for the purpose. In the case of these earthenware figures, however, the things used are only the ordianry articles of trade found in the stores. As shown in the picture below, a piece of wood is fixed to the rim on the bottom of a tea cup, or anything else, and then as in the case of a chrysanthemum figure, it is secured to a bamboo basket made in the form of a figure, by means of pieces of wire. For the face, hands and feet, however, no imitation is used, but they are specially made porcelain things.

It is interesting that in the earthenware figures, no real objects are used in the settings, all being imitations made of small earthenware articles. As for instance, utensils for water made into a candle stand, etc. Immense interest is derived in finding things made to represent objects quite outside their proper uses, if one is well acquainted with the uses of the articles employed.



Porcelain Dolls from a Scene of a Kabuki Play. The Screen in the Background Is Made of Bath Room Titles. The Other Porcelain Is All Table Ware.

Great Development in Kyushu

No. 3

GREAT KYUSHU GOING AHEAD BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

MIYAZAKI, THE TOWN OF THE GODS

Known also as a city of commerce and industry with the sacred mountain of Takachiho far to the west.

The city of Miyazaki is on the holy soil from which our Imperial ancestors came, and the name of Miyazaki, as the town of the gods, with its Great Shrine of Miyazaki, has long been in everybody's thoughts.

Since the Nippo Main Line connecting Eastern Kyushu with Western was opened, the city has been congested with goods to be sent to other provinces and has suddenly become prosperous. The streets have been renovated, too, and the activities of the rising city are really remarkable.

BEPPU

The Hinako Hotel Beppu
NO TIPS
Mr. Kumahachi Aburaya
Proprietor The Kamenoi Hotel Beppu

MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE

Where the Japanese Nation Began

The total value of the various products of Miyazaki Prefecture last year amounted to ¥116,057,494, the percentage of value of the products of agriculture, industry, forestry, fisheries, live-stock and mining being 50%, 27%, 11%, 5%, 4% and 2%, respectively.

PARADISE OF THE WORLD BEPPU HOT SPRINGS

Products of Beppu Hot Springs: Hot-spring incrustations, bamboo goods, baskets, lacquered ware, dyed goods, sewing needles, combs, doels, bamboo dolls, bean cakes, wheat gluten, rice cakes, pottery, etc.

EIGHT FINE VIEWS AND THREE BEAUTY SPOTS AT BEPPU

Eight Fine Views:
- Ishigaki-Tsurumigaoka
- Beppu East Park
- Kamekawa Shibaishi Hot Spring
- Mt. Takasaki
- Otohara Height at Kankaiji
- Asahi Jissoji-san
- Quiet Recess at Yufu
- Seashore under the Castle of Hinode

Three Beauty Spots:
- Hotokesaki Park.
- Gorge of Uchiyama.
- Lake Shidaka.

THE KUMAMOTO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Head Office: Konya Imamachi, Kumamoto.

The Kumamoto Electric Co., Ltd., with an authorised capital of ¥27,750,000, supplies Kumamoto Prefecture and a part of Nagasaki Prefecture with 54,000 k.w.h. of electricity, of which 43,000 k.w.h. and 8,000 k.w.h. is generated at the hydraulic and steam power plants of the company and the remaining 3,000 k.w.h. is purchased from other electric power companies.

The company is the pioneer of the electric companies in Kyushu, having completed early in 1914 the Kurokawa hydraulic power station, which generates 6,000 k.w.h. Since then the company has been endeavouring to extend the use of electricity to every home in Kumamoto Prefecture and has always been ready to meet the ever increasing demand of customers in the prefecture. It is now generally known that the company is on the soundest of foundations. It is closely connected with the Kagoshima Electric, the Kumagawa Electric and the Takeda Hydro-electric Power companies, and is amalgamated with Shimabara Hydro Electric Power Co., Ltd.

KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE

The aggregate value of the products of the various industries of Kagoshima Prefecture amounted, in 1928, to ¥199,000,000, which means that every household produced goods worth ¥635. Of the value, agricultural and industrial products make up ¥100,530,000 and ¥56,130,000 respectively. The chief agricultural products are rice, sweet potatoes, cocoons and tobacco, the last mentioned of which is famous for its superior quality. Live-stock raising is also a staple industry of the prefecture, where 84,000 horses are raised by 71,000 households. The breeding of cattle, swine and poultry is also worthy of mention.

The forestry products are lumber, charcoal, mushrooms and bamboo, the total value of which amounted to ¥8,000,000 in the said year. Of mining products, gold comes first with a value of ¥1,445,000, the biggest figure for any single prefecture.

In manufacturing industries, the silk textile industry, brewing, camphor and sugar manufacturing hold the foremost position. The chief products are Oshima Tsumugi and Satsuma Gasuri (both silk textiles), bamboo ware, pottery, pickles, wheat glucose, ham, sake, tea, etc.

THE SHINTO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Miyazaki.

The Shinto Electric Industrial Company was established in 1930 with an authorised capital of ¥10,000,000. Tthe management of the company is in the hands of Mr. Takichi Aso, President, and Messrs. Kanji Nagai and Mitsushi Kazuki, managing directors. The aim of the company is to electrify farming operations, as well as industry.

TOGAMI ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

Saga City
Established in 1925
Capital: ¥600,000

Manufactures.

Togami automatic devices for distributing lines (single-throw type and double-throw type automatic switches for distribution lines), automatic stitches for all-day and half-day supplies, open type and closed type automatic switches for distribution lines, and other patented goods, such as pole type over-load circuit breakers, specially made pole type oil switches, electrical time signal devices, etc.

Mass production and patented articles are characteristic of our works. We have a market in China as well as in all Japan.

THE NIPPON HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

The company was established with the object of supplying electric lights and power and gas to customers in Kagoshima Prefecture. It now supplies 2,300 houses in Kagoshima City with gas, the average daily supply of which amounting to 344,360 cubic metres. The electric lights supplied by the company number more than 200,000

BONTAN AME

(WHEAT GLUCOSE)

Carry it in your pocket
Obtainable at Every Confectioner's
Prices: Big box, 10 sen, Small box, 5 sen.
Manufactured by the Kagoshima Confectionery Company.

THE WAKAMATSU HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(THE WAKAMATSU CHIKKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

By Mayor Y. Omachi

Commanding the entrance of the Bay of Kuki-no-umi and facing the City of Tobata across a narrow strait lies our City of Wakamatsu, a prosperous open port in the north-eastern part of Fukuoka prefecture. It has a population of 60,000 now, but up to the beginning of the Meiji Era some sixty years ago, it was only a desolate fishing village.

The north-eastern part of the city constitutes a factory zone, bordering which are the Harbour Construction Company and the spacious reclaimed land belonging to the Yawata Iron Foundry. With cheap land, abundant supply of water and transportation facilities, this part of the city affords an ideal site for factories.

The equipment for a modern city being perfect, it will not be long before Wakamatsu becomes one of the leading cities in Northern Kyushu.

THE CITY OF YAWATA HAS A BRIGHT FUTURE

Yawata is one of the best known industrial cities in Western Japan with a population of 170,000. The famous Chikuho Coal-field, in the vicinity, produces 1,500,000 tons of coal a year. Surrounding the city and along the coast of Kuki-no-umi Bay stand big factories and works such as the Yasukawa Electric, Onoda Cement, Mitsubishi Coke, Yasuda Nail Manufacturing, Asahi Glass, etc., and within the city are numerous large and small factories, among which stands the Yawata Iron Foundry carried on by the Government with its 30,000 employees.

The products characteristic of the city are ironware and knitted goods, the annual output being ¥130,000,000. They are exported to Manchuria, China and the South Seas. There is in the city reclaimed land of more than 33,000 ares, which is intended for industrial use by the City Planning Committee.

PORCELAIN AND POTTERY OF SAGA PREFECTURE

Saga Prefecture is one of the five biggest porcelain and pottery producing districts of Japan, turning out annually products valued at some ¥4,000,000. The founding of the porcelain and pottery industries of the prefecture goes back to ancient times. The products are known as Imariyaki and have been favorably received at home and abroad. Aritamachi is the centre of the porcelain industry, and the porcelain produced in that town and its neighbourhood is specially called Arita-yaki. The chief items of Aritayaki porcelain are ornamental articles, furniture, table wares and insulators. They have been exported to England, America, Australia, the South Seas and China to the value of ¥400,000 yearly. Of late, however, articles of fine quality for use in the chemical and building industries have come to be manufactured. The insulators produced in Aritamachi are especially good because they are made of the rock of excellent quality produced there, and Aritayaki ornamental porcelain is welcomed on account of the pure-white beauty of its ground and the solidity of its character.

As representatives of the factories of the Aritayaki porcelain industry, we must mention here the Kakiyemon, Koransha, and Fukagawa porcelain Manufacturing Companies and the Aoki Pottery Manufacturing Co.

The products from Fujitsu-gun which are low in price, consist chiefly of furniture for practical purposes and table ware, the latter being a staple export to Chosen. The authorities of Saga Prefecture established in 1928 the First Ceramic Institute and in 1929 the Second Seramic Institute and have been doing their atmost for the development of the porcelain and pottery industries.

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Photos:
- **(1) Mt. Kirishima in Miyazaki Prefecture**
- **(2) Aoshima in Miyazaki Prefecture**
- **(3) Hinako Hotel**
- **(4) Main office of Kumamoto Electric Co.**
- **(5) Mr. Kumahochi Aburaya, Master of the Kamenoi Hotel**
- **(6) Mr. Togami, President of the Togami Electric Works**

BEPPU, ASO, YABAKEI, UNZEN

The hot-springs of Beppu, the magnificence of Mt. Aso, the scenic beauties of Yabakei, the summer resort of Mt. Unzen and the sights of Hakata and its vicinity—all these offer most pleasant and comfortable recreation to those who want to make a trip within the jurisdiction of the Moji Railway Bureau.

The Masuni Soap Co., Ltd.
NAGASAKI

Manufacturers of:
Masuni Boracic Soap, Masuni Pure Soap,
M.S.N. Marsel Soap, Marsel Powder Soap,
Washing Soaps

"MILTON TOILET" SOAP
(MILTON SOAP CO., LTD.)
THE MILTON SEKKEN GOMEI-KAISHA
NOGATA, FUKUOKA-KEN
JAPAN

AD.

Great Development in Kyushu

No. 4

PHOTOS:
1. Tamaya Department Store
2. Tanakamaru Dep't Store
3. Kusasenrigahama, in Kumamoto Prefecture
4. Mt. Aso, in Kumamoto Prefecture
5. Yawata Governmental Iron Works

A HUGE CITADEL OF IRON

ıe Yawata Governmental Iron Works

The capital invested in the establish-ent and extension of the Yawata overnment Iron Works has amounted ¥158,000,000. In 1929 the Works oduced 1,060,000 tons of steel build-g materials and ¥6,000,000 of by-oducts. In 1921 it leased the Tobata ctory of the Toyo Iron Works, Ltd. d there began the manufacture of g-iron, which amounts to 190,000 ns annually. And later in 1928 it ain leased the Nishi Yawata factory the Kyushu Steel Manufacturing ., Ltd., where it can manufacture ,000 tons of block steel and 70,000 tons steel building materials. At present e full steel manufacturing capacity the Works is 1,290,000 tons per num. As for the quality of the oducts turned out at the Works, which ar the mark Ⓢ, "superior" is the st word to describe it.

	hectares (c. 744 acres)
rounds proper	300
ther grounds	570
actory area	38
ffice and official residence area	23
ocomotives	131
reight cars	2,000
hips	13,000 tons

The grand scale of the plant is easily en from the windows of trains passing rough the town of Yahata.

The chief facilities for production

he chief facilities for production are:

	Pig iron	Blast furnaces	7
	Steel	Open-hearth furnaces Talbot furnaces Electric furnaces Crucible furnaces	43
	Manufactures	Various kinds of rolling mills	35
	Coke	Coke ovens	544
obata actory	Pig iron	Blast furnaces	2
	Coke	Coke ovens	55
ishi ahata actory	Steel	Open-hearth furnaces	3
	Manufactures	Various kinds of rolling mills	2

There is besides these a 500-metric-on blast furnace constructed on ukioka reclaimed land adjoining the ain factory zone, which has the reatest capacity any furnace of its ind in this country, and the roasting ot and coke ovens have already begun ork.

The quantities of the chief materials sed annually are:

ron ore	1,400,000	metric tons
oal	2,550,000	,, ,,
anganese iron	80,000	,, ,,
imestone	550,000	,, ,,

he chief products are:
1. Rails and their accessories.
2. Large-sized materials.
3. Middle- and small-sized materials.
4. Steel-plates.
5. Tin-plates.
6. Silicon steel plates.

The chief by-products are:

From coke:

Ammonium sulphate, pitch, pitch-coke, creosote oil, naphthalene, carbonic acid, cresol, benzol, toluol, solvent naphtha, etc.

From slag:

Blast-furnace cement, slag-bricks, slag-ballast, tar-ballast, slag-wool etc.

THE TWO NEW SIGHTS OF KYUSHU

The Tamaya Department Store in Hakata, The Tanakamaru Department Store in Sasebo.

Of these prosperous new stores, the president is Mr. Zenzo Tanakamaru, one of the prominent figures in the business world of Kyushu, the managing director of the Tamaya is Mr. Zenju Tanakamaru and the managing director of the Tanakamaru is Mr. Zempachi Tanakamaru.

FUTURE OF THE PORT OF MOJI

by Katsutaro Yoshimura, Chairman of the Moji Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

I should like to say that the port of Moji is now in her third stage of activity. The first stage was in the days of coal. The second was in those of crude cargoes as well as coal, and now the port deals mainly with general goods for export and import, and coal seems but secondary. In other words, our port has become a genuine commercial port, handing over most of the coal produced in Northern Kyushu to Wakamatsu.

PROFILE OF KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

With its world-famous active volcano of Aso.

Aso Volcano.

Aso is famous goelogically and noted historically. There remain many old tombs, big and small, in the north and south valleys within the somma and at various spots without it, too, each telling its story of 2,000 years old.

Industry.

The rice named Higo-mai produced in this prefecture enjoys great renown all over Japan.

The facilities for the encouragement of other industries are all studied scientifically. Such are those for oranges, pears, peaches, grapes, loquates, persimmons, chestnuts, etc. in horticulture. Live-stock breeding prospers, the whole number of horses and cows at the end of 1927 being about 140,000, and the soil is well suited to the production of tea. In the dyeing and weaving industry, there were in 1928 forty-four machine reeling mills with had more than 30 kettles, the total number of kettles being 6,000. The chemical industry, producing fertilizers, paper, various kinds of oil, vegetable wax, cement and so on; the keramic industry; the implement manufacturing industry, producing agricultural implements, wheels, metal articles, etc.,—all these make for the prosperity of Kumamoto prefecture.

THE HIUGA CENTRAL BANK, LTD.
Sound Foundation
President: Hiroshi Onohara
Managing Director: Kiyoka Sudo

Lines of the Kyushu Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

(Suspension Bridge at the Upper-Right Corner is a new Project of the Kwanmon Strait Railway Company)

Part of the Hinako Hotel

NONAKA'S "USAIEN"
AT SAGA KYUSHU

Nonaka's Usaien is prepared for the purpose of making the internal organs active and thus rejuvenating men. It consists of many rare substances, such as the raven-black horn of the rhinoceros, Korean ginseng, Tibetan musk, refined camphor from the South Seas, polygonum multiflorum from Szechwan, China, and eighteen other minor medicines. Though particularly efficacious in cases of sexual weakness and nervous depression, it is also good for paralysis, arteriosclerosis, acute diarrhoea and vomiting and purging.

Prices.: ¥1 for 8 days' treatment and ¥1.80 for 15 days' treatment.

Though sold at every drug store, those who would inquire into details may apply directly to the head office or agency.

Head Office: Mantaro Nonaka, Zaimoku-cho, Saga

Agency: Branch office of Takahashi Seidaido, 4-chome, Bakuromachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

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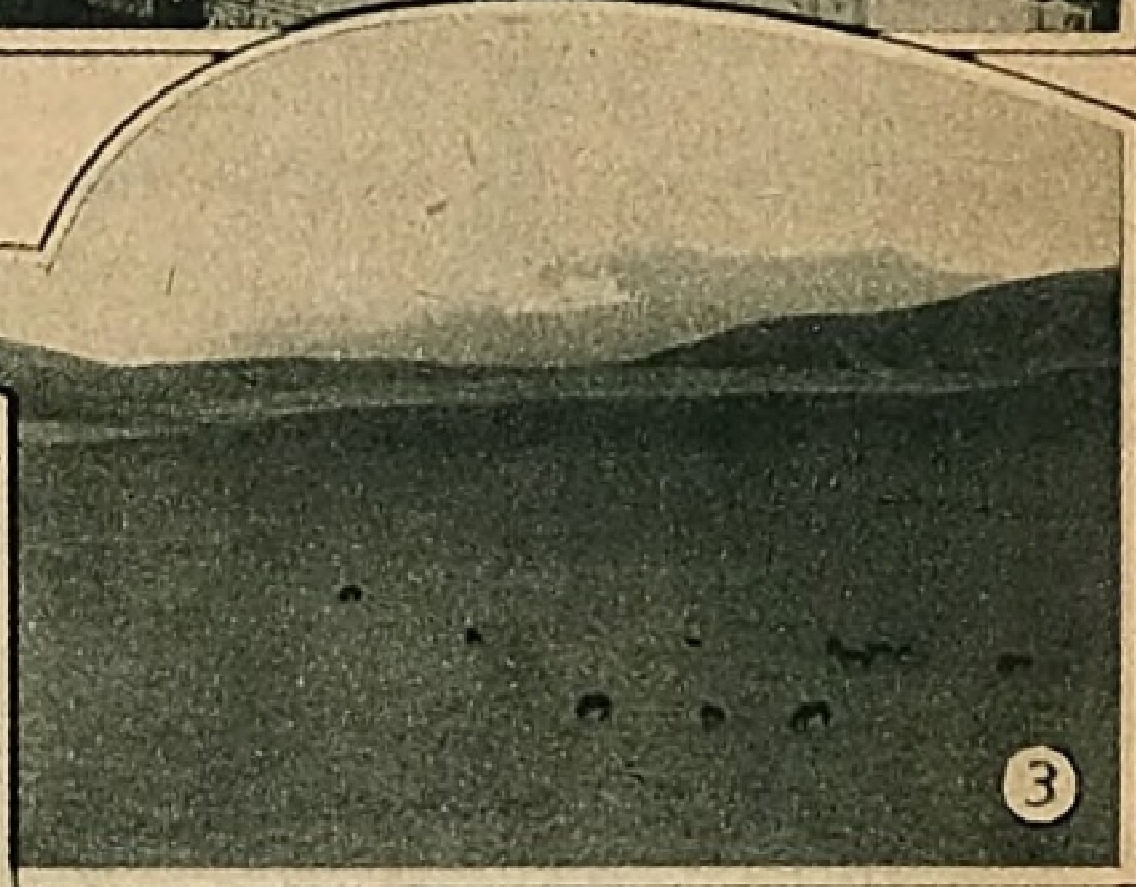
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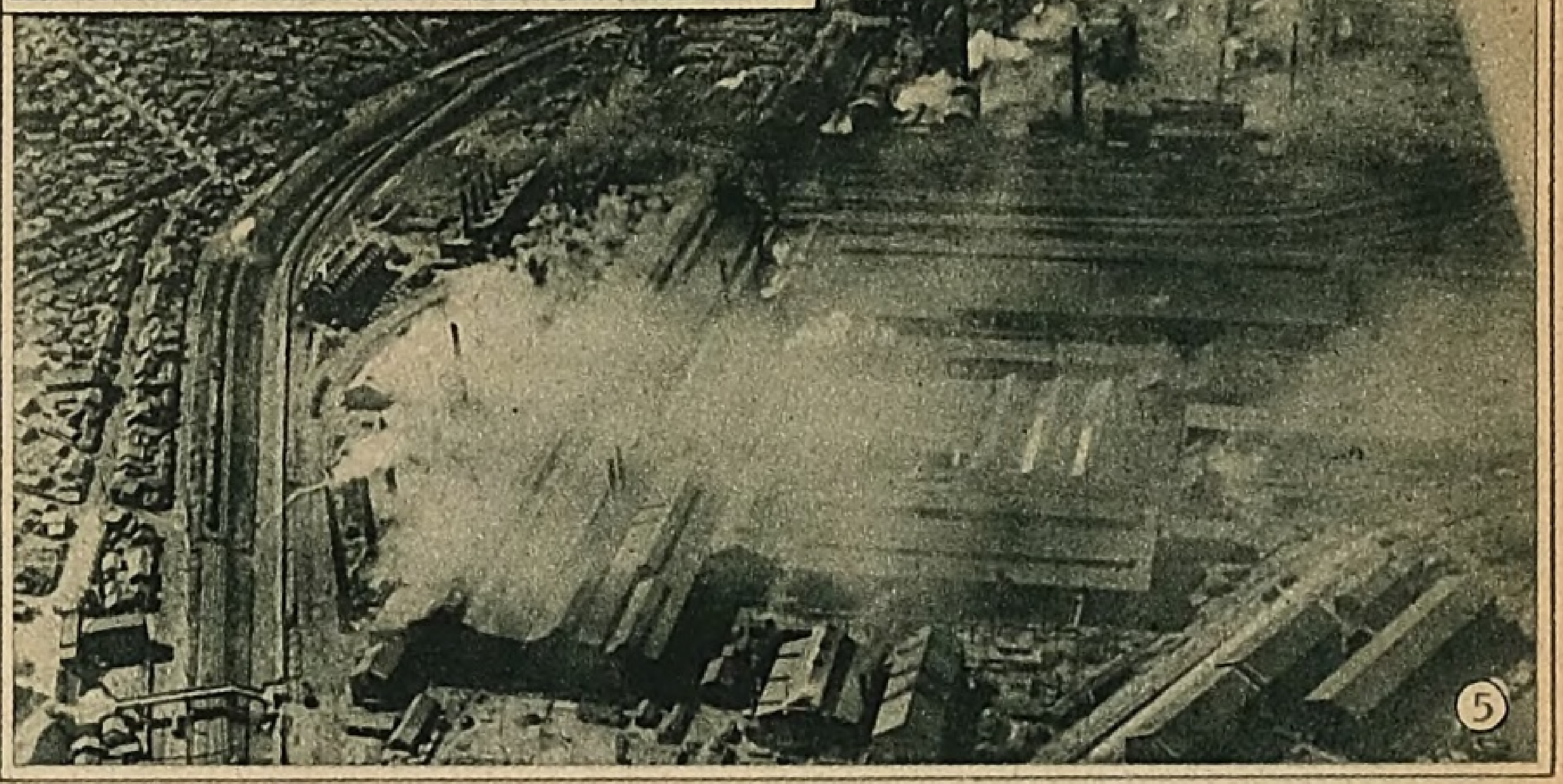
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ELECTRIC TRAM,
LIGHT AND POWER.
KYUSHU ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.
KOKURA, JAPAN

Plants and Animals Peculiar to Japan

PLANTS

SOTETSU (Cycas revoluta Thunb.)

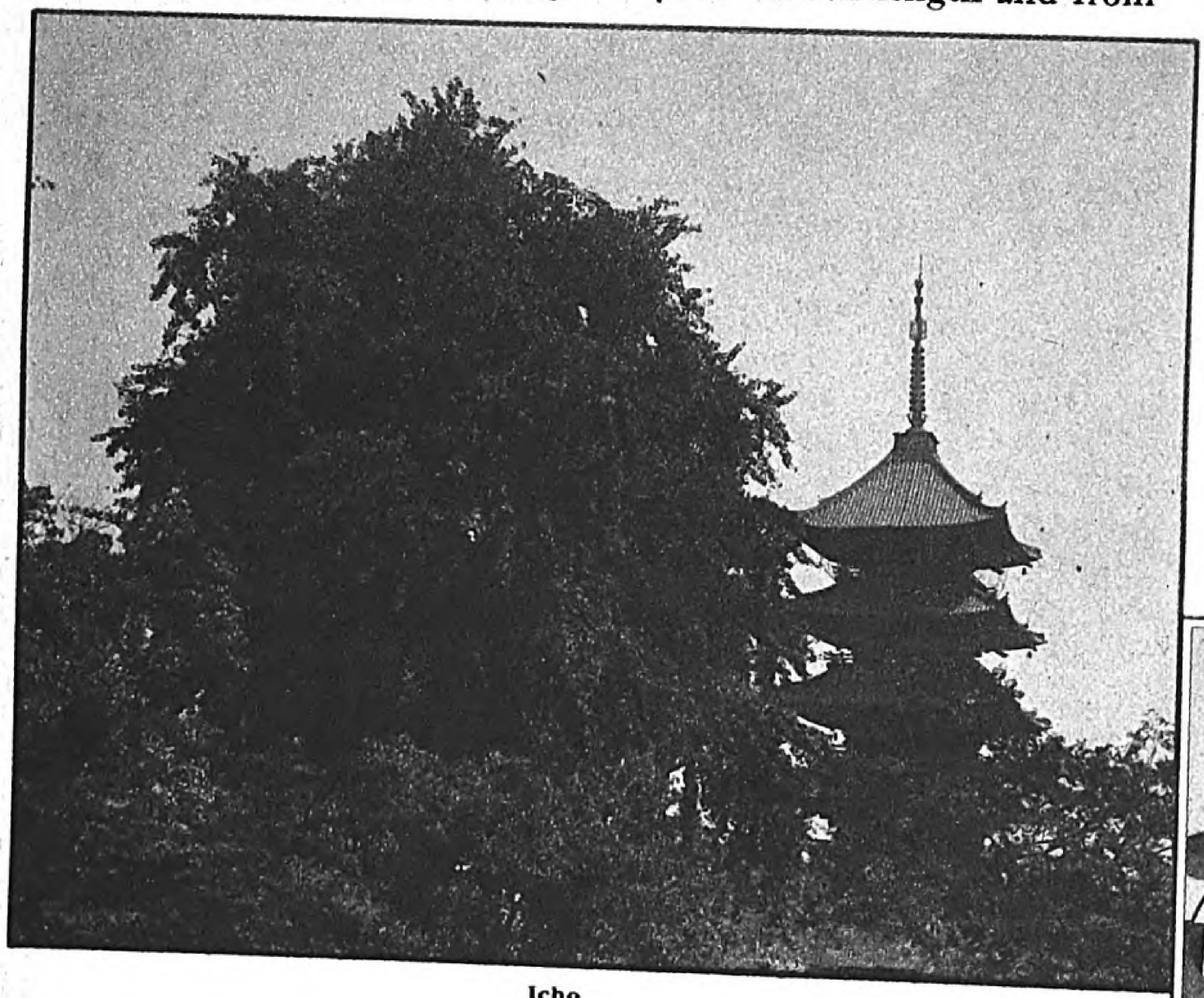
SOTETSU flourishes mostly in the southern parts of the island of Kyushu where one not infrequently finds impressive wild growths, their scaly stems towering up over 3 metres with numberless branches shooting out in all directions. On the top of each branch spreads a bushy crown of long, pointed leaves. In summer flowers of light brown adorn the leafage. The fruits are as big as peaches. The kernels of the seeds are edible.

ICHO (Ginkgo biloba Linn)

The Icho, with its leaves in the shape of a Japanese fan, is a tree growing to stately heights. Trees with trunks about 30 metres high and 3 metres in circumference are not rare. Just before the fan-like leaves supported by slender stems fall in autumn, they present a glorious spectacle with their golden hue. Toward the end of the autumn months, the trees bear round fruit of about the same colour as the leaves before they fall. The Japanese delight in the delicious flavour of the snow-white seeds, which are eaten after either roasting or boiling. That they grow out of spermatozoida was ascertained by Dr. Seiichiro Ikeno.

HINOKI (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.)

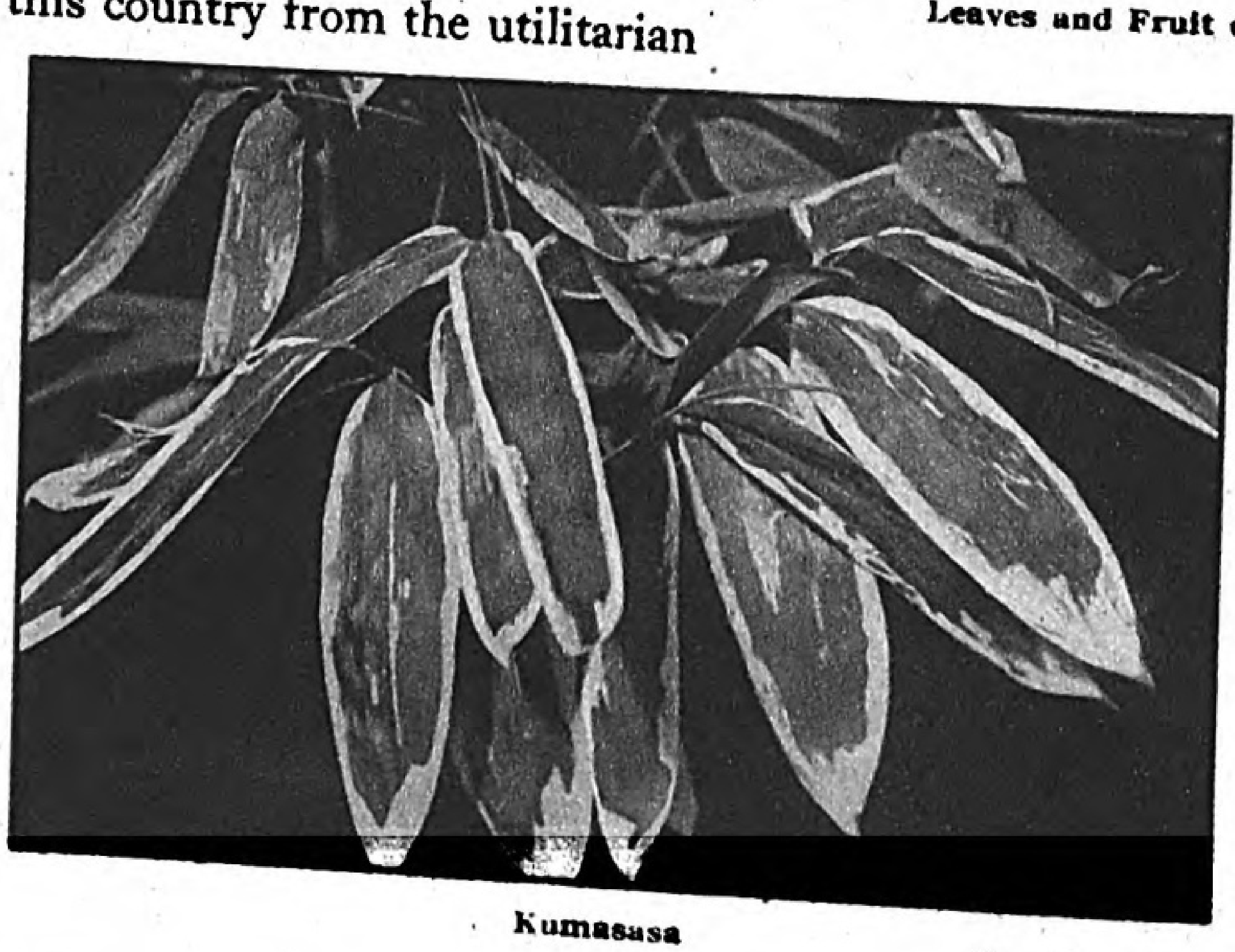
The characteristic of the hinoki is the cane-like straightness of the trunk which measures from 30 to 40 metres in length and from 0.7 to 1.5 metre in diameter. The giants among them grow to be more than 50 metres high and 2 metres in diameter. Flowers of monoecious type come out in summer. Rather small in size, the evergreen leaves are the shape of fish scales. Enveloped seeds protrude from fruit about 1 centimetre in diameter. The timber is prized as the best building material in Japan.



Icho

TSUGA (Sciadopity verticillata S. et Z.)

Ranking high among the trees in this country from the utilitarian point of view is the tsuga. Like the hinoki, it is evergreen and is used as material for building houses and making furniture, utensils and so on. Hard and encased in gray bark, the trunk is generally 30 metres long and 1 metre in diametre. In late April the tree puts out monoecious flowers which produce small, egg-like fruits in October. Use is made of the bark in dyeing fishing nets.



Kumasasa

KUMASASA
(Shibataea Kumasasa Mak.)

Among the shrubs peculiar to Japan is Kumasasa which lives for many years. It forms a common undergrowth in mountain forests. The stems, sometimes 2 metres in length, support fairly large leaves, ordinarily 30 centimetres long and 6 centimetres wide. As a rule the species bears no flowers.

Sotetsu

KANZANCHIKU
(Arundinaris Hindsii, Munro)

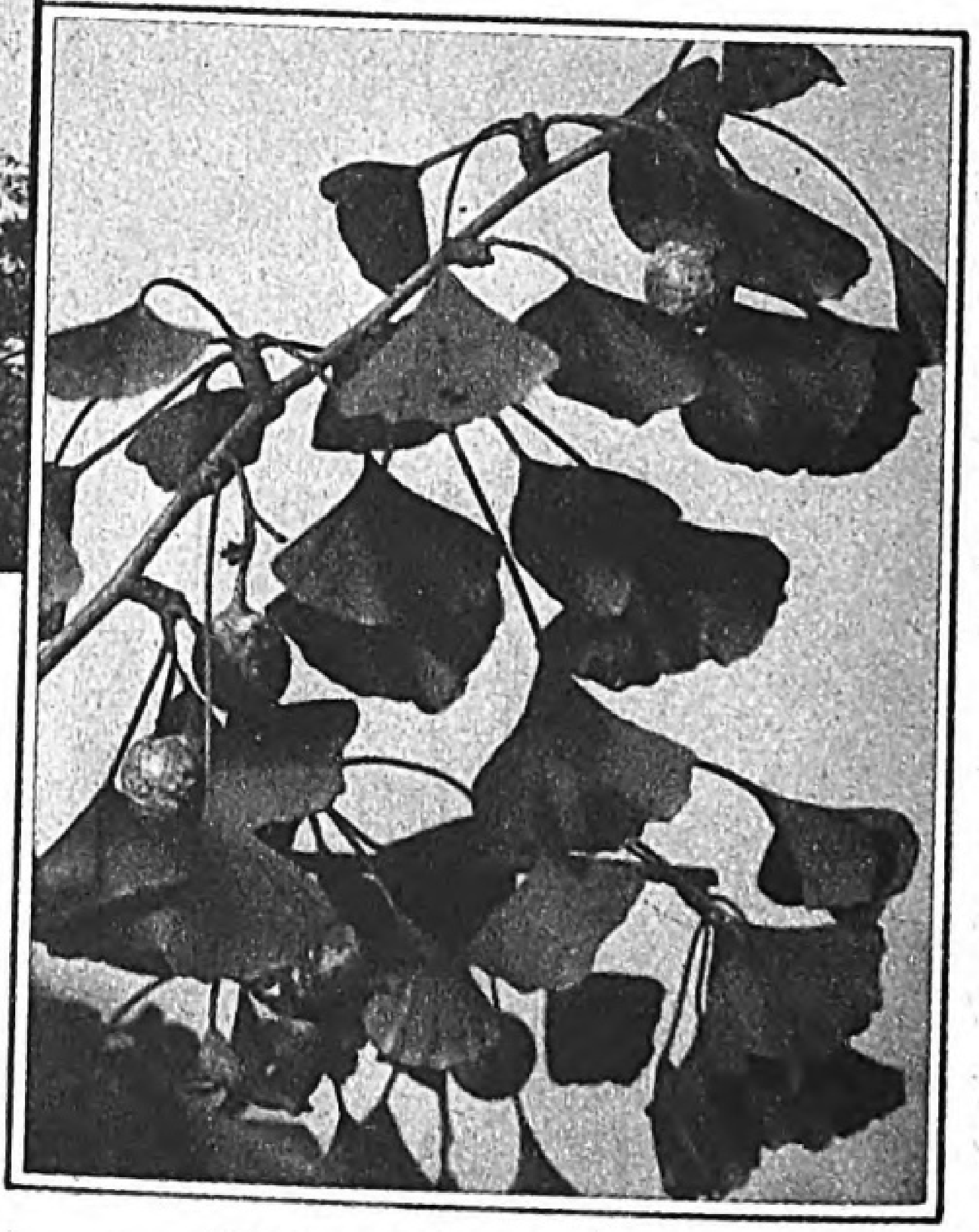
Of about the same category as the foregoing is the kanzanchiku, whose span of life extends to many years. However, due to the difference that instead of drooping the thick branches of the shrub shoot upward, it is highly valued as a plant giving an artistic touch to a garden. On the average, it does not exceed 4 metres in height with sharply pointed, slim leaves clustering the branches. The length of the leaves ranges from 20 to 30 centimetres. It seldom bears flowers.

SHIRA ITO SO (Chinografhis japonica, Maxim)

The plant's frail white flowers resembling threads crawl out of the wild shrubbery in May and June justifying its name. It chooses its home in damp, sunless spots on mountain sides, and the solitary of beauty of the flowers brings yearly relief to the monotony of the background. The leaves spread out just above the ground, and from them emerge straight stems about 3 metres long, from the tops of which descend the White Thread Flowers indicated by the Japanese name.

NABEWARI (Croonia japonica Miq.)

There are two branches of the genus, and the one specified above is peculiar to Japan. Generally nabewari grow in the farthest reaches of mountainous areas. Like ivies the slim roots fasten into the ground, but the stems, with scaly fringes, point straight upward. In summer dark purple flowers peep out from among the sparse leaves. They live for several years.



Leaves and Fruit of Icho

KATSURA
(Cercidiphyllum japonicum)

This Japanese tree contributes to the rich sources of building material available in Japan. Growing in mountains, the trees often reach a height of 30 metres, their robust trunks about 2 metres in diametre are coated with dark-gray bark with shallow cracks running along it. The large leaves develop prickly teeth. Red flowers, both male and female, crown the tree tops in May and June, and four months later the fruit ripens.

YAMAGURUMA OR TORIMOCHI
(Trochodendron Aralioides S. et Z.)

The bare fact that the Greek name given above happens to be a literal translation of the Japanese designation testifies to the monopoly of this kind of trees by our country. They are modest in height and their barks when well crushed produce a stickly substance which is used for bird lime. Another curious characteristic of the yamaguruma is that their

Kaede

flowers and leaves come out almost simultaneously. Japan is the only country where the trees grow.

KUSUNOKI

(Cinnamomum Camphora, Nees et Eberm.)

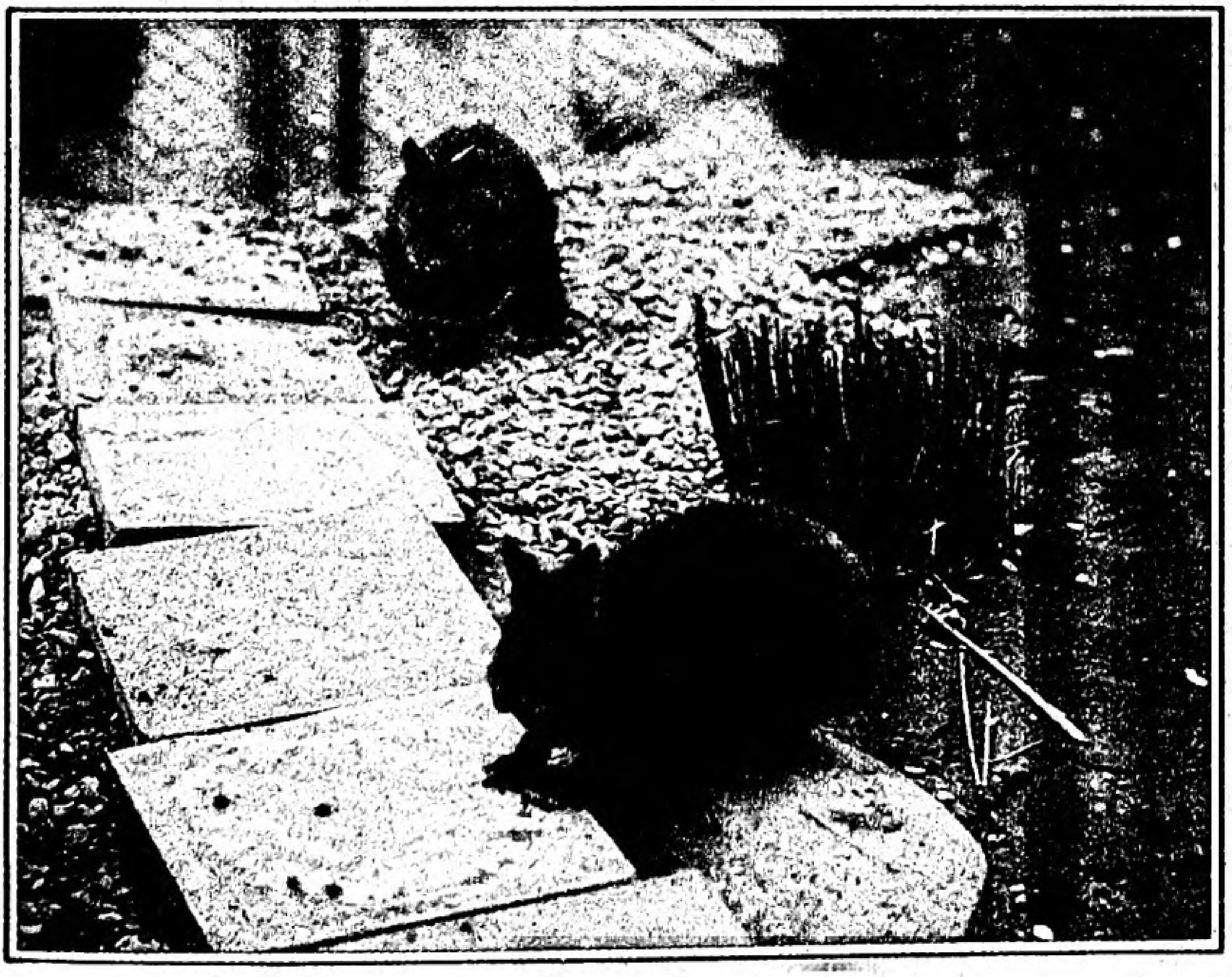
Kusunoki may be regarded as the patriarch of Japanese trees both in size and age. They not seldom soar to the impressive height of 50 metres and grow 15 metres in circumference. They provide a fat revenue for our country by yielding a large amount of camphor. Not only is the wood productive of camphor, but the leaves are also ilped to extract the valuable residue. The leaves are tough as ather and keep their radiant green colour all the year round. May white flowers cluster at the tops of the trees in rich profu-on. They are sensitive to cold and are seldom found in cold regions.

OSABAGUSA (Pteridophyllum Racemosum S. et Z.)

Belonging to the rare alpine flora of the land, osabagusa makes strong appeal to students of botany here. Its roots are well buried the earth, and the bushy leaves are adorned in summer with hite multi-petaled flowers.

KAYEDE (Aceraceae)

One hundred and twenty varieties of maple are known to exist the world. About thirty of the number are claimed by Japan indigenous. Mention of the following typical specimens will ffice here : Acer japonicum Thunb., Acer cissifolium Kach, Acer Mayri Schw., Acer Mayabei Maxim., Acer distylum S. et Z., Acer carpinifolium S. et Z., Acer argutum Maxim., and Acer rufinerve S. et Z.



Kurousagi

YATSUDE (Fatsia japonica, Decne. et Planch.)

The fantastically divided leaves, disproportionately large and thick, furnish the outstanding aspect of yatsude. It is an evergreen and the stems 2 or 3 metres long grow from a single main stem. Each of its leaves possesses several finger-like divisions. From the heart of the grotesque leaf sprouts the slender support of a ball of tiny yellow flowers, which in course of time yield black berries.

SHAKUNAGE (Rhododendron Hyminanthes, Makino)

This family includes teusiophyllum Tanakae Maxim., Rhododendron macrosepalum Maxim., Rhododendron japonicum, Suring., Rhododendron chrysamthum Pall., Rhododendron keiskei, Miq., Rhododendron serpyllifolium, Miq., Rhododendron indicum, Sw. var. obtusum, Maxim., Rhododendron pentaphyllum, Maxim, Rhododendron Hyminanthes, Makino and others. Because of lack of space only a few of the species are touched upon below.

Teusiophyllum tanakae, Maxim called Hakone kometsutsuji by the Japanese, derives its native name from the fact that Hakone, the famous hotspring and winter resort near Tokyo, is favoured as its abode. White of colour, the flowers take the shape of bells, the division of the petals being difficult to detect. In July, these tsutsuji are seen at their best. Far better known and more highly admired on account of the striking beauty of the flowers, is the unzen tsutsuji (rhododendron serpyllifolium, Miq.). It is one of the favorites of admirers of floral beauty. The flowers are usually pink, shading into purple. Kirishima (rhododendron indicum, Sw. var. obtusum, Maxim) occupies a position equal to the foregoing as an object of admiration. By nature the shrub prospers better in hilly areas than on level ground. A luxuriant crest of flowers of crimson, white, purple and other hues, in single or double petals, decorates in spring the dwarf trees of an average height of one metre. The fourth member of the family deserving special mention here is yamatsutsuji, which originally grew in abundance in the mountains before the striking beauty of its flowers called for its cultivation by florists. The flowers are usually burning red with five deep-cut petals tapering down to the stem. During late April and early May they retain their colourful splendor. The fifth to be briefly dealt with is shakunage. The plants found in high altitudes in Japan have a stunted appearance with their trunks spreading out close to the earth. In warmer climates the leaves of the shrubs grow 20 centimetres long, while the average length is in the neighborhood of 10 centimetres. Pink flowers burden the branches in early summer.

Yatsude

Shakunage

ANIMALS

RURIKAKESU (Labocitta Lidthi Bonaparte)

Along with the black rabbits which will be dealt with elsewhere in these pages, "rurikakesu" are given special protection by the authorities for fear of their extinction. These pretty birds are found only in the Island of Amami Oshima, Kagoshima prefecture. The chief difference between them and their close prototype, called kakesu, rests in the former's superiority in charm of plumage. A noticeable differnece is also seen in the ways of life of the two. The attention of lovers of birds in foreign countries has recently been called to the rare beauty of rurikakesu, which have begun to find their way abroad accordingly. This drain on the scant reserve has created regulations calculated to preserve the birds as a curiosity of nature.

Raicho

KUROUSAGI

(Pentalagus furnessi Stone)

Like the curious birds referred to above, these rabbits are practically nonexistent outside of the Islands of Amami Oshima and Tokunoshima. The casual observer would probably hesitate to place the animal with its pair of ridiculously short, stubby ears under the same classification with the other rabbits. During the day it whiles away the time in some cave, or any cavity, in some thick wood, from which it sallies forth after dark in search of food. Before the local authorities made them objects of

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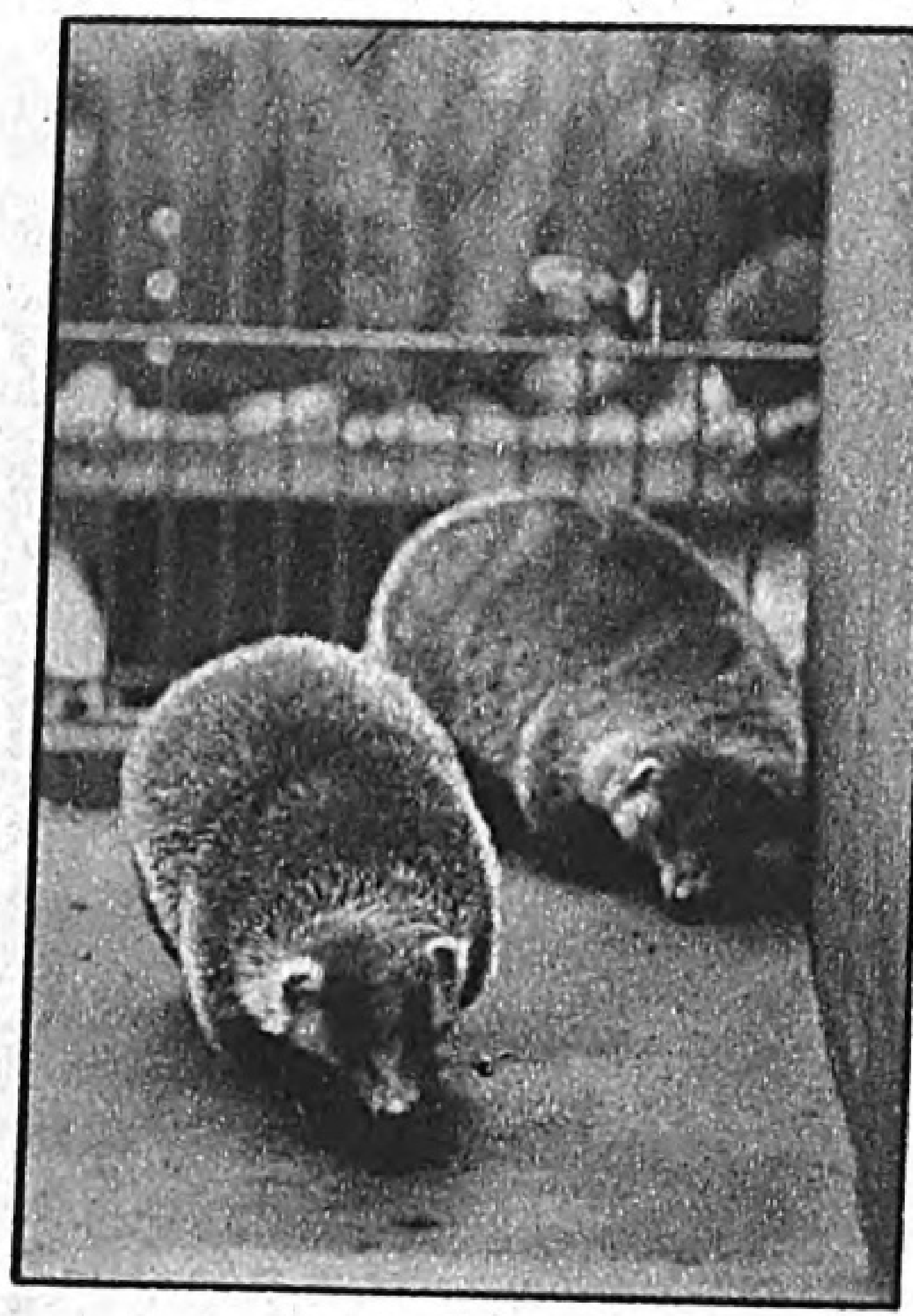


Anakuma

special protection on account of the danger of their disappearance from the islands, the people used to kill and eat them or make their flesh into medicine. The animal, unlike ordianry rabbits, multiplies very slowly.

RAICHO (Lagopus mutus japonicus Clark)

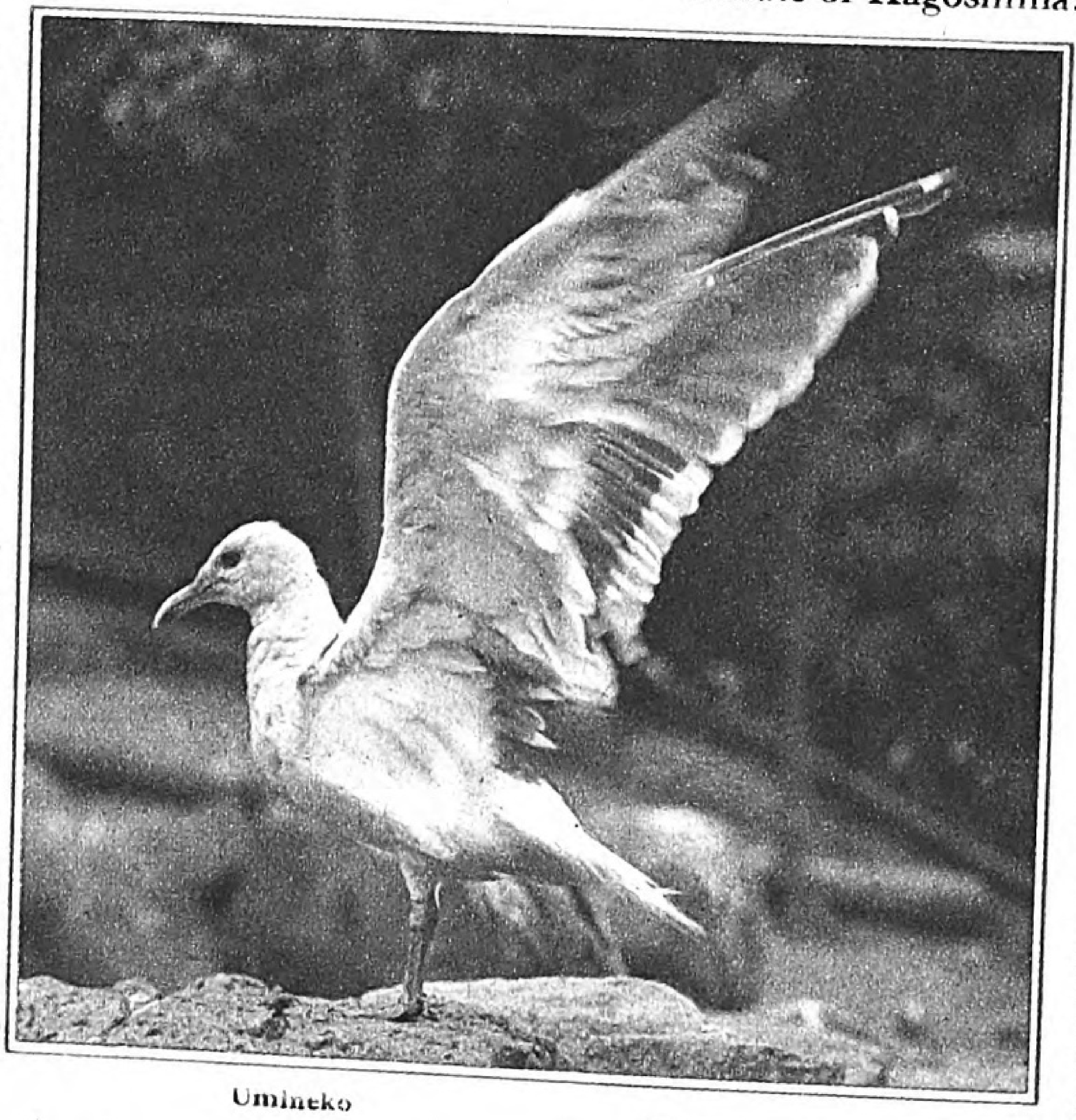
Living mostly in the so-called Japanese Alps, raicho are noted for the changing to white of their feathers in winter. They belong to the family of quails. Living as they do in secluded parts at high elevations, they are slow of movement and have little fear of humans, so much so that they are easily caught. With the increase of mountain-climbers in the places where the birds thrive and also with the increasing demand for them as stuffed specimens for educational use, they became fewer and fewer until the authorities forbade their wholesale destruction in 1923.

WHITE SNAKE OF MARIFU
(Albino Variety of Elaphe Climacophora Boie)

These reptiles are unique in Marifu Village near Iwakuni, Yamaguchi prefecture. They are in fact the common striped snakes called aodaisho, metamorphosed from the usual colour into white. At present the estimated number of white snakes is in the neighborhood of one thousand. They live on rats as their staple food and live under the floors or up in the ceilings of the houses. The grain storehouses also give a comfortable shelter to the fast diminishing creatures.

TANUKI (Nyctereutes procyonoides viverrinus Temminck)

Japan is the only country having this kind of badgers. Although they live in most parts of the country, Nakazeki Village in the neighborhood of Mitajiri, Yamaguchi prefecture, and Mukishima in the Island Sea, are known to be the two spots where they thrive best. Biologically they are a variety of the dog family. They look different from other animals in existence. It is possible that this singular appearance of theirs accounts for the widely credited mysterious power to hypnotize men and women credited to the tanuki and foxes. They dwell in caves either in rocks or under trees and choose to live ont far from human habitations. At times they venture to fix their abodes beneath the floor of an old temple or godown. Indolent by nature, they never undertake to build their own homes, but sneak into caves dug by others. Nights are to them as days are to most other creatures. Another peculiarity is the ease with which the tanuki can climb tall trees in spite of its stocky form. Wild rats, small birds, frogs, snakes, fish and worms provide food for the animal, which has no objection to eating vegetables either. Its fur has won a good market in foreign countries, which place a yearly order for from 25,000 to 50,000 pieces.



Umineko

ANAKUMA (Meles Anakuma Temminck)

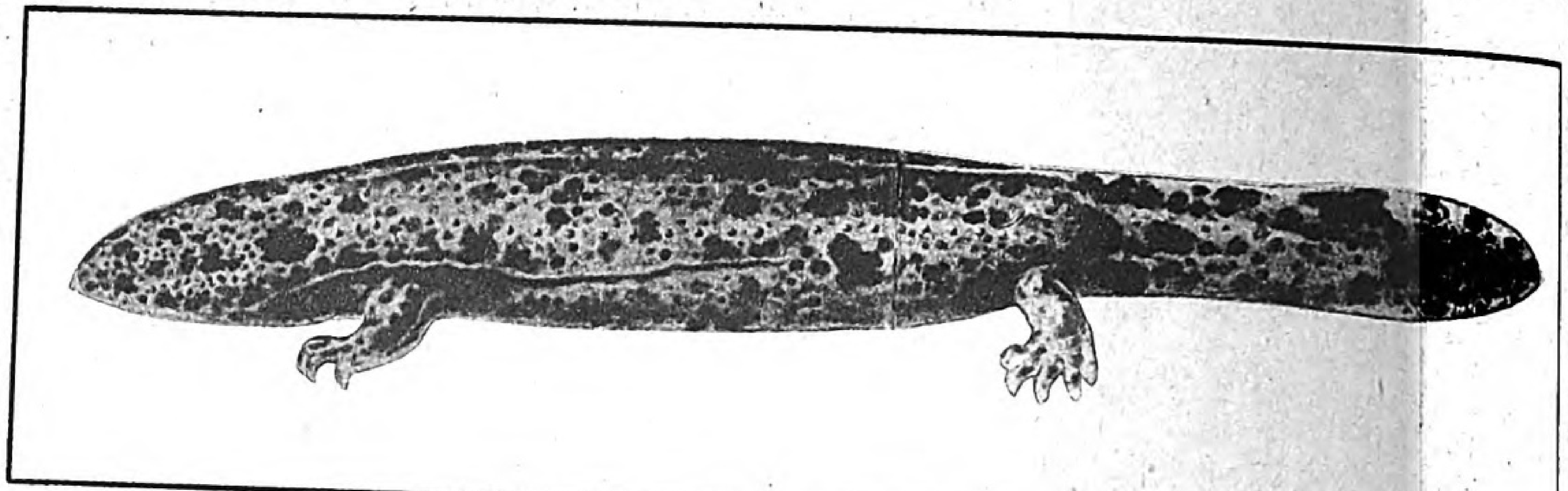
At first sight the anakuma and tanuki look much alike, but a second look shows a distinction between them. The furry coat of the former is coarser than that of the latter. They are distributed over different parts of Japan, including Shikoku, Kyushu and the Main Island. A close relative is found in Europe and America. The Japanese anakuma live in caves of their own making.

DAI-SANSHOUO OR HANZAKI
(Megalobatrachus maximus sch.)

The lakes and rivers of clear, bracing water in mountain heights in the San-in and San-yo districts are inhabited by this grotesquely shaped amphibious creature. They grow and die in these waters. At first they swim about by means of three fins and breathe in the water exactly like fish, but as they grow, they develop the characteristics of amphibious creatures. A particularly large head with a toothed arch atop contains small staring eyes without lashes and a singular nose pulled down close to the mouth. From a robust and long body protrude four strong limbs ending in poor excuses for fingers, and at the tip, a scaly tail. The giants among them measure a meter and half in length, minus head and tail.

UMINEKO (Larus crassirostris Vieillot)

Umineko, or sea-cats, derive their queer name from the marked resemblance of their notes to the mewing of their namesake. Strictly speaking they are not Japanese birds, but they are included in this list of peculiar animal life because they are known to thrive best in this land, particularly on Kabushima Island off the coast of Aomori prefecture.



Dai-Sanshouo

TANCHO (Megalornis japonensis (Müller)
NABEZURU (Megalornis monachus Temminck)
MANAZURU (Pseudogeranus vipio Pallas)

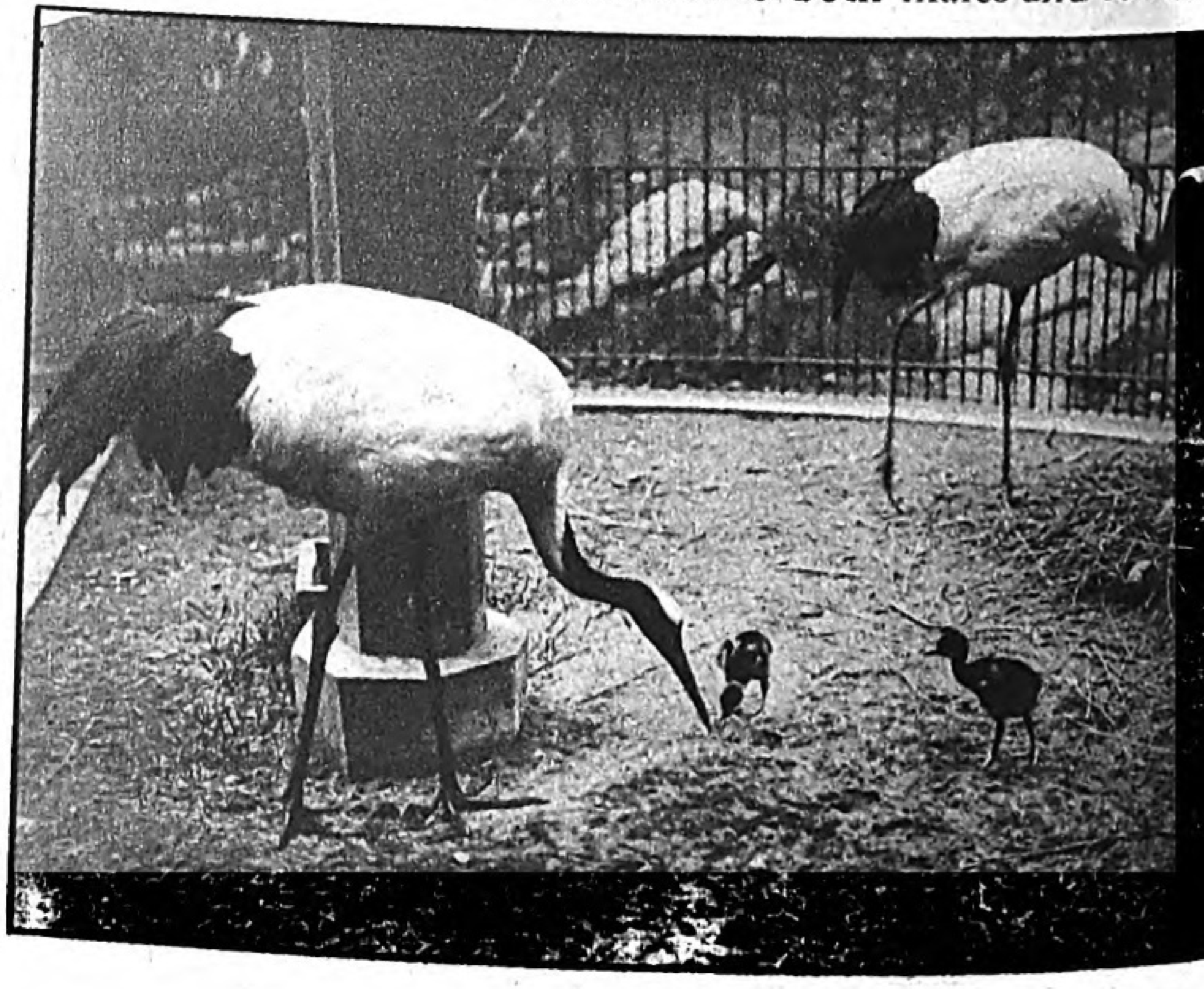
This trio come to Japan as birds of passage. Between November and March, Yashiro Village in Yamaguchi prefecture greets the yearly visit of an aggregate force of two or three hundred nabezuru while to Izumi-gun in Kagoshima flock both nabezuru and manazuru, about 500 strong all told, to pass thewinter in the congenial climate of Kagoshima. The first mentioned of the three, the tancho rear their young in Kushiro, Hokkaido.

OHMIZUNAGITORI
(Puffinus leucomelas Temminck)

The two uninhabited islands of Urushima, Kasa-gun, Kyoto prefecture, and Ohshima, Matsumae, Hokkaido, are noted among other places for the profusion of their birds. They have a quaint habit of building their nests under ground where they are found in dense clusters. A law was enacted some years ago to prohibit their slaughter, the feathers, eggs, etc. bringing good prices.

HOTARUIKA (Watasenia acintillans Berry)

This undersized member of the family of cuttlefish sheds piercing rays of light from the numberless luminous spots round its eyes, along its belly and at the ends of its tentacles. At night they can be easily located at a great distance because of the uncanny lights they carry. The lights gain in brilliance in the procreative seasons. They are common to both males and females.



Tancho

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A New Method of Curing Cancer Discovered

Finding of **P-O-U** Hormone in Secretions of the Umbilical Cord

Splendid Success

by

Dr. T. ISHIWARA, M. D.

HOW to cure cancer is the hardest question faced by medical science, for the solution of which untiring efforts have been and are being made by the ablest physicians throughout the world. Recently, however, a Japanese, Dr. T. hiwara, M.D., discovered a new method of curing cancer which ll come as a gospel to mankind.

Dr. Ishiwara disvered that all kinds cancer can be mpletely cured by hormone secreted the umbilical cord mammals, and sted his theory by plying it clinically patients. The exeriments proved ccessful. He made blic his theory at eetings of the Eighth ssion of the Japan edical Society and e Japan Women edical Society. The llowing is his statent on his discovery the new cure:

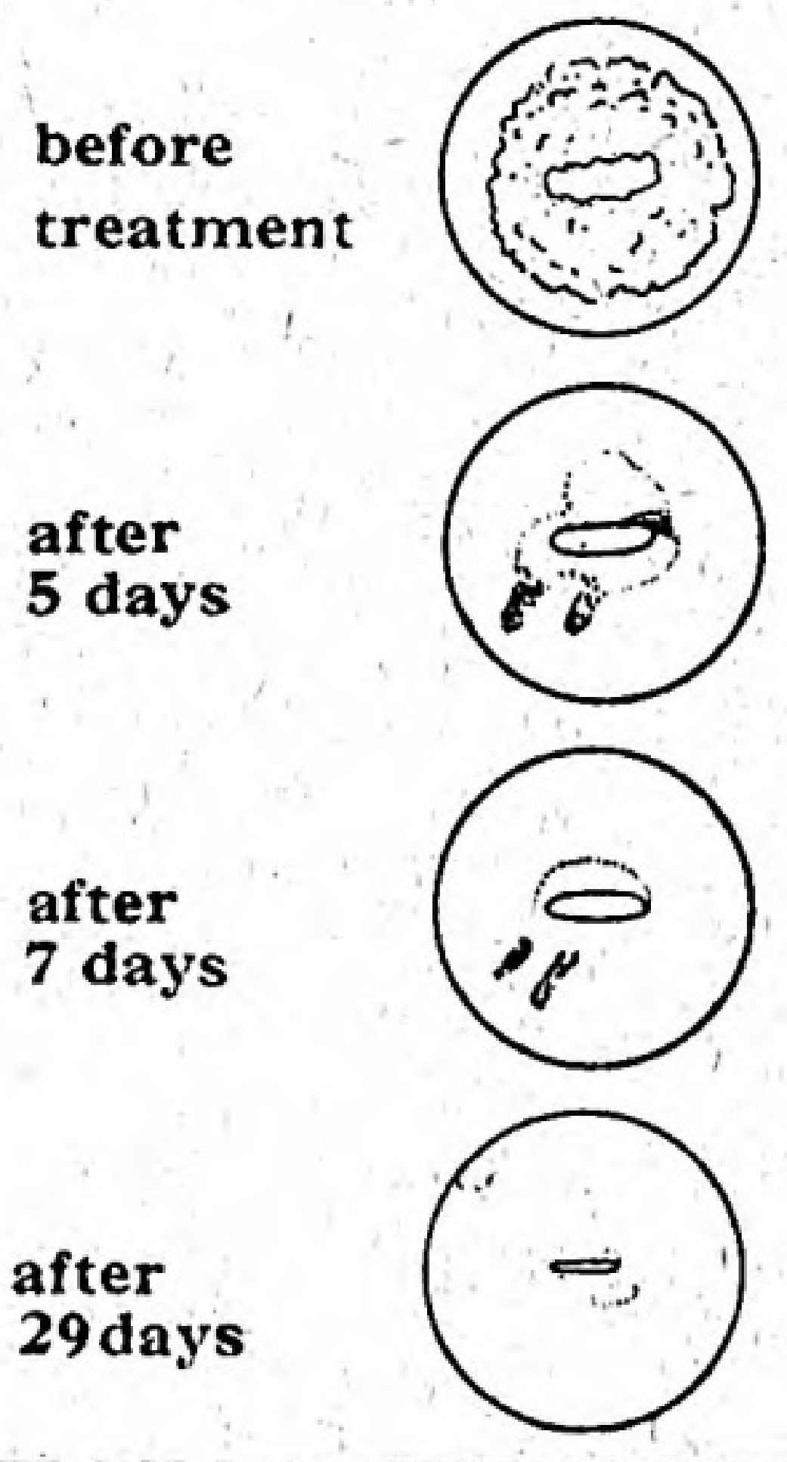
Dr. T. Ishiwara, M.D.

Hitherto the umbilical cord has been considered as an organ existing for the sole purpose of circulatingblood and no further study has been made of it. Strange enough, however, the blood-vessels in the umbilical cord twist like the runners of a morning glory, as they do in no other part of the body. Why do they twist in this way and why are they closed in **Wharton's jelly?** Wharton's jelly is a kind of viscous material like wheat glucose, and its existence here must have a reason. As because they must for the first question, believing that the blood-vessels here twist have a wide surface for the purpose of secreting and absorbing certain elements, I began further research.

When a woman is in the family way, she often suffers from morning-sickness and general dropsy. I attributed these phenomena to poisoning caused by the products of decomposition of the placenta, and thought that these poisons must pass through the umbilical cord and affect the body of the child in the womb. If so, the embryo must suffer from morning-sickness and dropsy like its mother, but this is all wrong. The embryo is very often out of danger even when the mother is on the verge of death. I thought that this must be due to some power of counteracting poisons possessed by some organ in the body of the child in the womb and focused my study upon this point. At last I reached the conclusion that the poisonous material carried by the blood is decomposed in the course of its passage through the umbilical cord and found that the Wharton's jelly is a kind of internal secretion organ. I extracted the ingredient of the Wharton's jelly which I thought effective and called it **P-O-U** hormone.

The symtom caused by cancer in every respect resemble very closely those caused by pregnancy. This fact suggested to me that the hormone in the umbilical cord might have the power of decomposing not only the cells of decidua but also those of cancer, and experiments showed that this is true. Later I found that the corpus luteum (yellowish body) of the ovary contains the same hormone.

By the application of this hormone, the surface of a cancer is cleansed and the bleeding ceases, while the cancer gradually diminishes in size and eventually disappears. For example, a cancer as big as a hen's egg was diminished to the size of walnut in two weeks, and a bean-sized cancer was caused to disappear in a few days. Stimulated by these successes, I treated more cases, with results that went further to prove the validity of my new theory. I have treated some hundred cases of cancer of the womb with the **P-O-U** hormone, always with satisfactory results. The **P-O-U** hormone has also proved effective in the cure of cancer of the stomach and bowels.



COURSE

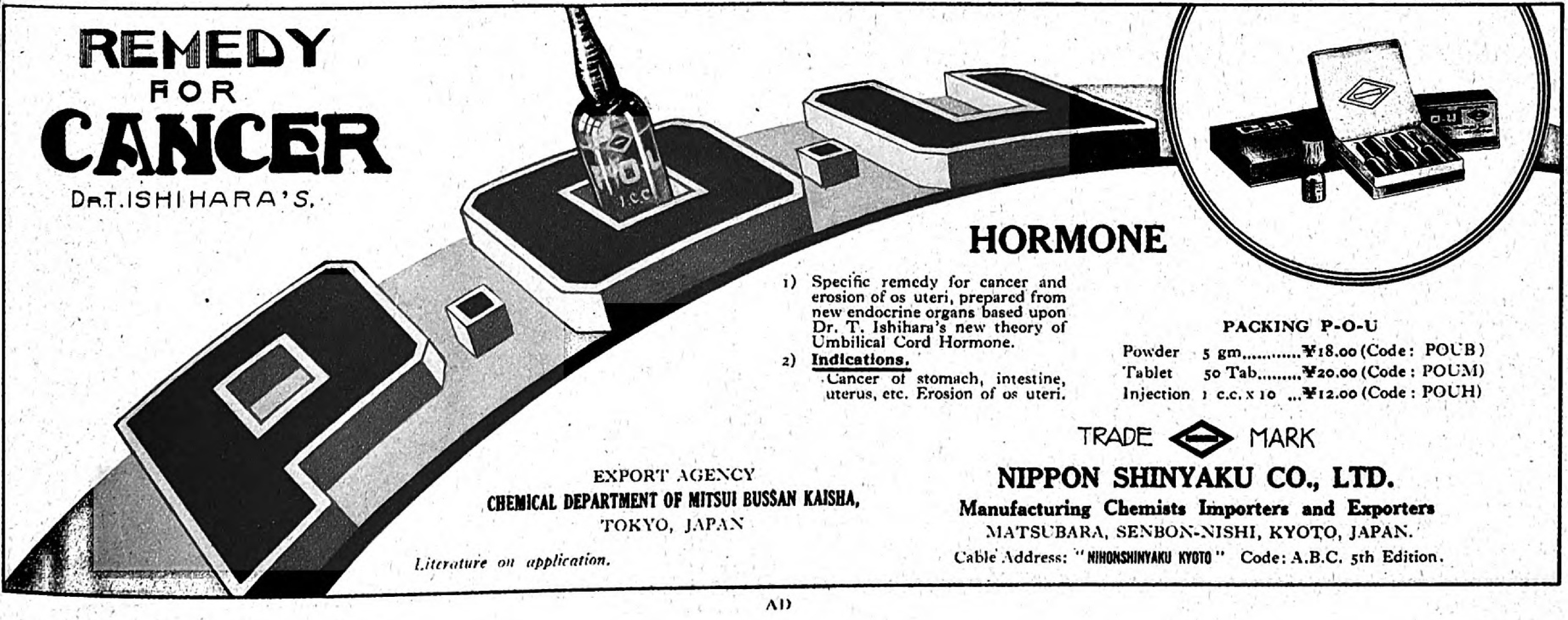
On 3rd day: Bleeding ceased. Posterior lip of portio became indigobrown. Epithelium was newly formed on the surface of os uteri here and there.

On 7th day: Sedimentation of erythrocytes decreased to 16 mm. Number of erythrocytes decreased to 4,692,000.

On 9th day: Body weight increased slightly to 47 kgrm. Slight albumen was demonstrated in urine.

On 15th day: Albumen in the urine disappeared and weight increased to 48.8 kgrm.

On 40th day: Infiltration of bilateral pelvic connective tissue disappeared completely. Discharges disappeared. Only one or two small localised congested flecks remained. She went home because of feeling well.



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DR.T. ISHIHARA'S.

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2) **Indications.**
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Literature on application.

Giant Lantern Festival and Kite-Fighting

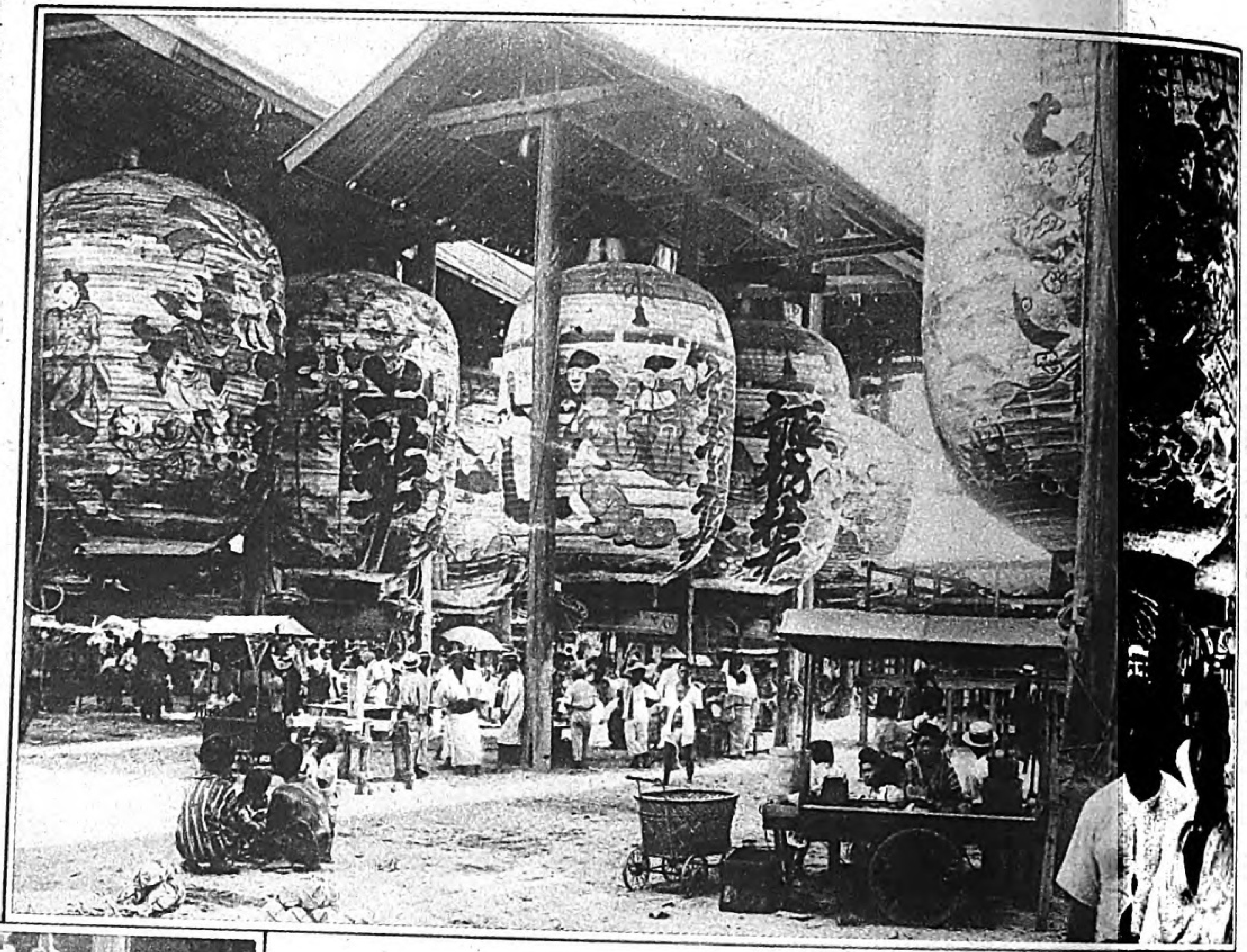
TWO ANNUAL EVENTS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

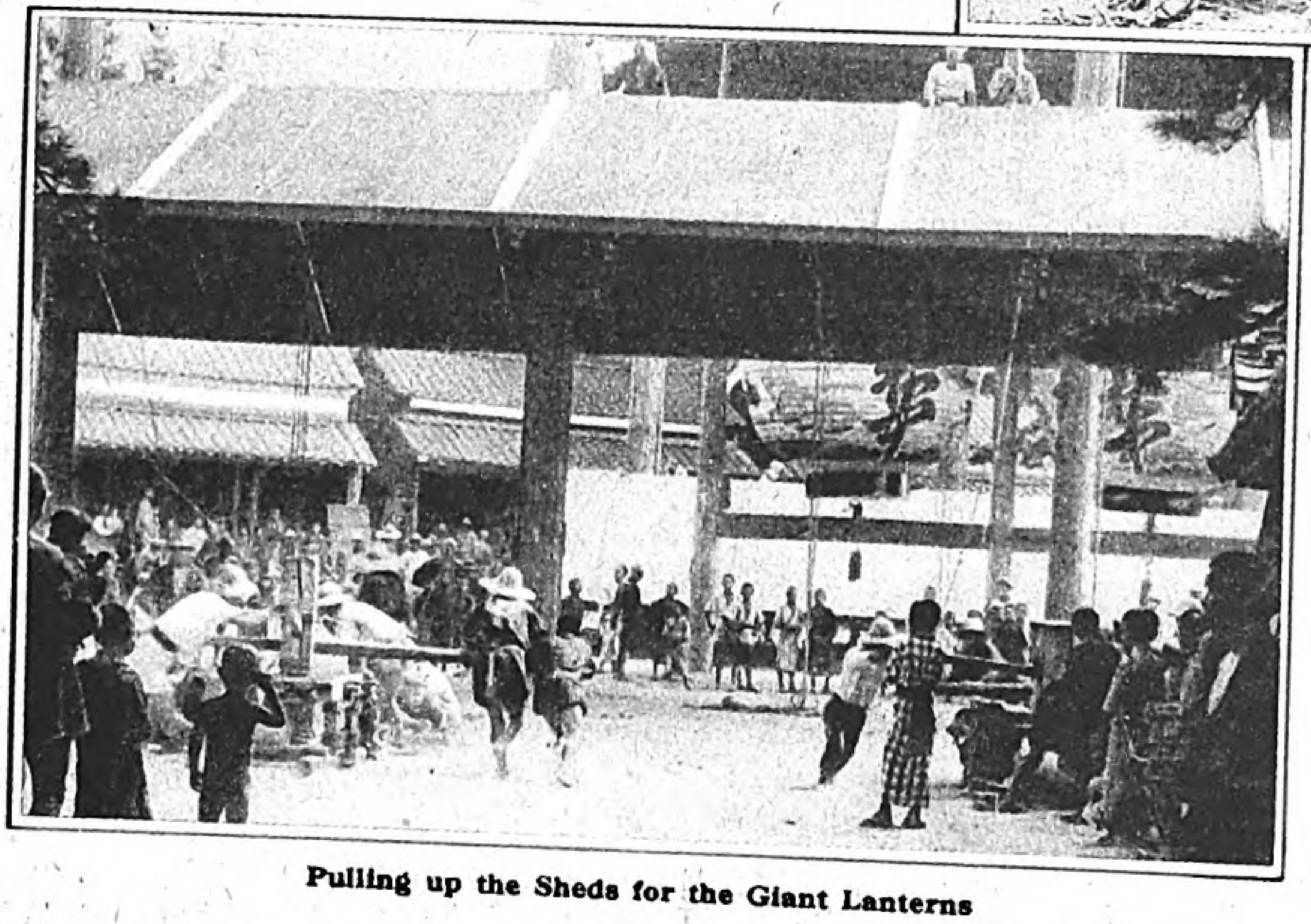
1. Lantern Festival

THERE is in Japan a shrine festival famous for its huge lanterns. The shrine is in Ishiki, a small town in Aichi prefecture, and is called the Suwa Shrine. The festival is celebrated on the 26th and 27th of August every year. The lanterns are also called, "Fool Lanterns,"—a name originating in a folk-song popular in the district to the effect that he who never sees them is a fool and he who sees them twice is another.

Nothing could be more unusual and grotesque than to see these lanterns lighted. Several men enter each of them and light it. People begin to assemble around them to see the event toward the evening of the 27th and stay all night in the shrine grounds and about them, jostling and making a noise.

These gigantic lanterns are dedicated to the shrine by the townsfolk, who organize among themselves six fraternities. They are the Kami-gumi, Naka-gumi, Taiho-gumi, Miyamae-gumi, Suwa-gumi and Mahama-gumi, and each of them offers a pair of lanterns. The lanterns presented by the Kami-gumi are 14 feet in diameter and 22 feet in height; those by the Naka-gumi, 15 feet and 23 feet respectively; those by the Taiho-gumi, 15.5 and 23.5; those by the Miyamae-gumi, 14 and 20.5; those by the Suwa-gumi, 19.5 and those by the Mahama-gumi, 18.5 and 33.


Giant Lanterns


Pulling up the Sheds for the Giant Lanterns

As seen above, the Mahama-gumi lanterns are the biggest of them all. The pair belonging to the Taiho-gumi, which are the second in size, were once honoured with the late Emperor Taisho's inspection when he was still Crown Prince and visited Ishiki in May, 1900.

The lanterns are elaborately painted. The pictures all represent events that occurred in Japan in ancient times. Together with the Chinese characters that are written with them, these pictures somehow convey to us a classical and reverential feeling.

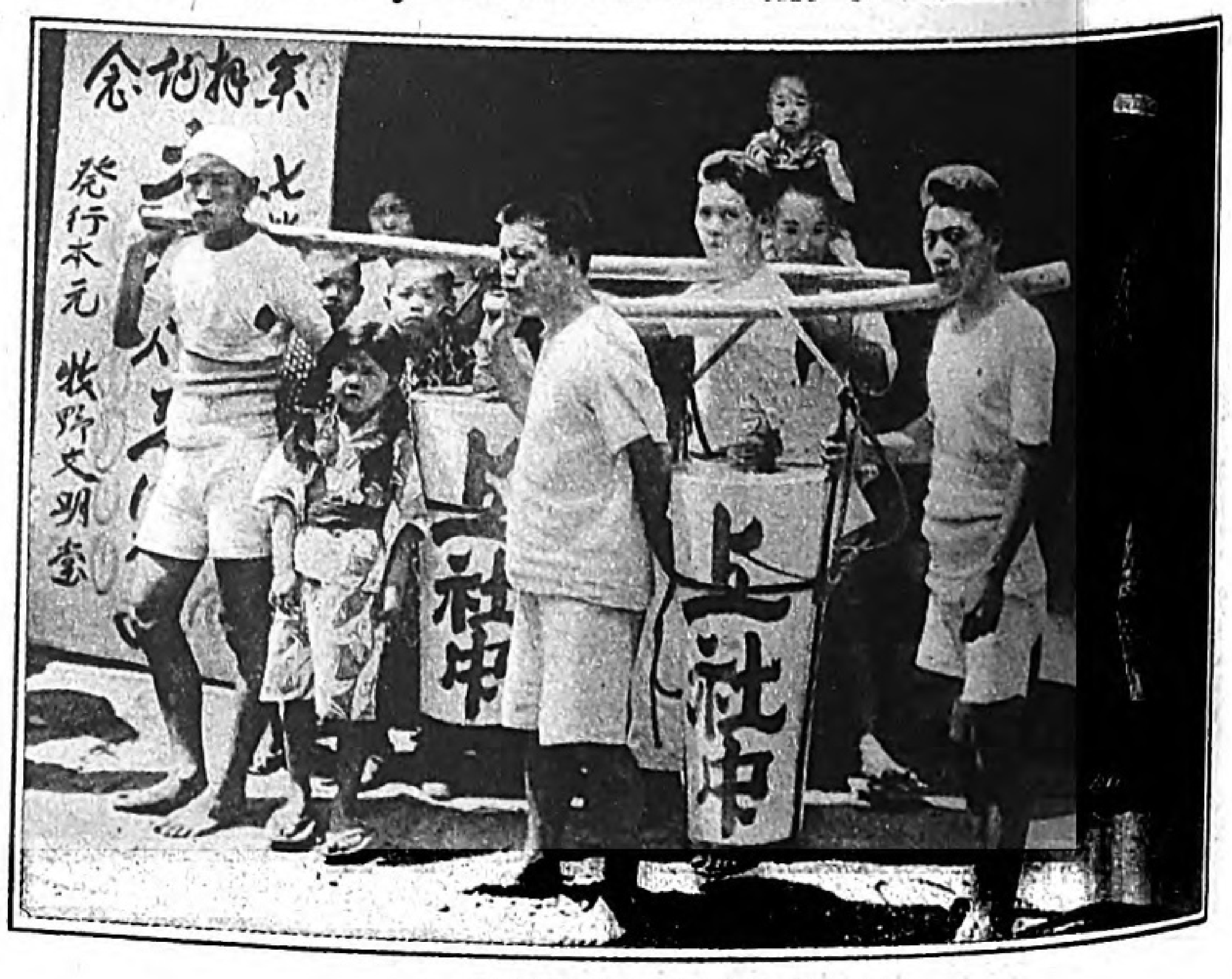
This lantern festival has its origin in a legend. Four or five hundred years ago the seaside district of Ishiki was visited every night by a sea-monster, who made havoc among men and beasts and devastated fields. The village people were greatly distressed, but no Beowulf appeared. So they offered a sword at the Suwa Shrine, made a bonfire, and prayed throughout the night to be rid of the monster. The prayer was answered and the village resumed its former peaceful state. From that time on it became the custom to build watch-fires before the shrine at each festival in token of gratitude to the god. Later the watch-fires were replaced by lanterns, and these have continued to this day.

The oldest lantern is said to be two hundred years old. The sword used to drive away the monster is called the "Antidemoniac Sword," and is kept as a treasure. Mahama, the name of a village near by, is said to have been derived from words meaning "Demon's Beach."

2. Kite-Fighting at Hamamatsu

In May every year when young leaves begin to deepen their colour, a soul-stirring battle of kites is held at Hamamatsu, a town just half way between Tokyo and Osaka. Kite-fighting is not uncommon in Japan, but the Hamamatsu event is peculiar on account of the great number ot kites and its grand scale. The Hamamatsu-ites may well be proud ot this annual event of theirs.

The origin of the Hamamatsu kite-fight is found in a story that about four centuries ago Iio Buzen-no-Kami, Lord of Hamamatsu Castle, celebrating his eldest son's birthday, wrote the baby's name on a kite and flew it over the castle. He intended, by so doing, to inspire a martial spirit among his retainers. This martial spirit has been maintained up to the present in connection with the kite-fight, though there have been many changes since then, until at last it has reached its present form. In former days it used to be held from May 1 to 5 in celebration of the Boys' Festival, but now it has, side by side with the fête of their tutelary god, grown into the biggest gala day for all the citizens of Hamamatsu.


Candle for Giant Lanterns

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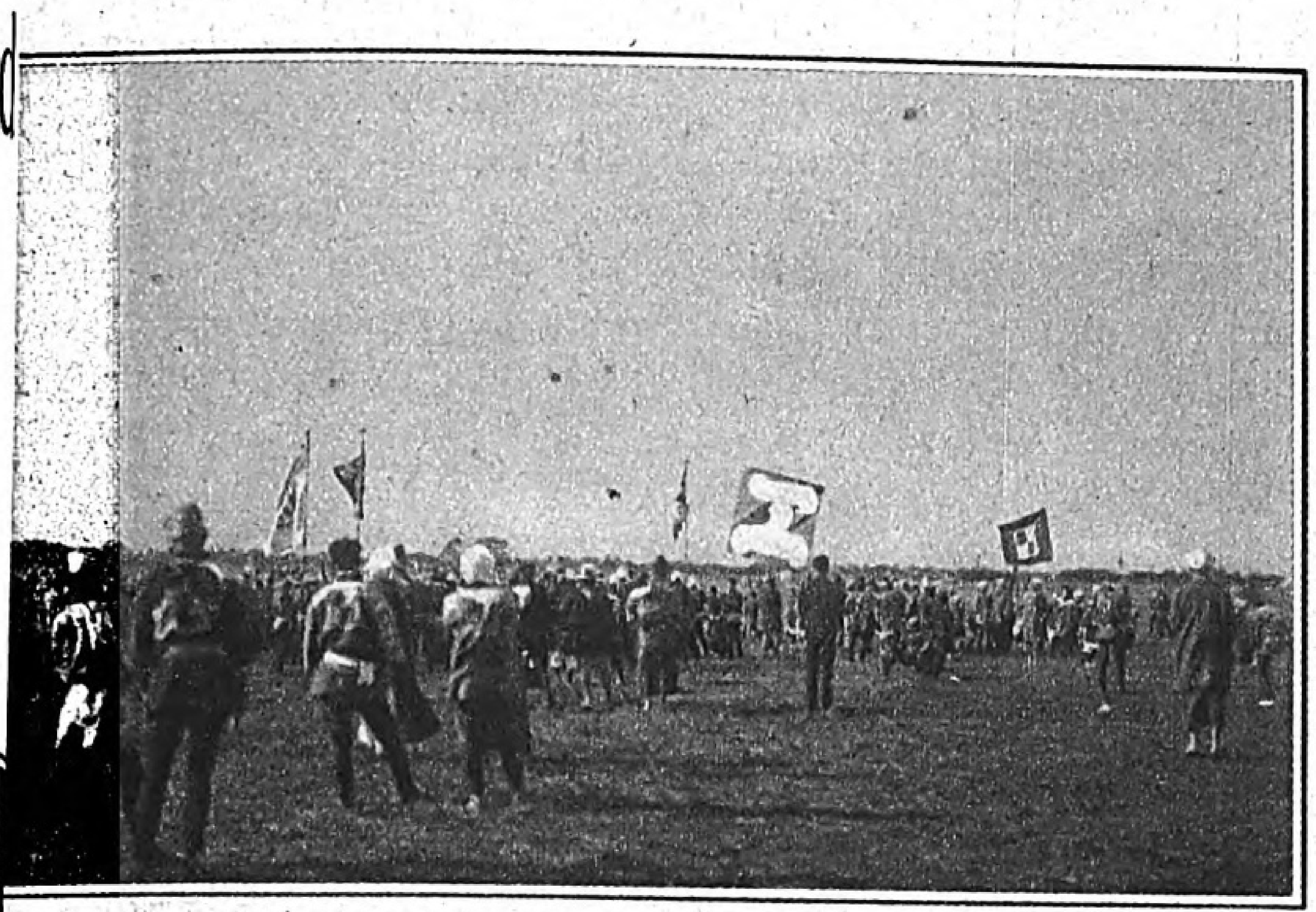


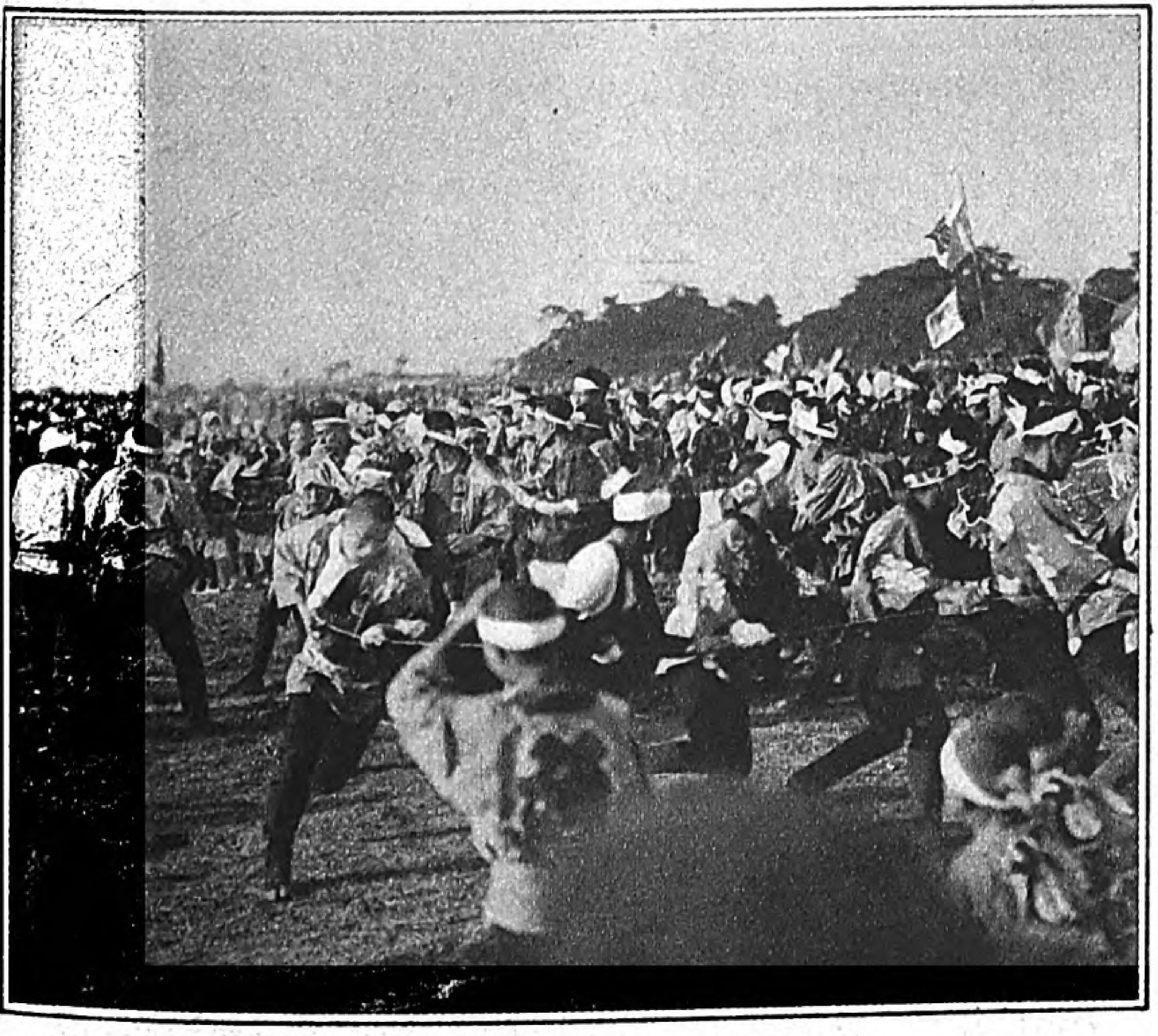
Opening of a Kite-Fight at Hamamatsu

On the arrival of the kite-fighting season, preparations are begun every street. Several kites are made for each street, every one which has its own fraternity mark on it. The Hamamatsu kite lso called "Beta," and is square in shape, each side being from to twelve feet long. A long rope is attached to it for a tail. s painted in various colours. Then threads and tools are examin- *Happi* and trousers, the fliers' attire, are prepared. Marching ctice is then begun. More than fifty fraternities and more n five hundred kites are thus prepared to take the field.

On the day the fighting takes place, spirited young men in dark e trousers and wearing *happi* with the names of their fraternities them, and with *hachimaki* tied round their heads, march into the na one after another with their enormous kites at the heads of files, yelling "Wassho, wassho." They go round the field ading and demonstrating.

When all is ready, the director of the fighting has a signal rocket off. Then the fighting begins. No sooner have the hundreds kites of various sizes simultaneously shot high up into the air in the fighting is on. There are no pairing or rules as in other mes. Any kite may be made the enemy. Each group of young lows tries to cross the string of its kite with that of some other e that comes in its way, and when they succeed in this, they pull d pull. There must of course be strategics and technique, but the whole it is a scene of free-for-all fighting. The string of enemy kite is cut and falls, and a shout of joy arises. The winner en challenges another. The loser never retires, but at once flies other kite which he has in reserve, and tangles up with another. he fight once begun thus continues without a moment's cessation. hat with shouts and what with fighting kites in the sky, the spacious ound seems to be about to explode.

Then sunset approaches. At another rocket signal all the kites e pulled down, and the fight comes to an end. Each group then ts into its own festival car and, with the accompaniment of music, turns to its street. In contrast with the valiant and animated ght during the daytime, this procession presents a peaceful festive ood.

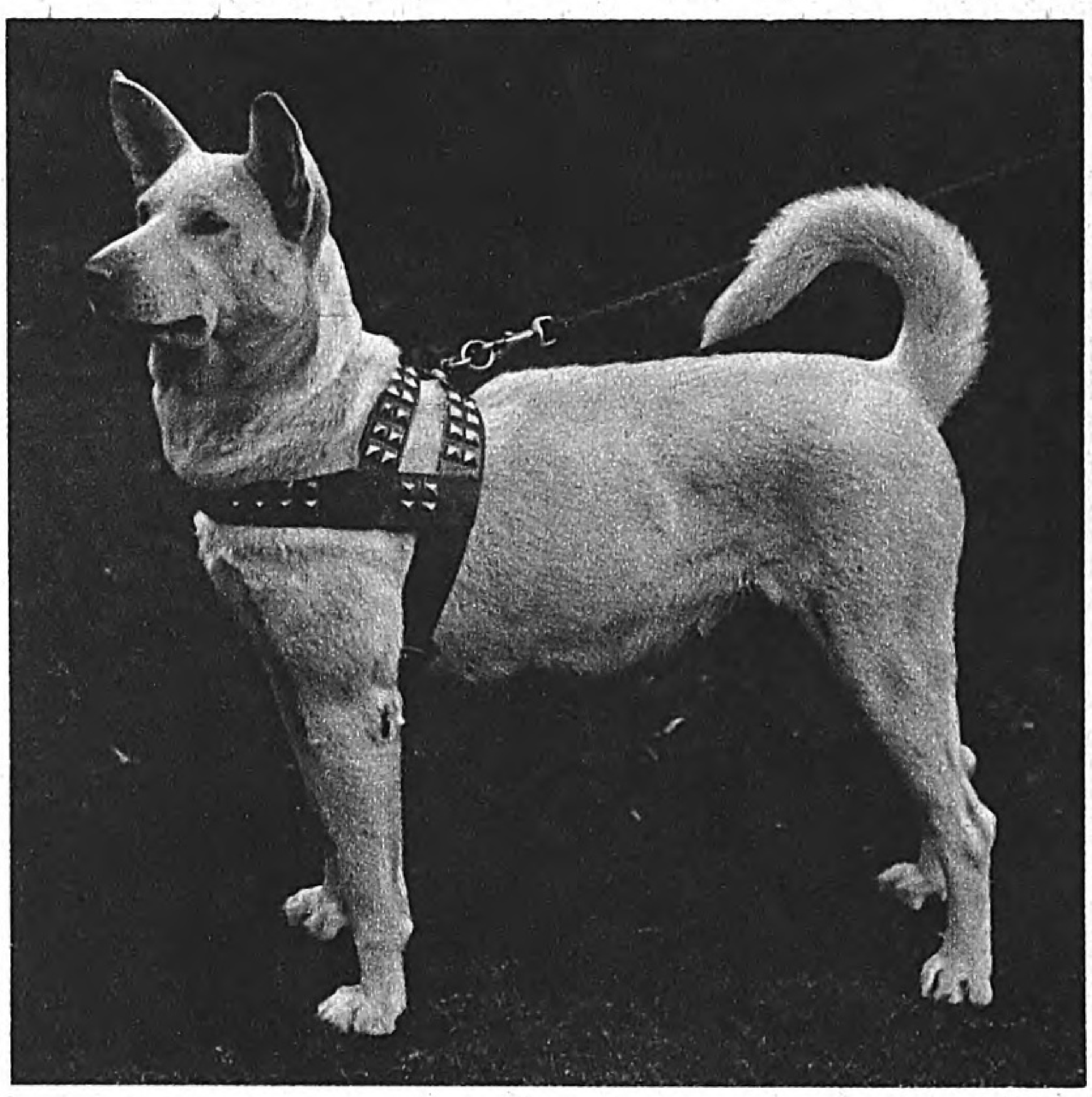


Struggle of Kite-Fighters on the Ground

The Dogs of Japan

NIPPON-INU, TOSA DOGS AND JAPANESE SPANIELS

THE most representative dogs of Japan are the Nippon-inu (Japanese dogs) which still retain the hundred per cent. purity of their pedigree. The next most prominent member of the canine family is a cross between the native and Western animals that goes by the name of Tosa-inu. The Nippon-inu, now scarce and facing possible extinction, have unique characteristics, both physical and mental, by which one can readily recognize them. For instance, their small ears, instead of drooping, shoot out as straight as those of a wolf. Their tails are another distinguishing mark. Most of them keep their tails coiled up over their backs or sideways. Very infrequently we find dogs with straight tails and are told that most of these dissenters from the ruling fashion in the deportment of tails come from Kagoshima, Kyushu. Still another peculiar feature of this class of Japanese dogs is found in the web-like films between the nails of their paws which become evident when the foot prints are seen in snow. North Japan, including Hokkaido and Karafuto (Saghalien), raises large-sized Nippon-inu weighing 66 or 67 kilogrammes, while the size dwindles off to the South in ratio with the gradual change of climate. Far down south dogs that weigh less than one-sixth the weight of their northern brothers and sisters are not rare. As to the origin of the pure native dogs, there is no doubt that they date back to the remote prehistoric days of our ancestors. And in many respects they betray aspects of the founders of this nation. They are strongly suggestive of a daring and trenchant spirit in their slim and muscular shapes. Quick of action, they combine the virtue of perseverance and are ready to fight through any form of privation without complaint.



An Akita Dog Famed for Prowess in Dog Fighting

Furthermore the Nippon-inu, like the old samurai, are as a rule averse to serving two masters. The writer can say this from his own experience with a youngster born near Mt. Hakkoda in Aomori Prefecture. He was only ten months old. The writer did what he could to make friends with him and in a month succeeded in arriving at a rather amicable relationship with him. He began to feel at home in and out of the kennel in the yard, so much so that the writer thought it no longer necessary to chain him during the night. But it was not long before he realized the mistake he had made through ignorance of the loyalty of this canine branch to the first and no other master. One night this little dog of his disappeared altogether. A month later he received word from his original owner that the missing dog had returned to his home in Aomori hundreds of miles away from Tokyo. A wall 1⅜ metres high which encircles his home offered no resistance to the devotion of the loyal pet to his sole master. How he managed to tramp home despite the vast distance is a mystery. This rule that a dog shall stick to one master throughout his life is more scrupulously adhered to by grown-up Nippon-inu, who generally refuse to eat from the hands of strangers. No better watch-dogs than they exist in the world.

We may cite another story to illustrate the noble but strange attitude of the Nippon-inu. It concerns a dog which was an offshoot of those wild dogs often found in the mountainous areas of Ontake in Musashi. His master, a rich landowner, was baffled and enormously annoyed by the frequent visits of a robber. No matter what vigilance the man exacted from his dozens of menservants, the looter or looters escaped with booty night after night. He set the dog to watch, but this precaution brought no better results. One day he threatened the Nippon-inu with instant death in case the latter failed to catch the thief by the following dawn. The morning came, bringing with it a tragic scene. In front of one of the rice go-downs, the man saw his son, a reckless spender of his father's money, lying dead with fatal bruises around the neck. Close to the body of the dead man, lay the dog, with his tongue bitten off in the middle. Apparently the renegade son had been seen on his nocturnal visits to the grain sheds by the servants, who, very naturally, did not broach the truth to his father. Into this awkward situation, the dog was introduced and for some nights the faithful animal seems to have held his peace, sharing with the servants the same deference for the son of their common master.

As hunting dogs, Nippon-inu show their fearless fighting spirit in full. Their shape, training and temperament may vary in accordance with the kind of game they are set after, but their common indifference to danger stands out as the chief characteristic of the species. A kind of Nippon-inu called Daiji dogs, found in Kii province, are famous for their usefulness in hunting boars. Ordinarily, hunters expect from their dogs no more exacting duty than to start the game and pursue it up to within shooting distance. But the Daiji dogs undertake to kill boars in running fights, which in some cases last for two or three days. They do not seem to mind going without food in the meantime. These and others of the family under discussion are also good in chasing out bears, deer and other wild inhabitants of the forests.

As for their limitations, it may be mentioned that they are not dogs to play with. They are not only not sociable among themselves but show a distinct aversion to sitting on laps and being fondled. Unlike dogs of foreign origin, the pure Japanese breed are rather difficult to get on with. Their usual greeting of one another consists of the showing of their teeth, followed by defiant growls. As stated above, this breed of dogs is fast disappearing. Save in some parts of Hokkaido, Karafuto, the northeastern provinces of Japan proper, the provinces of Ise, Iga, and Kii, the northern slopes of middle Japan facing the Japan Sea, and a couple of provinces in the south of Kyushu, the proud animals are practically non-existent.

A Typical Specimen of the Nippon-Inu Used for Hunting

The dogs called Tosa-inu claim a chapter in this discussion by virtue of their importance as fighting dogs. As observed above, they are a mixed breed of Western and native dogs going back to the Kaei Period (1848-1853). A citizen of Tosa, Shikoku, is said to have brought back from Nagasaki, the only port open to foreign commerce in those days, a mastiff, which reared a pack of dogs later to be designated Tosa-inu. Before the arrival of the new breed, dog fighting enthusiasts had felt a certain disappointment at the lack of endurance on the part of the pure native dogs. This the new breed from the province of Tosa made good by supplying all the qualifications of ideal fighters in the ring. Both in point of physique and adroitness they proved matchless. Further crossing of Saint Bernards and Great Danes with these half-breeds has since raised the prestige of the Tosa dogs as fighters to the present level. Some of them weigh as much as 75 kilogrammes, but generally their weight averages from 37 to 57 kilogrammes, with an average length of two feet and three inches from head to tail. So far their usefulness has been limited to the popular sport of *inuyose* (dog-fighting).

A Tosa Dog, Who Won the Championship in Dog Fighting

Dog fighting was forbidden by the Government for a number of years following the Meiji Restoration. The pastime was seen to encourage gambling and to run counter to human kindness toward domesticated animals. Where the police were not around, however, canine duels were staged to thrill large crowds of spectators. Referees stooped over the rolling, biting combatants and let the fights go on until the dogs were either killed or so reduced to defenselessness as to raise cries for help. Through Count Taisuke Itagaki, the greatest statesman the province of Tosa has produced, the official ban was finally raised. Now twice every year, in spring and autumn, hundreds of selected fighting dogs and thousands of people gather in Tosa for national exhibitions of the sport. In other parts of the country the legal taboo still remains in force. In skill in overpowering antagonists in the fight, the Nippon-inu is not necessarily inferior to the Tosa dog. For the first ten minutes, the former holds his own, but later his strength wanes more rapidly than that of the latter. An attempt has been made with some measure of success to bring into being for fighting purposes a cross between the strongly built Nippon-inu of Akita and the Tosa breed. The experiment has resulted in a marked gain in strength, but the shape is impaired.

To complete this sketch, reference may be made to the dwarfs of the dog family generally called Japanese spaniels. There is a general misunderstanding, particularly in Japan, that these animals originated in this country, while in fact they came from China. Strange to say, however, there are more Japanese spaniels in our land today than in the place of their origin. They have nothing in common with the Nippon-inu; they are as fond of caresses as the Nippon-inu are hostile to them. As pets for women, the toy-like dogs are unequalled. They weigh from three to nine pounds. The smaller they are, the better prices they bring.

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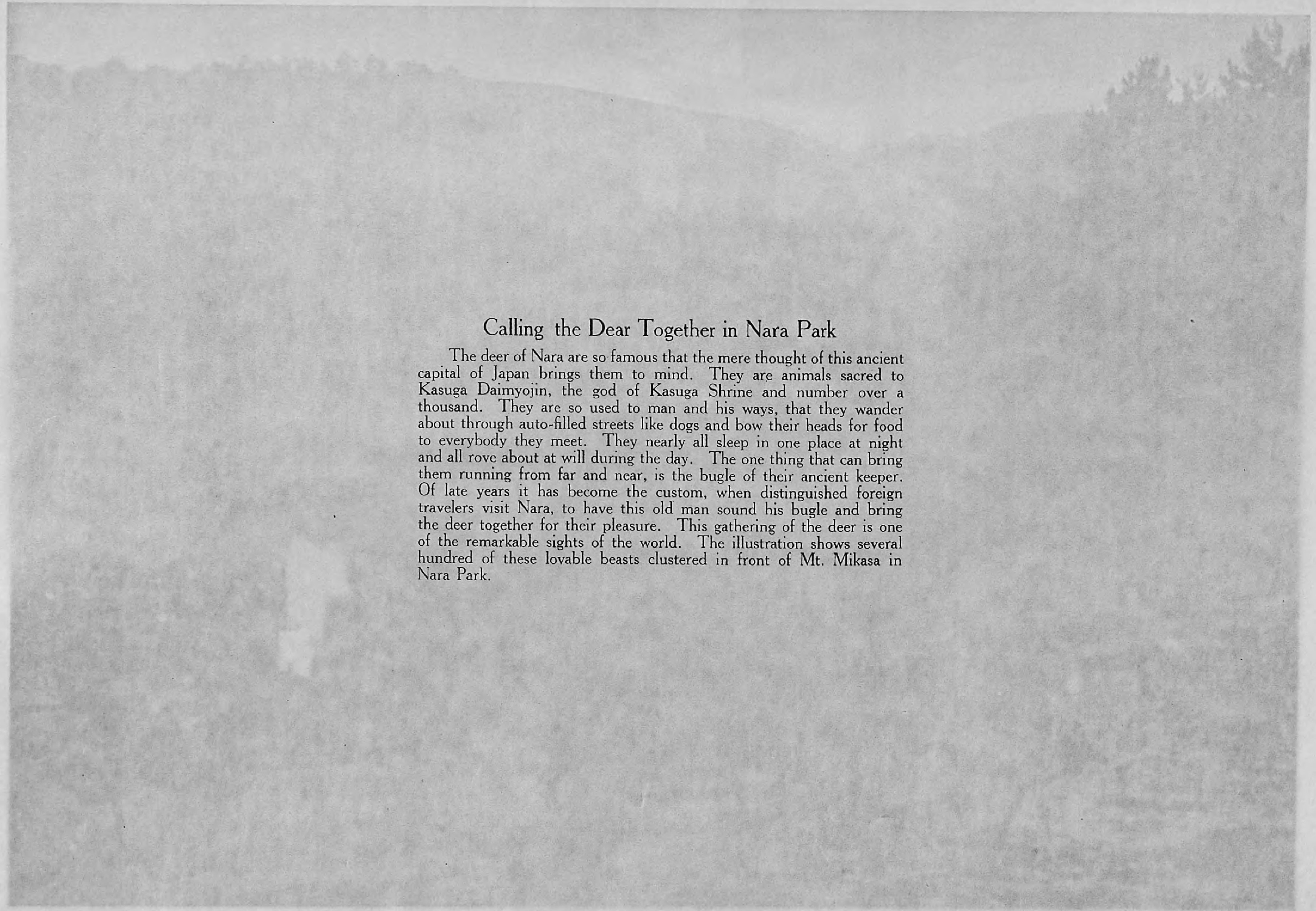

Calling the Dear Together in Nara Park

The deer of Nara are so famous that the mere thought of this ancient capital of Japan brings them to mind. They are animals sacred to Kasuga Daimyojin, the god of Kasuga Shrine and number over a thousand. They are so used to man and his ways, that they wander about through auto-filled streets like dogs and bow their heads for food to everybody they meet. They nearly all sleep in one place at night and all rove about at will during the day. The one thing that can bring them running from far and near, is the bugle of their ancient keeper. Of late years it has become the custom, when distinguished foreign travelers visit Nara, to have this old man sound his bugle and bring the deer together for their pleasure. This gathering of the deer is one of the remarkable sights of the world. The illustration shows several hundred of these lovable beasts clustered in front of Mt. Mikasa in Nara Park.

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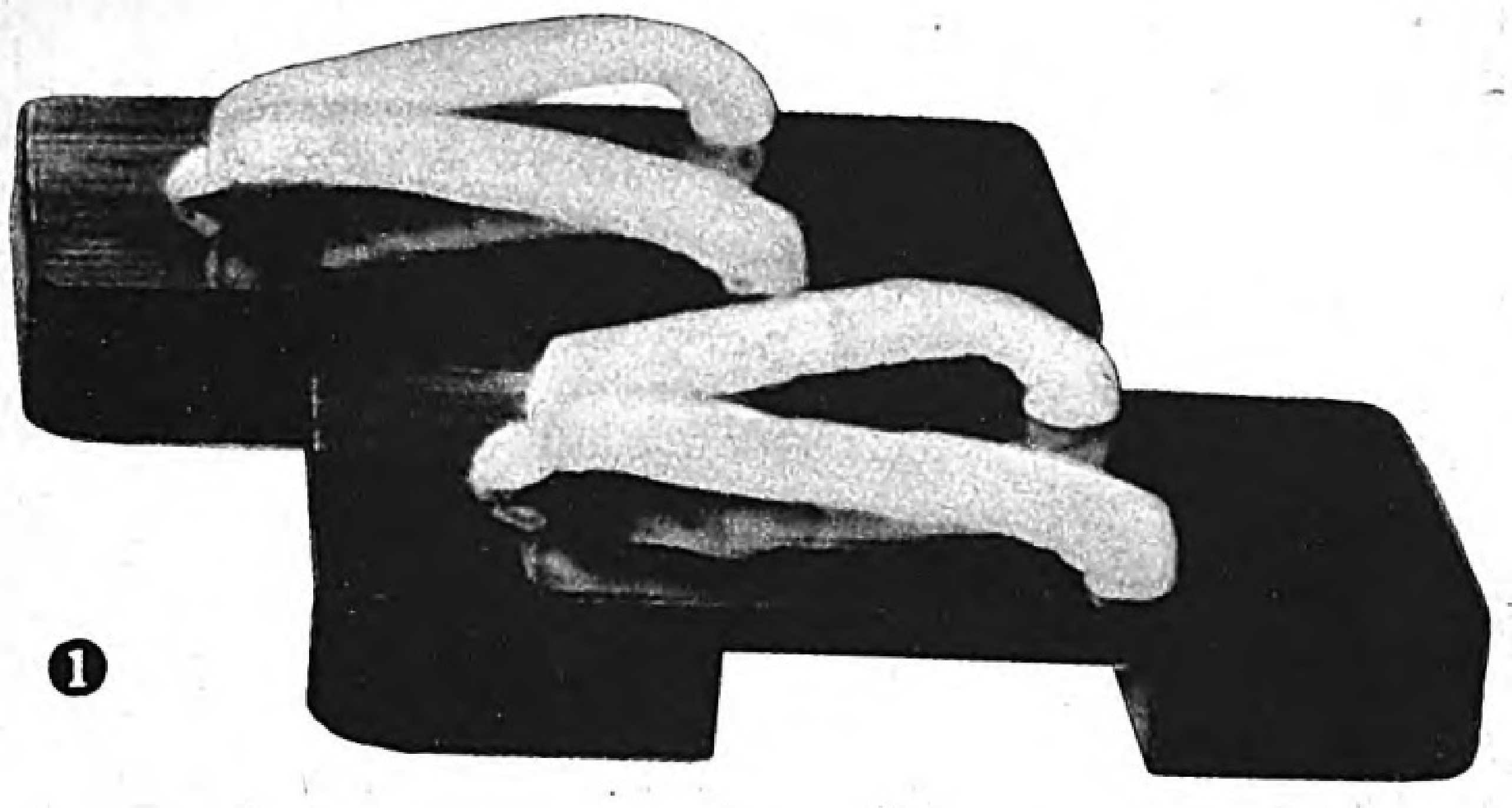

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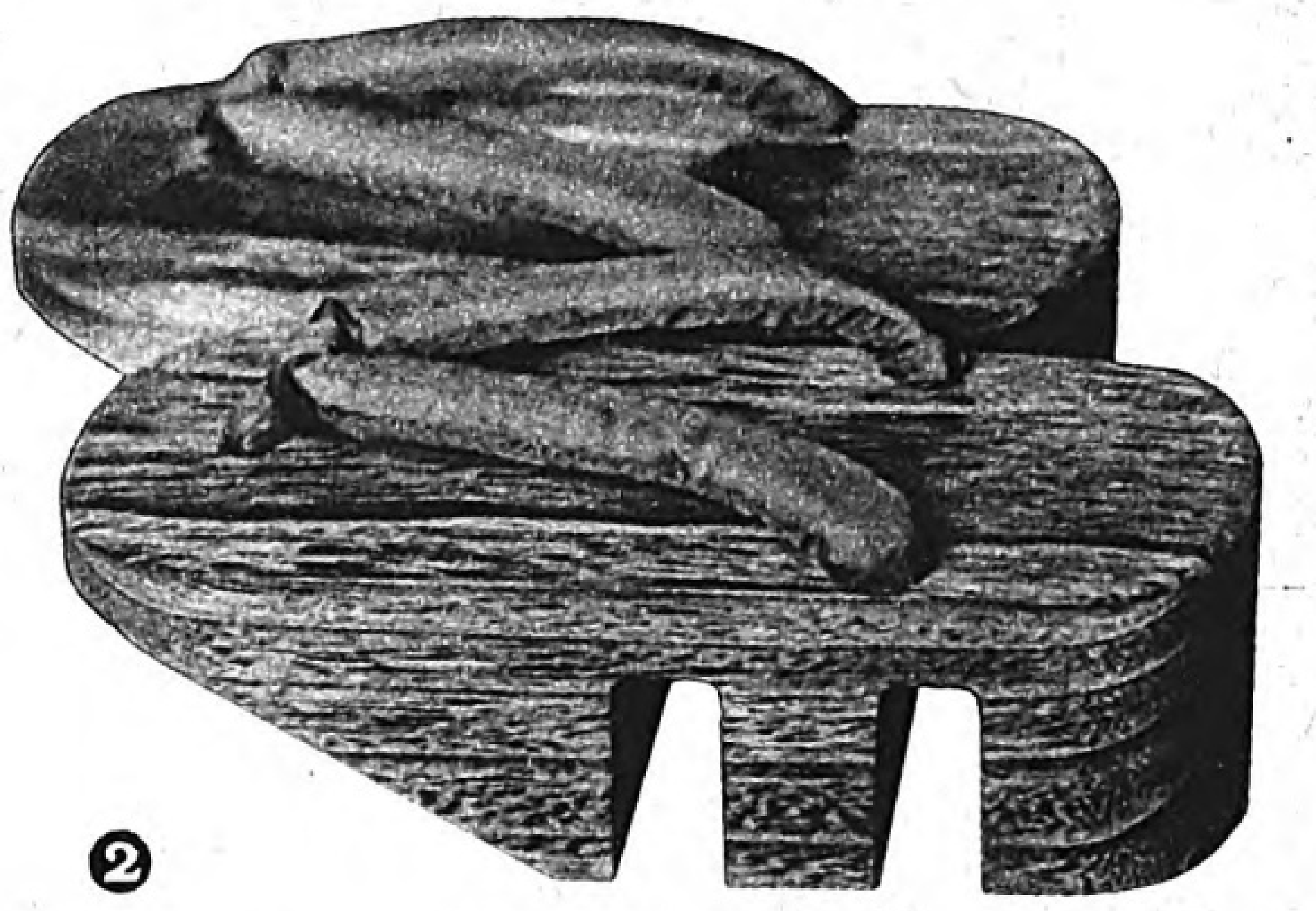
The Geta

JAPAN'S DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR

ALL races with the exception of the Eskimoes, etc., who live in the coldest regions of the earth, used shoes at the dawn of civilization, and the Japanese race used shoes made of hide in early times. They also used shoes made of straw and dried grass. The geta seems to have been invented out of these shoes, which were made of materials from plants. These shoes are still used in Korea, and probably the Japanese learned from the Koreans how to make them. The clog with a cord in a Y shape to go between the toes, however, was invented by the Japanese. It may be said to be an embodiment of the national character of the Japanese, who respect simplicity. The clog, with a Y-shaped cord, has evolved into the geta, which is made of wood instead of straw. The geta was invented, not because animal hide was not readily available, but because wood appealed to the taste of the Japanese.



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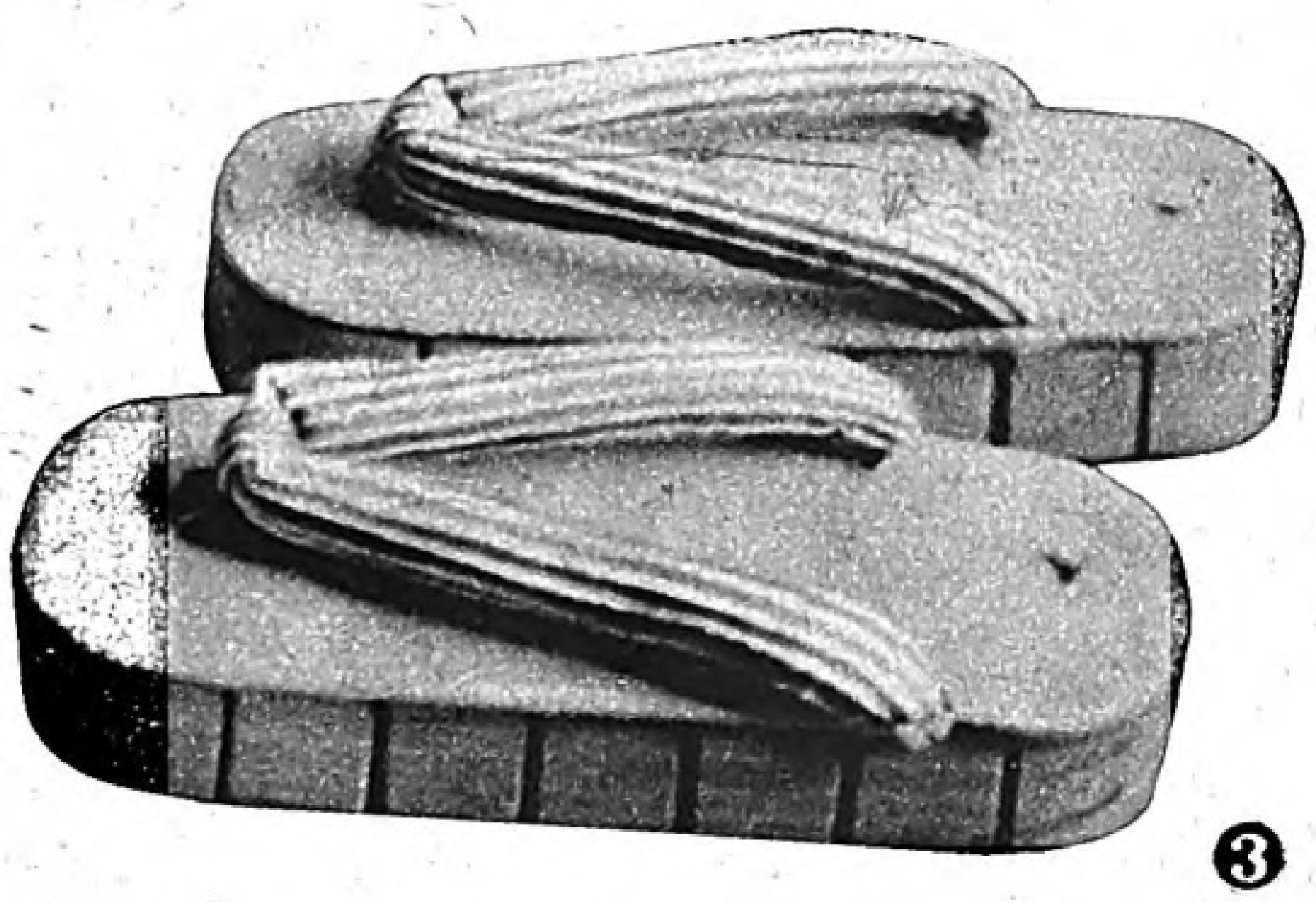

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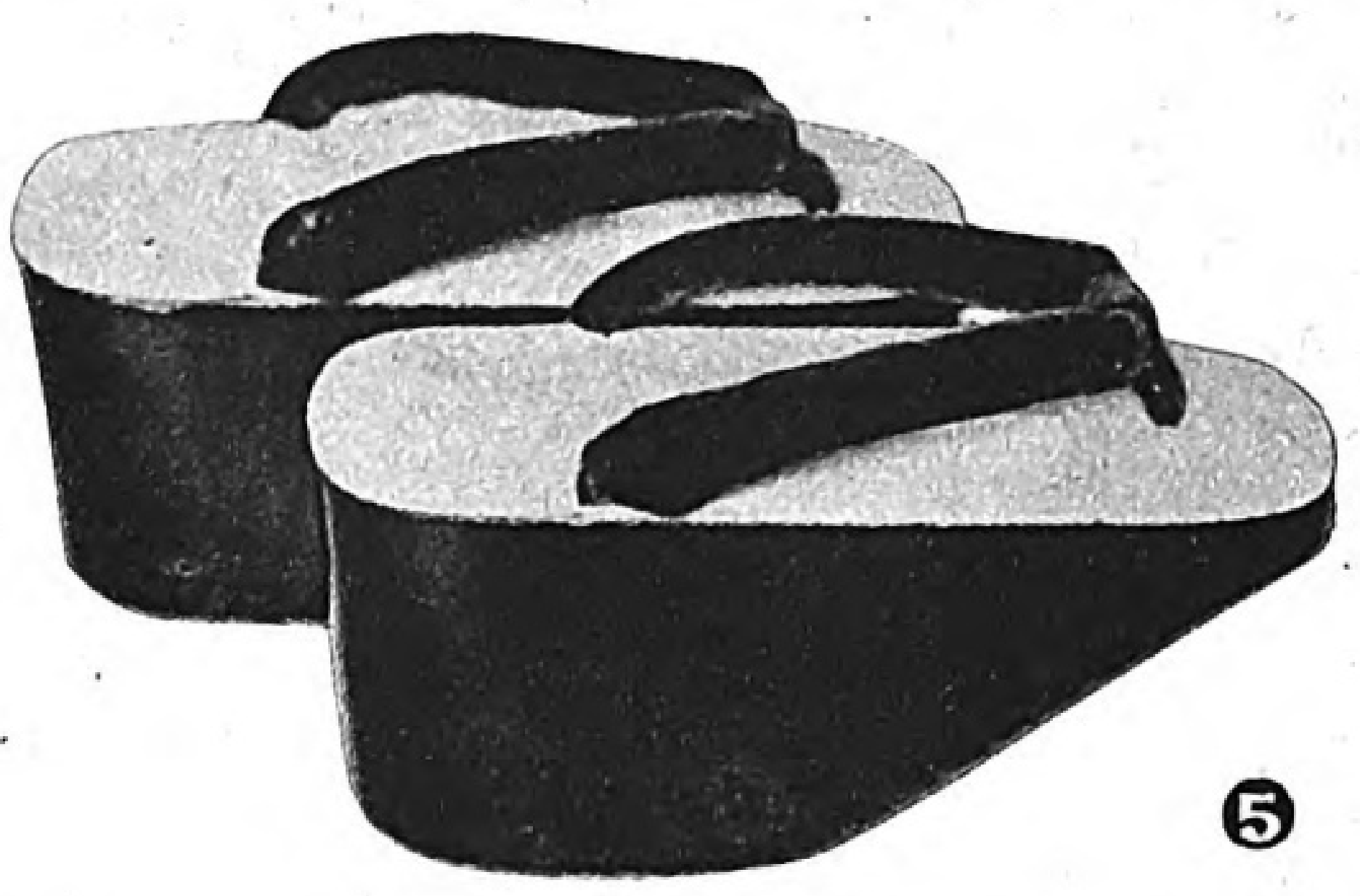
It was during the 16th century that the geta was adopted for footwear by townsfolk. When geta were not used, zori which are of similar shape but made of straw, were used. The daimyo and samurai classes used zori on ceremonial occasions, and the general public following this example, used zori on public occasions, such as weddings and funerals. In the 19th century geta were used for zori, but such geta had sandal-like zori attached on their surfaces. Daimyo also used geta on ordinary occasions. A story runs that a daimyo on a visit to the Yoshiwara, the famous gay quarter in Yedo, specially ordered a very costly pair of geta made of fragrant aloeswood from the South Sea Islands. Illustration No. 1 shows lacquered geta which a daimyo used in his ramblings in his castle garden. Sometimes these geta were lacquered with gold. Illustration No. 2 shows the geta of an old samurai. They are made of kiri wood (paulownia). The wood is blackened with a red-hot iron, and the beautiful grain of the wood brought out in a quiet deep brown olour. In contrast with this old samurai's geta is a pair worn by a young samurai, as shown in illustration No. 3. This is the combination of zori and geta referred to above. The cord is of a gorgeous pattern. The wood is kiri with a cover of the same material used in floor mats in Japanese rooms.



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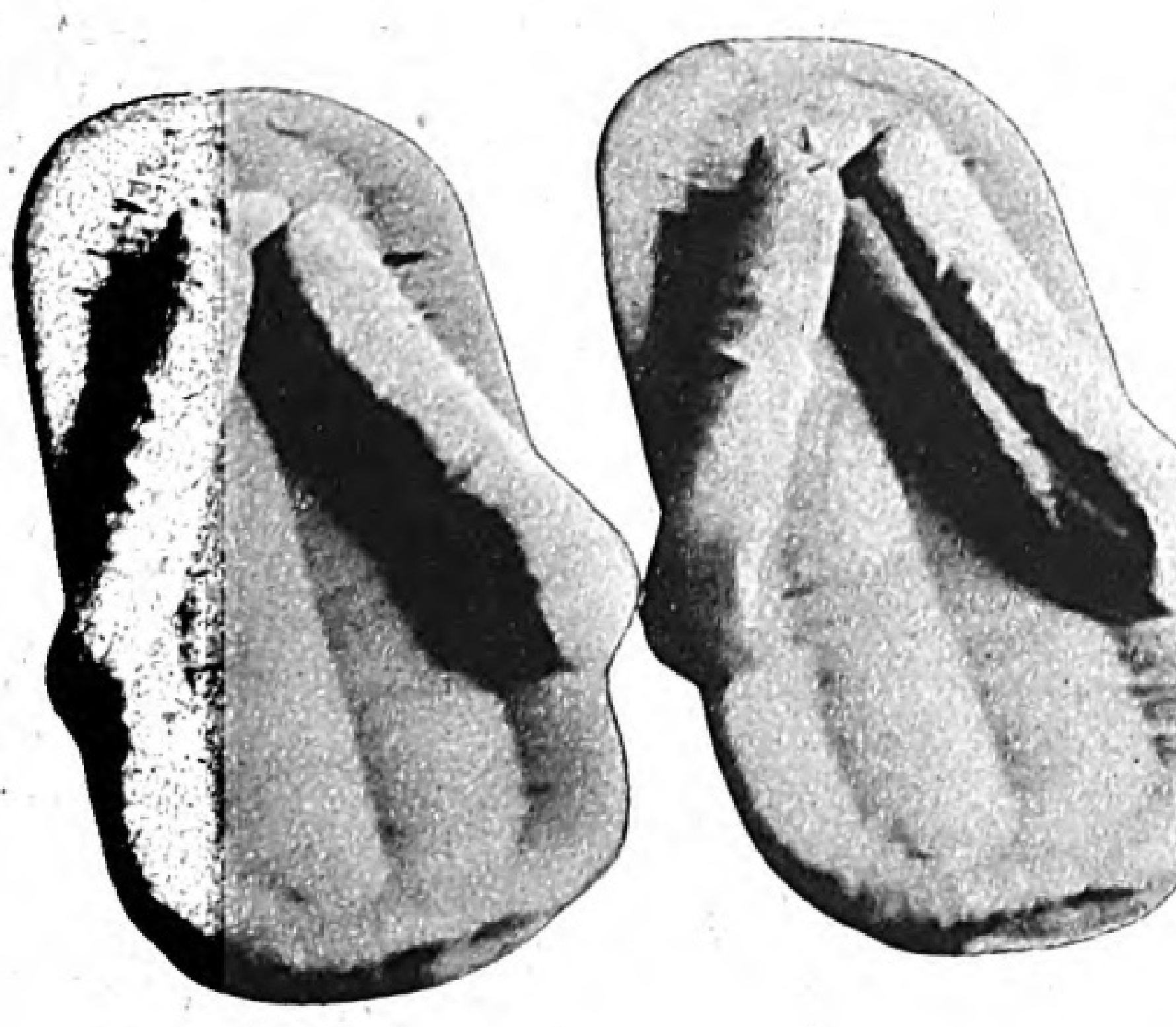

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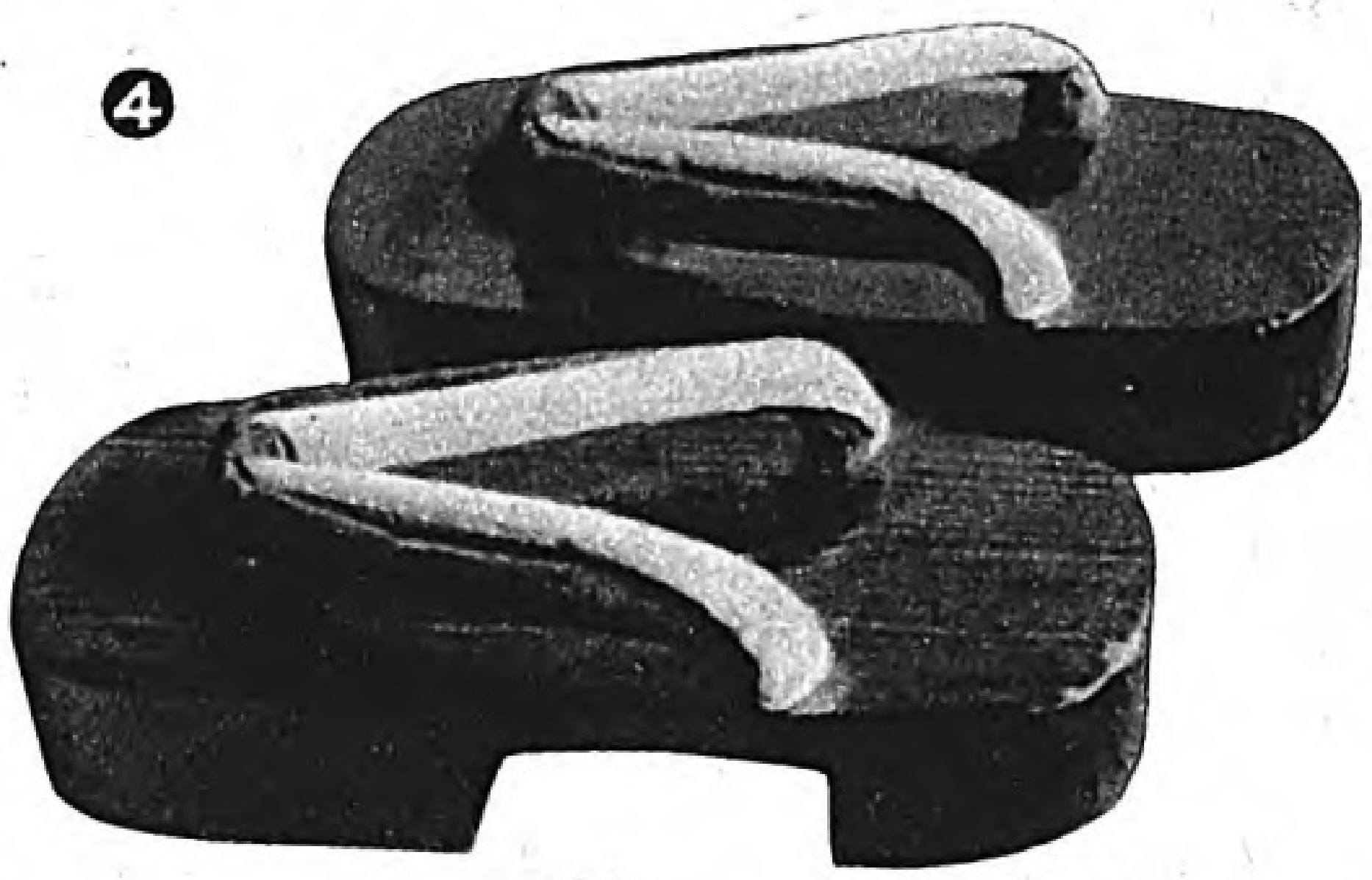
Women's geta, which were commonly used, are pictured in illustration No. 4. Young women, however, used geta as much as 13 centimetres high (see illustration No. 5). The girls wore red tabi (Japanese socks) which, with the red silk cord of the geta gave a feminine appearance. The geta was made of kiri wood. In order to reduce the weight, the wood was hollowed out and produced a musical sound at every step. In later times tiny bells were attached to the hollowed part of the wood, so that the movement of a girl's feet produced a ringing sound. This custom is still preserved among young singing girls in Kyoto. Illustration No. 6 represents the zori worn by girls on walking tours. At wedding ceremonies zori with pure white cords were used. The zori in illustration No. 7 were generally used by women, but mostly by married women or maids. Special clogs for women were such as those shown in illustrations 8, 9 and 10. Those shown in illustration No. 8 were used by daimyo's wives. They were made by woven rattan with velvet decorations on their surfaces. At that time velvet was imported only through Nagasaki, or was a costly imitation. Thus zori of this kind were not obtainable by common people. Illustration No. 9 represents indoor zori used only by prostitutes in the Yoshiwara in Yedo. They were as much as 15 cms. high. This was the standard height at the Yoshiwara, while from 6 to 7 cms. was the ordinary height in other prostitute quarters. In this way the girls of the Yoshiwara preserved a dignity above that of the girls of other quarters.



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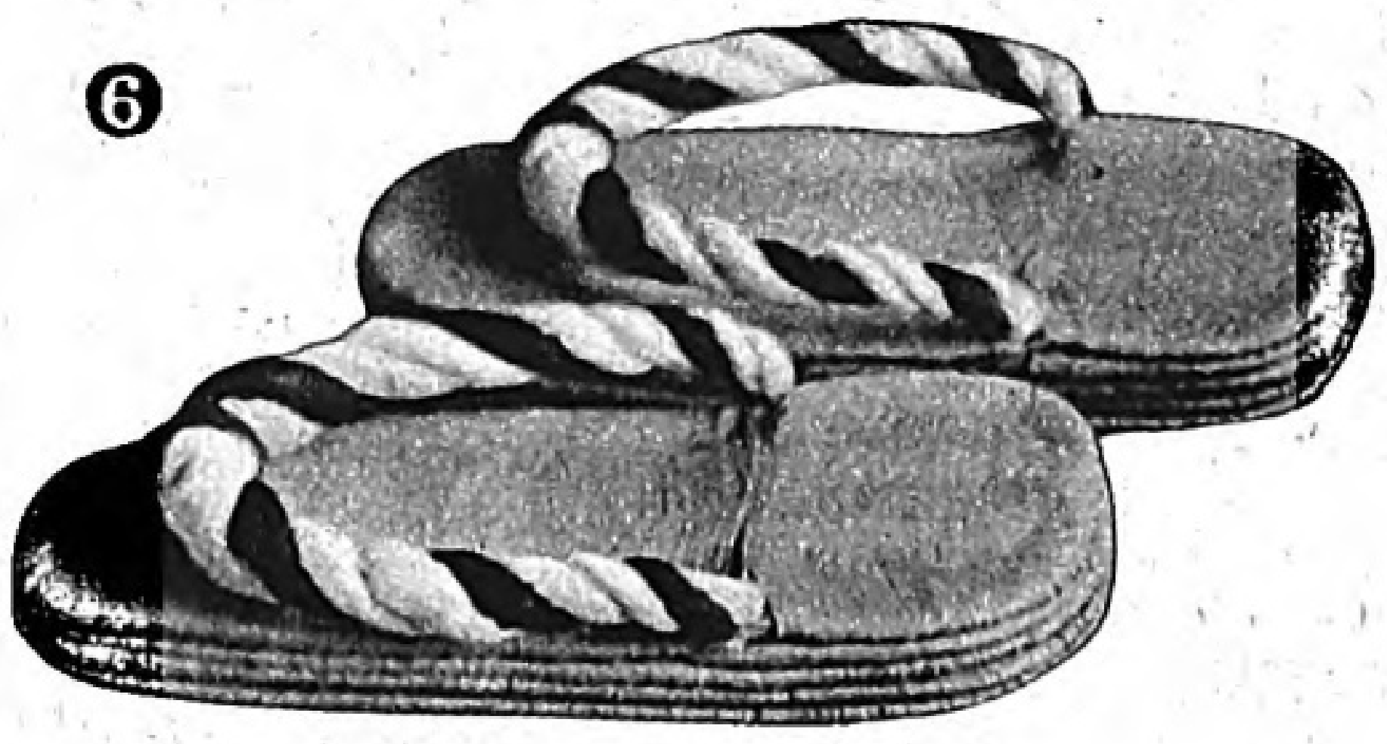
The girls walked on the smooth polished floors of the corridors in these high zori, so that their steps were heavy and produced dramatic sounds like those made by the cane of an old man in a Shakespearean play, only with the difference that the former were more agreeable. The quaintest geta is shown in illustration No. 10. It has a height of 25 cms. It was used for walking in the street by the girls in the Yoshiwara in Yedo, Shimabara in Kyoto, and Shimmachi in Osaka. It helped to convert the wearer into a very tall figure. Moreover, the weight of the geta hampered a free movement of the legs and forced the wearer to assume an elegant gait. The girls who wore these geta were ranked in the highest position, and they were not allowed to look to either side while walking along the street, so that naturally an elegant carriage was observed. Thus it may be said the geta constituted the source of beauty of these girls when going out.



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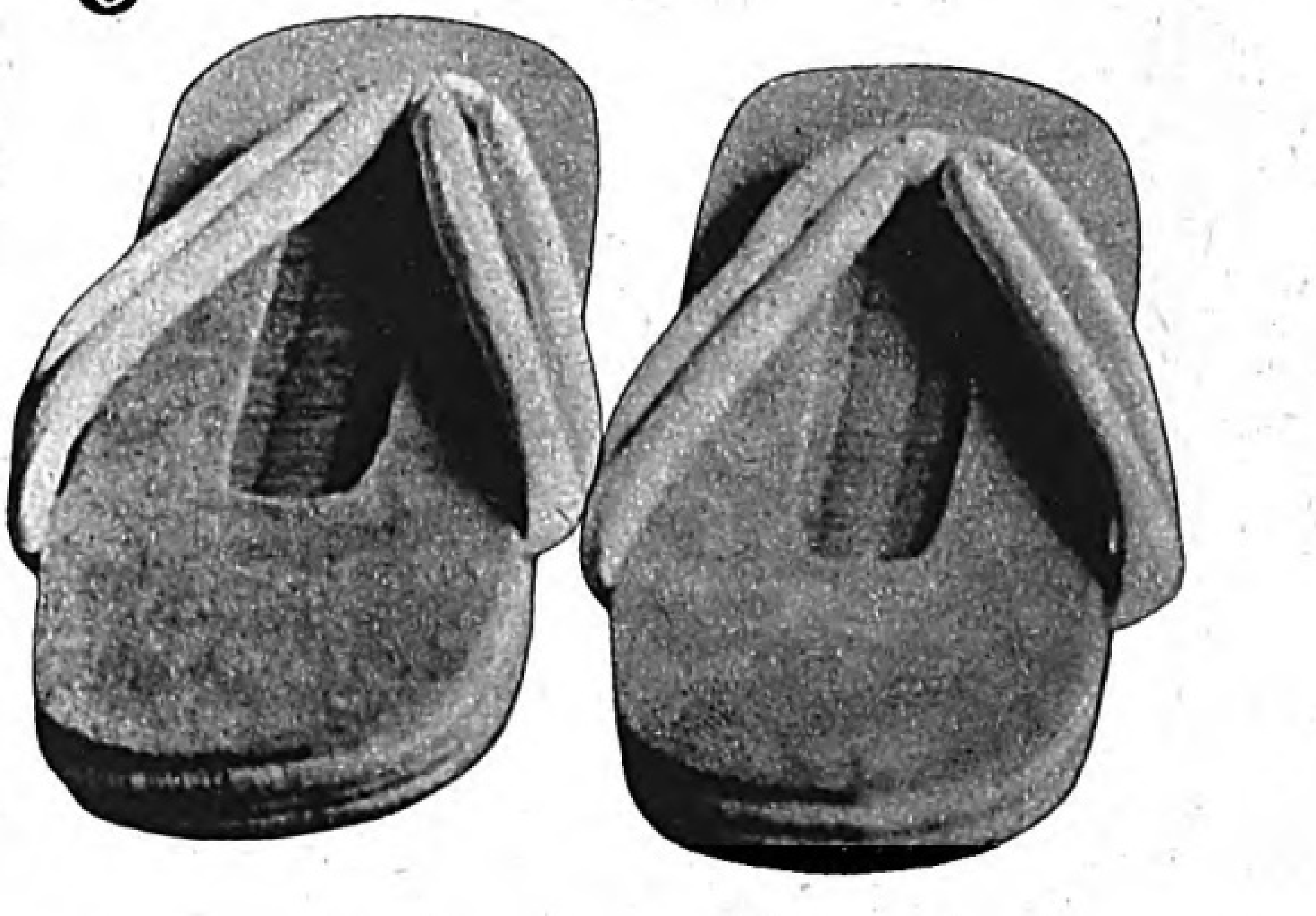
The geta worn by ordinary men are shown in illustrations 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of which those in illustration No. 11 were chiefly used by handicraft workmen.



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They are so economically made that the two blocks that touch the ground can be changed when worn out.

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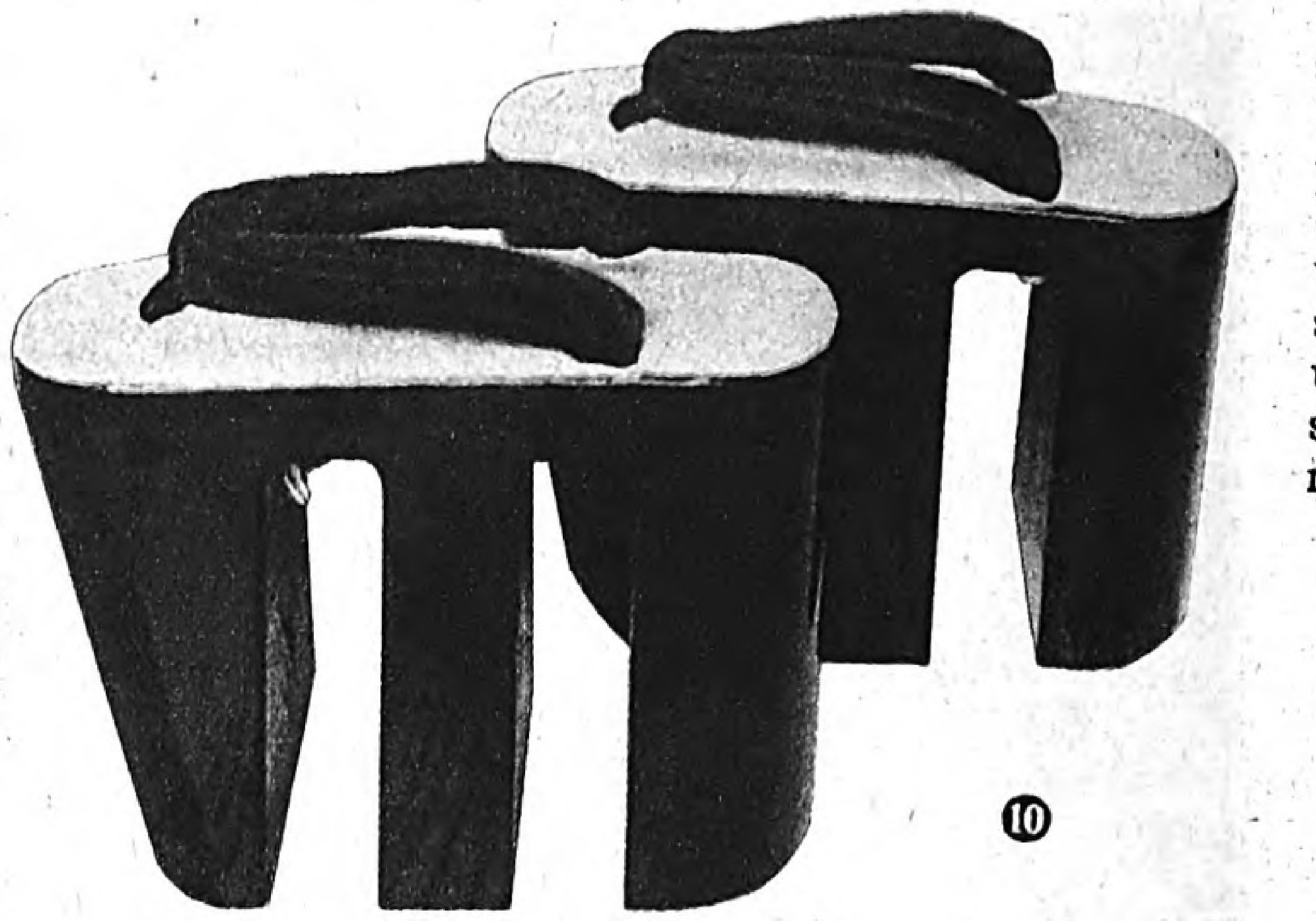
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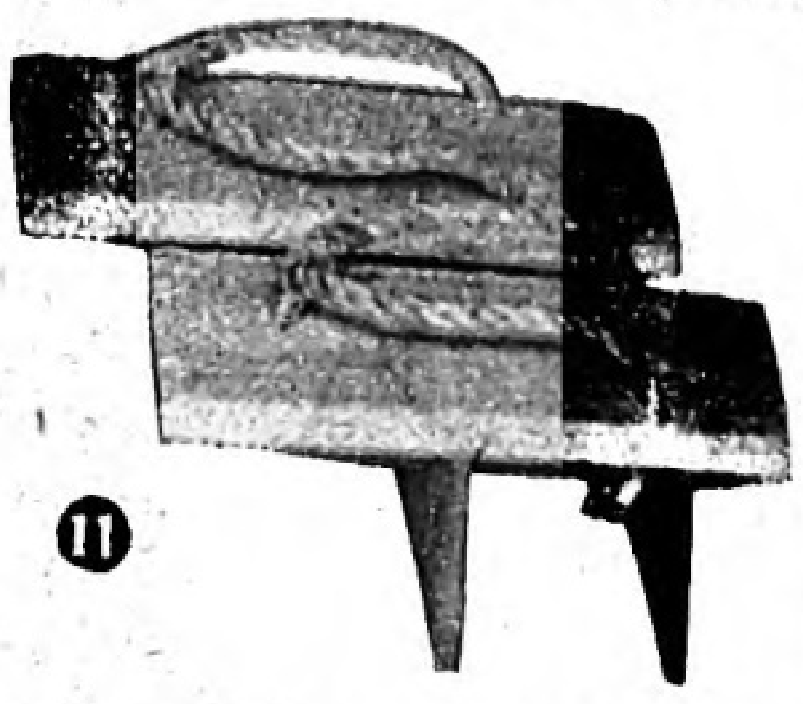
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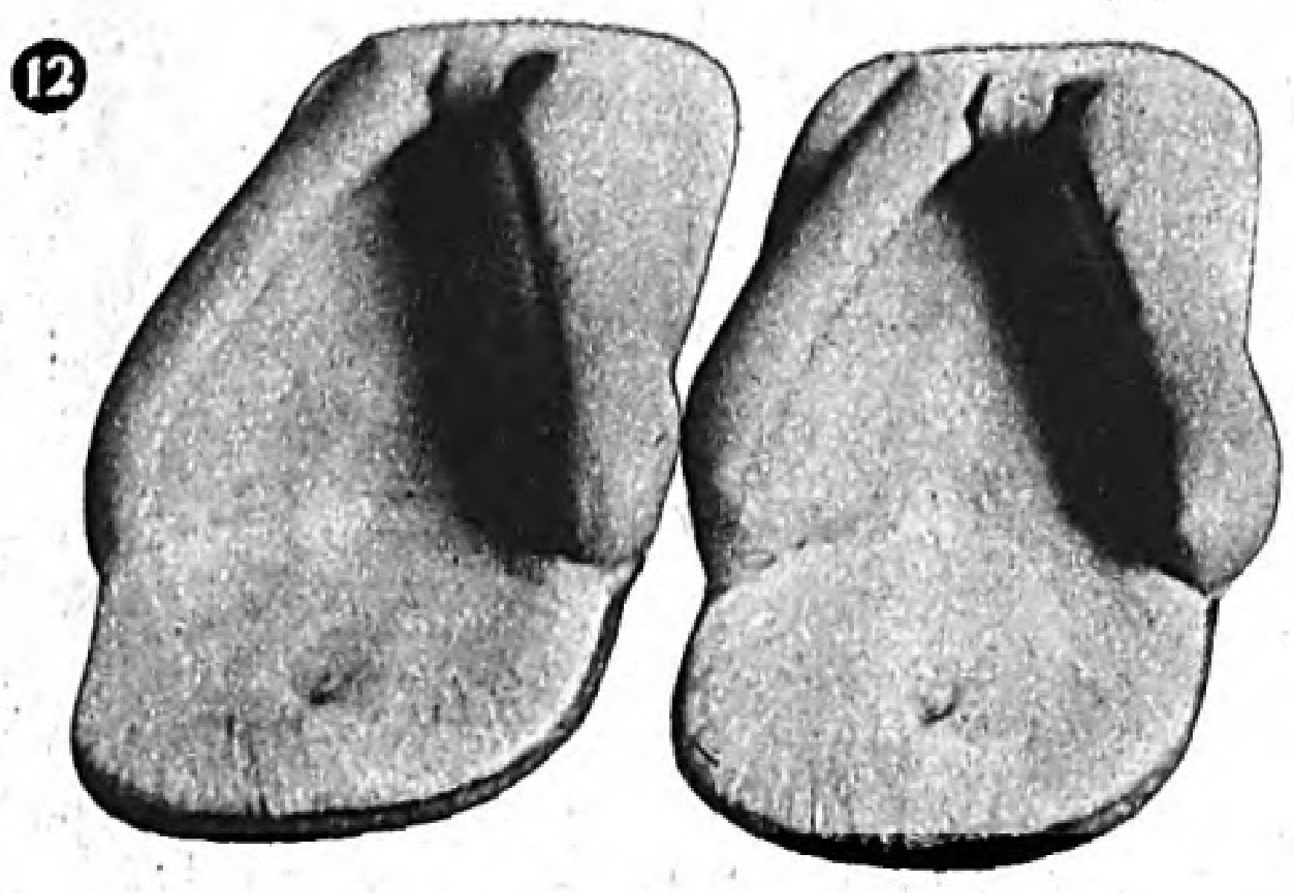
The geta in illustration 12 were exclusively used by traders. In later times hide was attached to the sole or an iron plate was put on the heel for durability. Illustration 13 shows geta of an inferior kind used by apprentices in shops. Illustration 14 shows geta used by wrestlers. The cord is made of hide, which was at that time a symbol of force. Illustrations 15 and 16 represent geta used by a special class, called 'kyokaku', or men of chivalry, who acted as sympathisers of the weak.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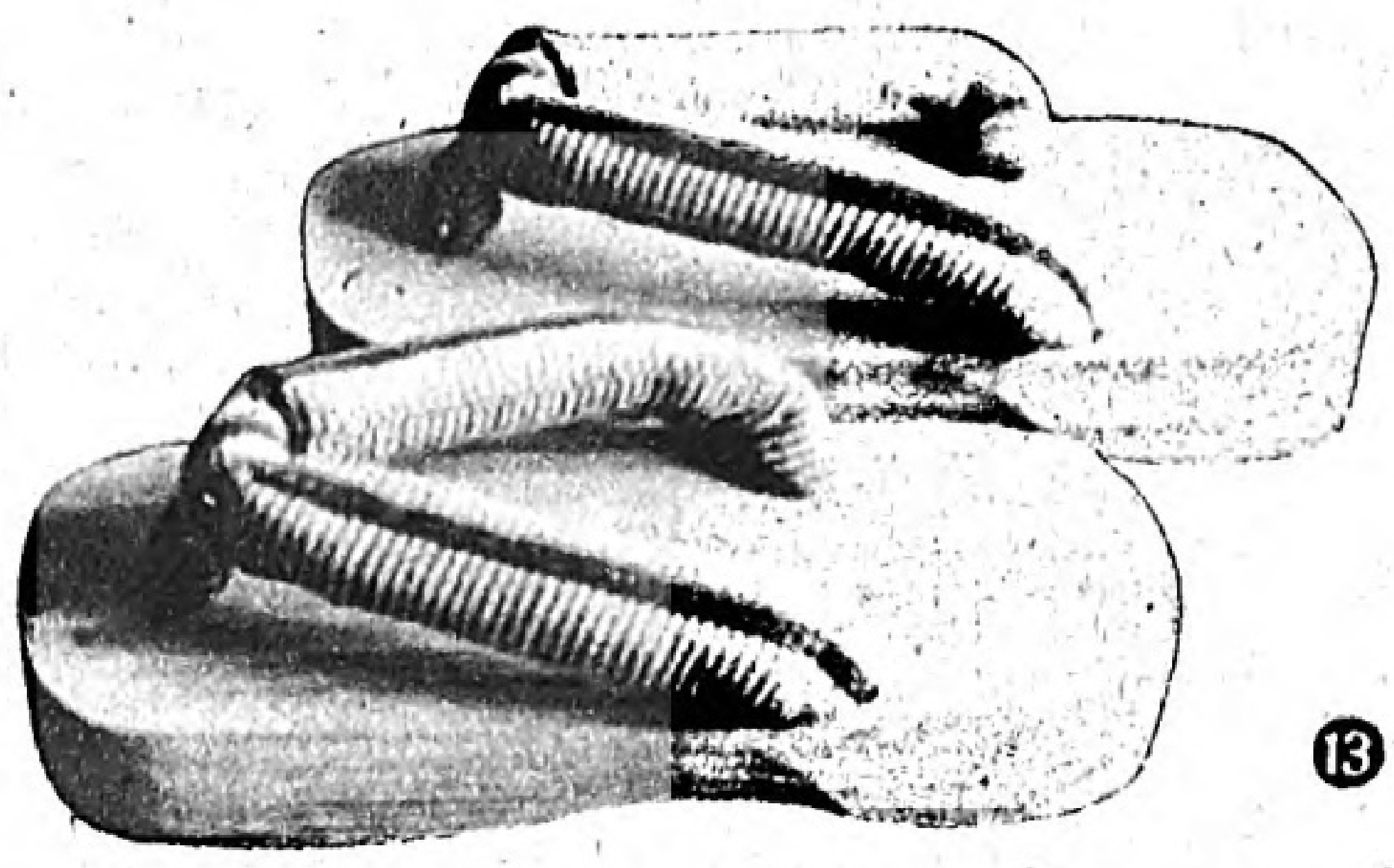
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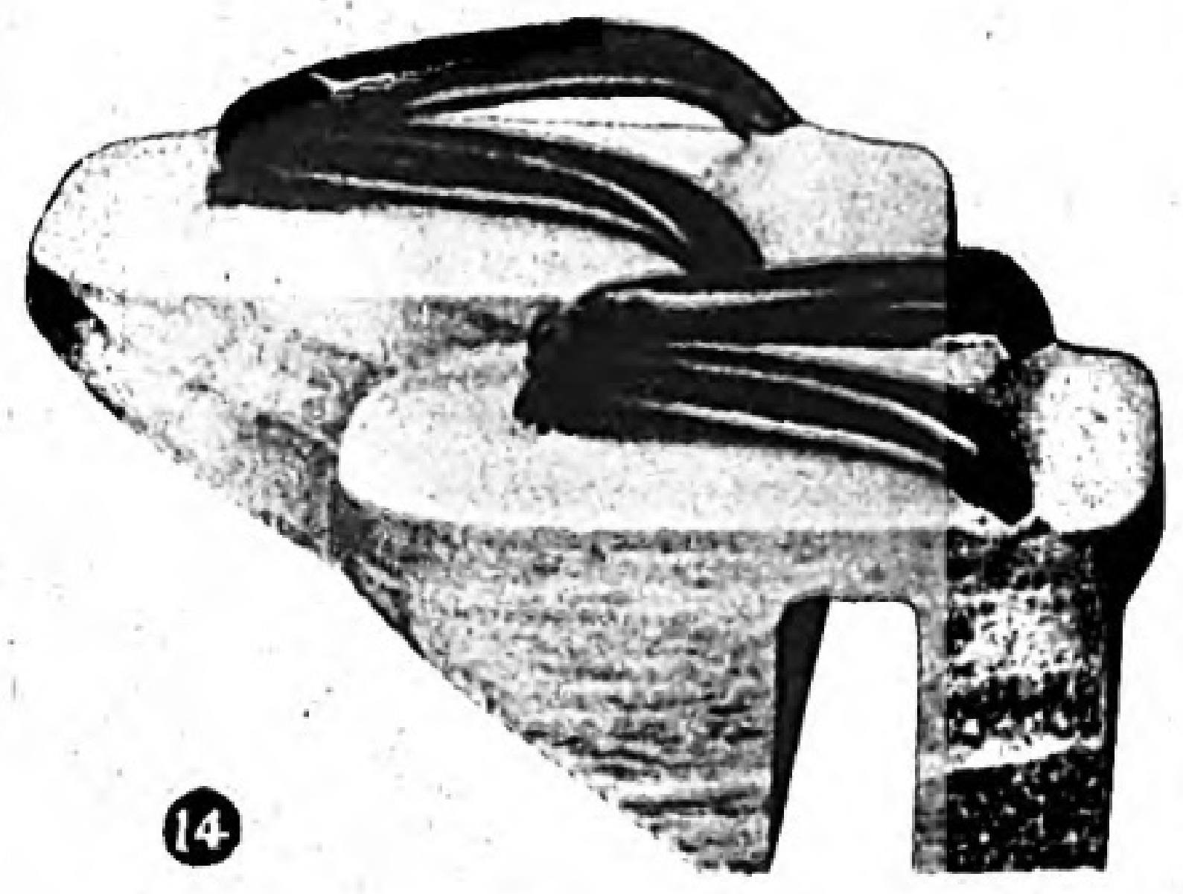
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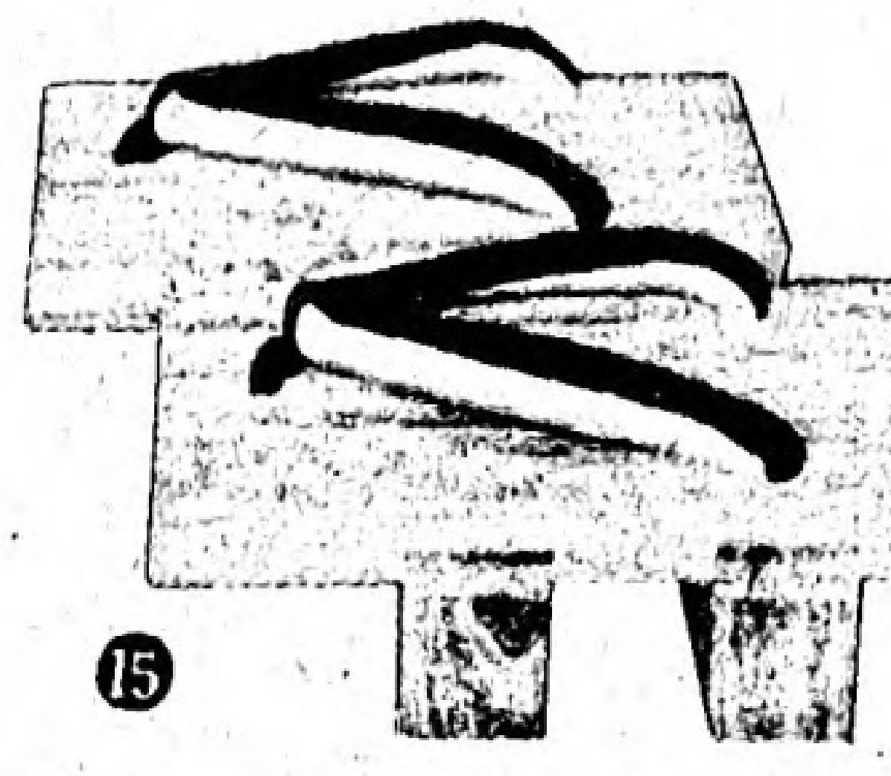
In rainy weather, which even now turns part of the streets in a city or town into swamps, the geta shown in illustration 17 were used. The cover is attached for the protection of the toes from mud.

The geta shown in illustration 18 is used by women. This also has a cover. So far we have dealt with the geta of both special and common kinds. Now let us introduce a grotesque form of geta and waraji. Illustration 19 shows the geta used by Buddhist priests of a certain sect who place prayers above all things. Putting on these geta, they climbed mountains or went about town begging alms. Those in this cut are black-lacquered but some are plain. Unlike ordinary geta, they have only one block, which is sometimes 35 cms. high. It needs an acrobat's skill to walk on such geta. The reason only one block is used is that the wearer may kill as few ants and worms on mountain paths as possible, and that he may put himself to physical torture before arriving at the Sacred Ground. But the fact that there were acrobats among the ancient Buddhist priests of this sect is sufficient to explain the quaint custom.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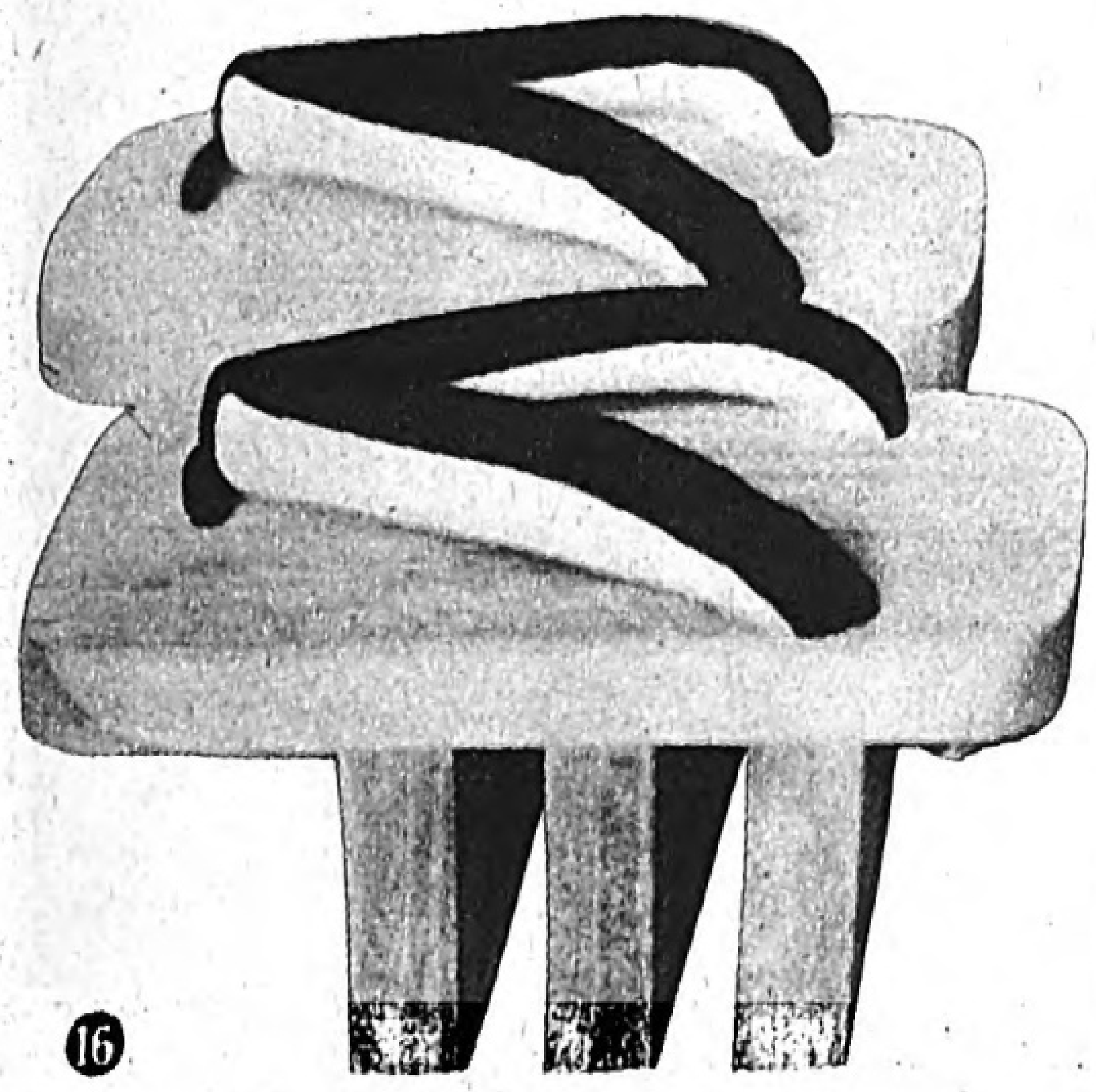
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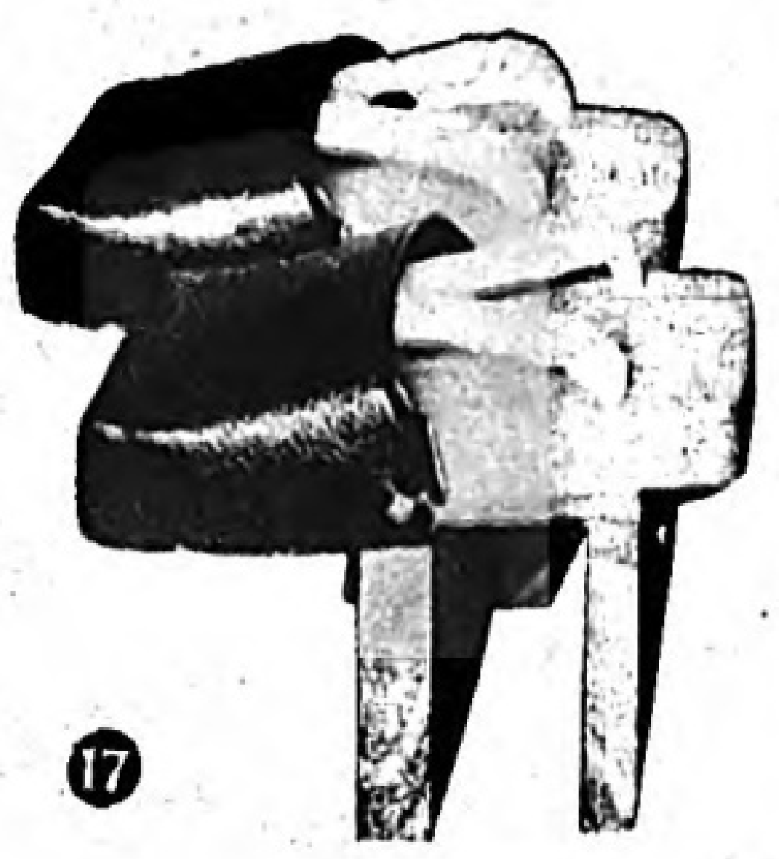
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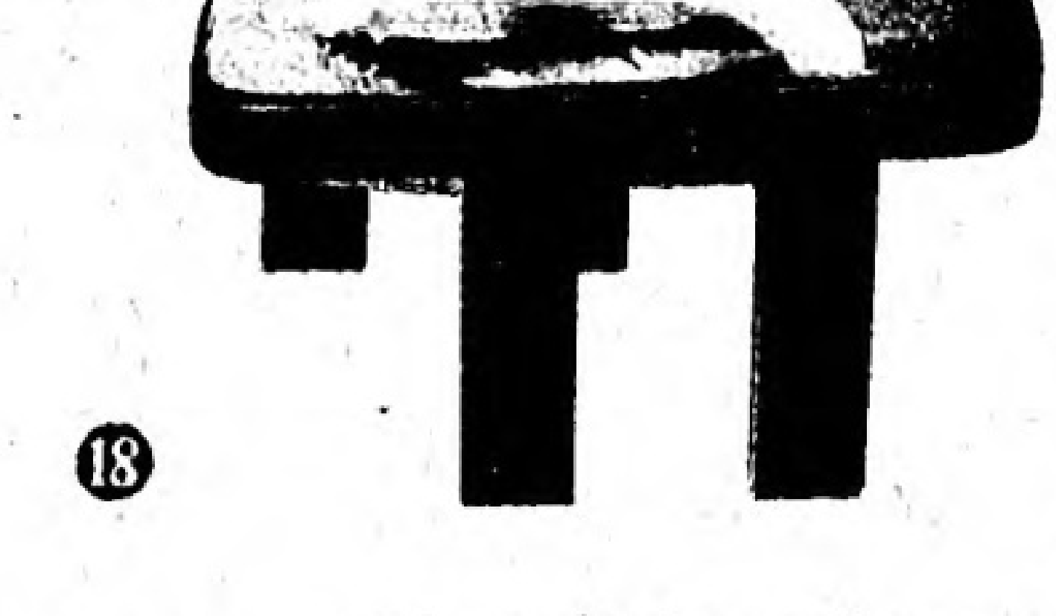
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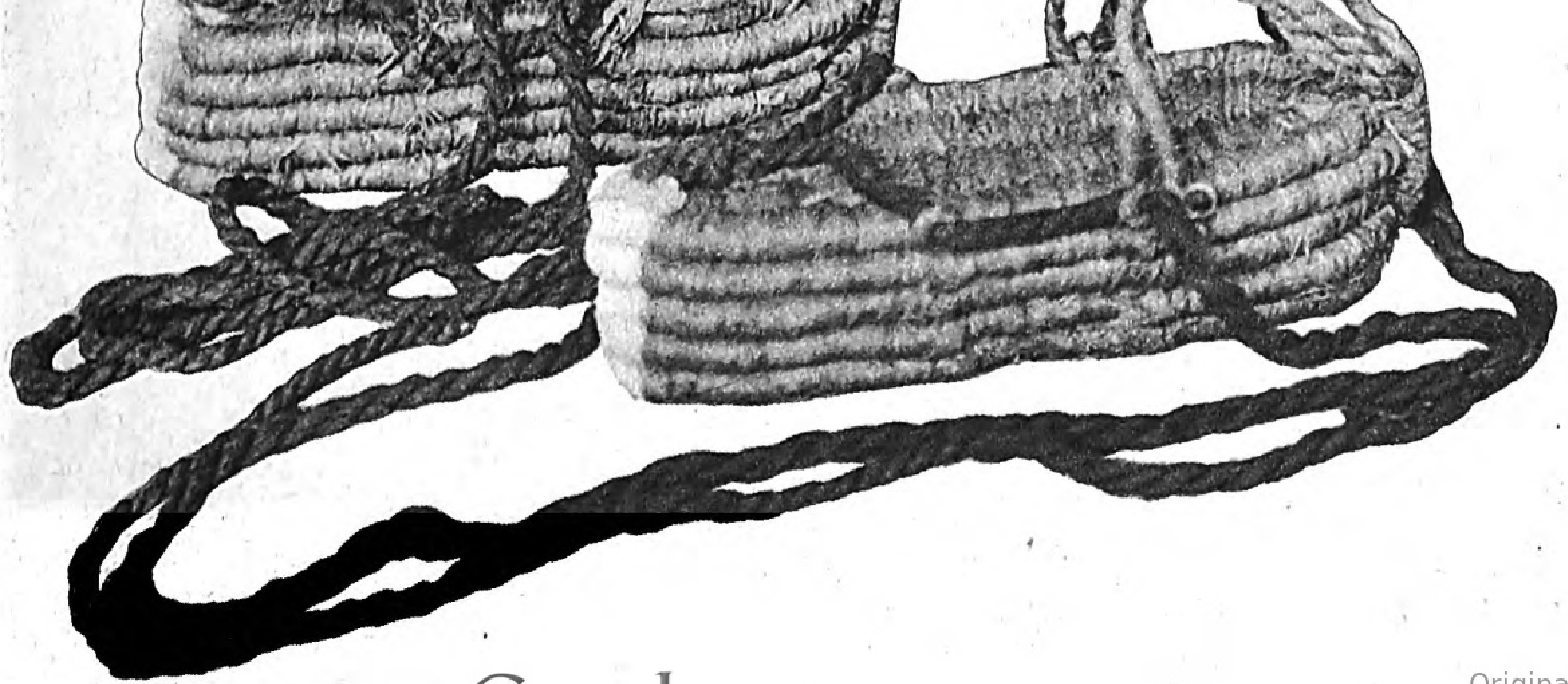
Illustration 20 shows zori specially made for mountain climbers. They are waraji in the proper sense of the word, but are different from ordinary waraji, which are thinner and made of straw. Even now the latter are used by farmers. Waraji represent shoes in the transition period, namely between the period in which shoes made of plant materials were used and the one in which geta and zori with Y-shaped cords were used. Waraji have cords on the heels, which are lacking in the geta. While shoes cover the greater portion of the foot, geta or zori are only attached to the foot by a cord. In Europe and America the foot is covered, whereas in Japan the foot is exposed.

This has been the path of evolution taken by geta and zori. Of course materials were not lacking for the evolution of thewestern shoe, but the Japanese devised the Y-shaped cord for the geta. This shows the tendency of the Japanese mentality towards simlicity as does the kimono. The Western clothes worn by the Dutch, long the only foreigners allowed to enter Japan, and especially their shoes were cause for wonder on the part of the Japanese, who had long been accustomed to geta and waraji. Some old satirical poems show their feelings of wonder of Western shoes, in which the heels were hidden.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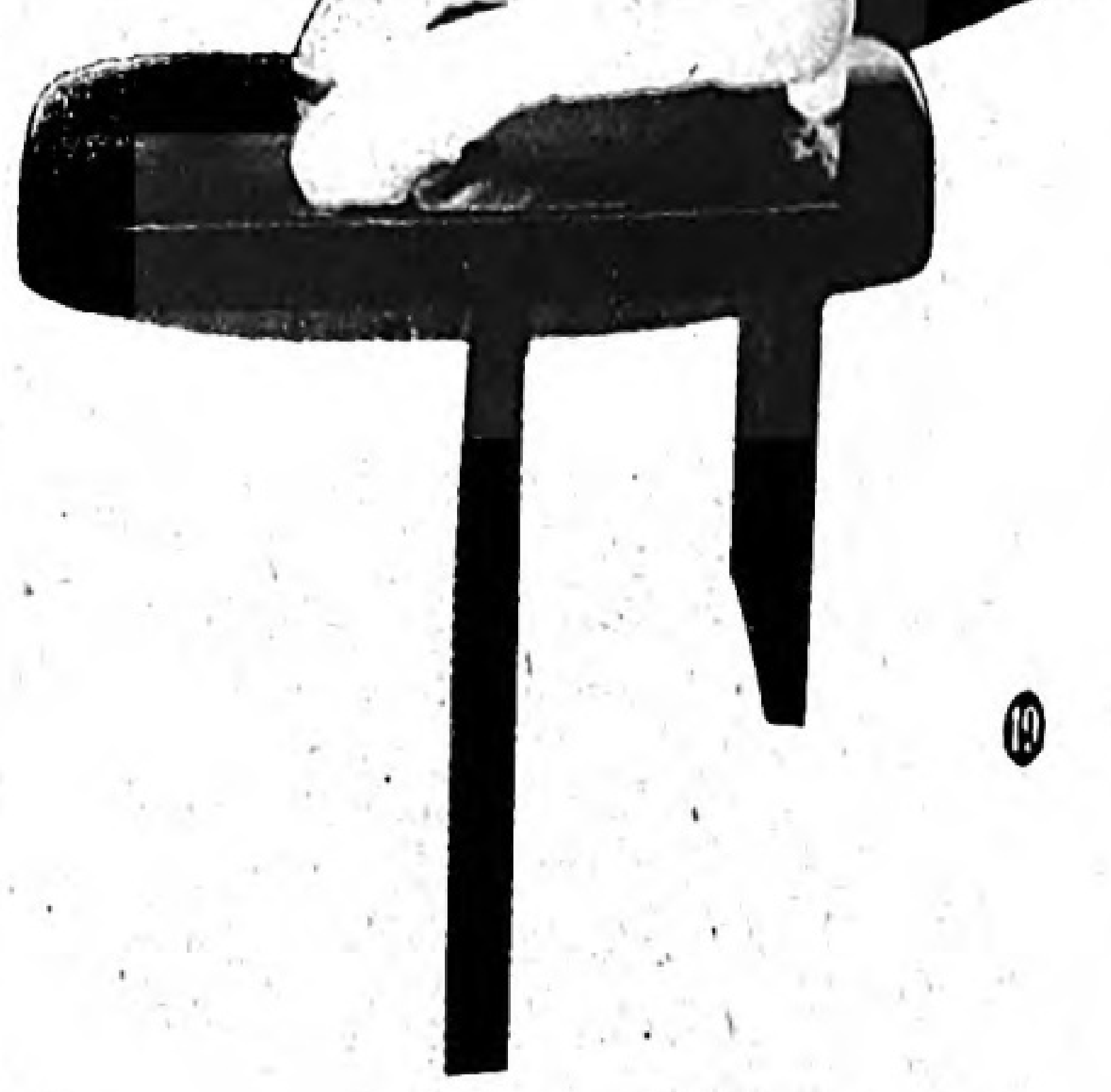
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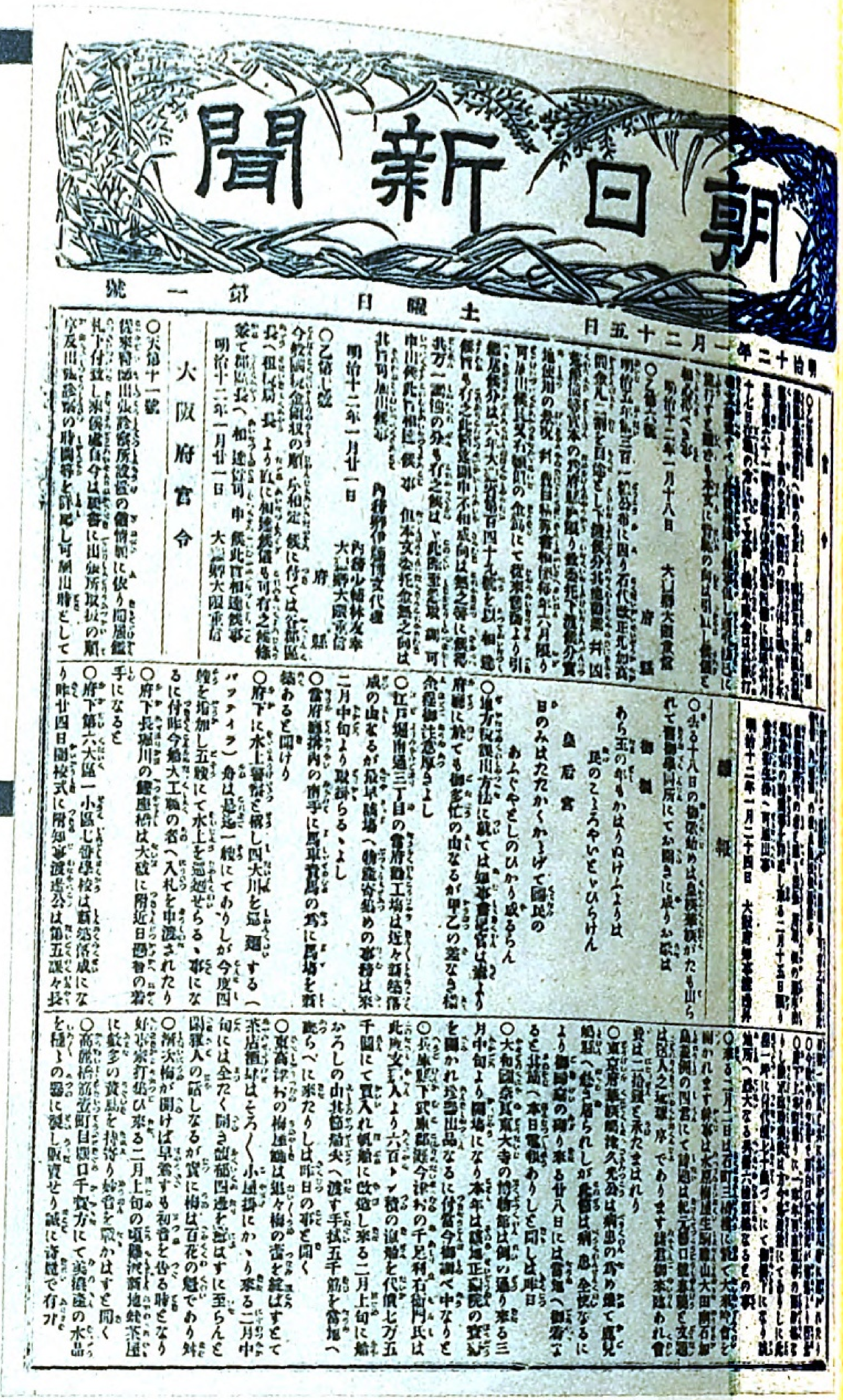
Mr. R. Murayama, Manager of the Asahi

FIFTY YEARS OF UNTIRING EFFORT BY JAPAN'S GREAT PRESS MAGNATE

THE Osaka Asahi Shimbun was established on January 25th, 1879. "Asahi," or Morning Sun, was selected for the name of the daily, as it symbolises the ideal of the owners that the paper should grow to be a great influential power like the rising sun, and that its opinions should be as fair and impartial as the sun itself. A retrospect of the past fifty years of the Asahi will convince the public that the ideal set forth in the beginning has been literally fulfilled, for it now occupies one of the foremost positions among the daily papers not only of Japan, but of the world, and its opinions on current topics are very weighty in forming the public opinion of the country. The success of the Asahi has been due to the able management of Mr. Ryohei Murayama, President, whose career is itself the history of the Asahi. To contribute to the advancement of culture in Japan and of the world at large has been his chief motive in establishing and managing the paper, and this accounts for his business methods which have not been greatly influenced by commercialism. Here follow the chief points in his career.

Mr. Ryohei Murayama, President of the Asahi

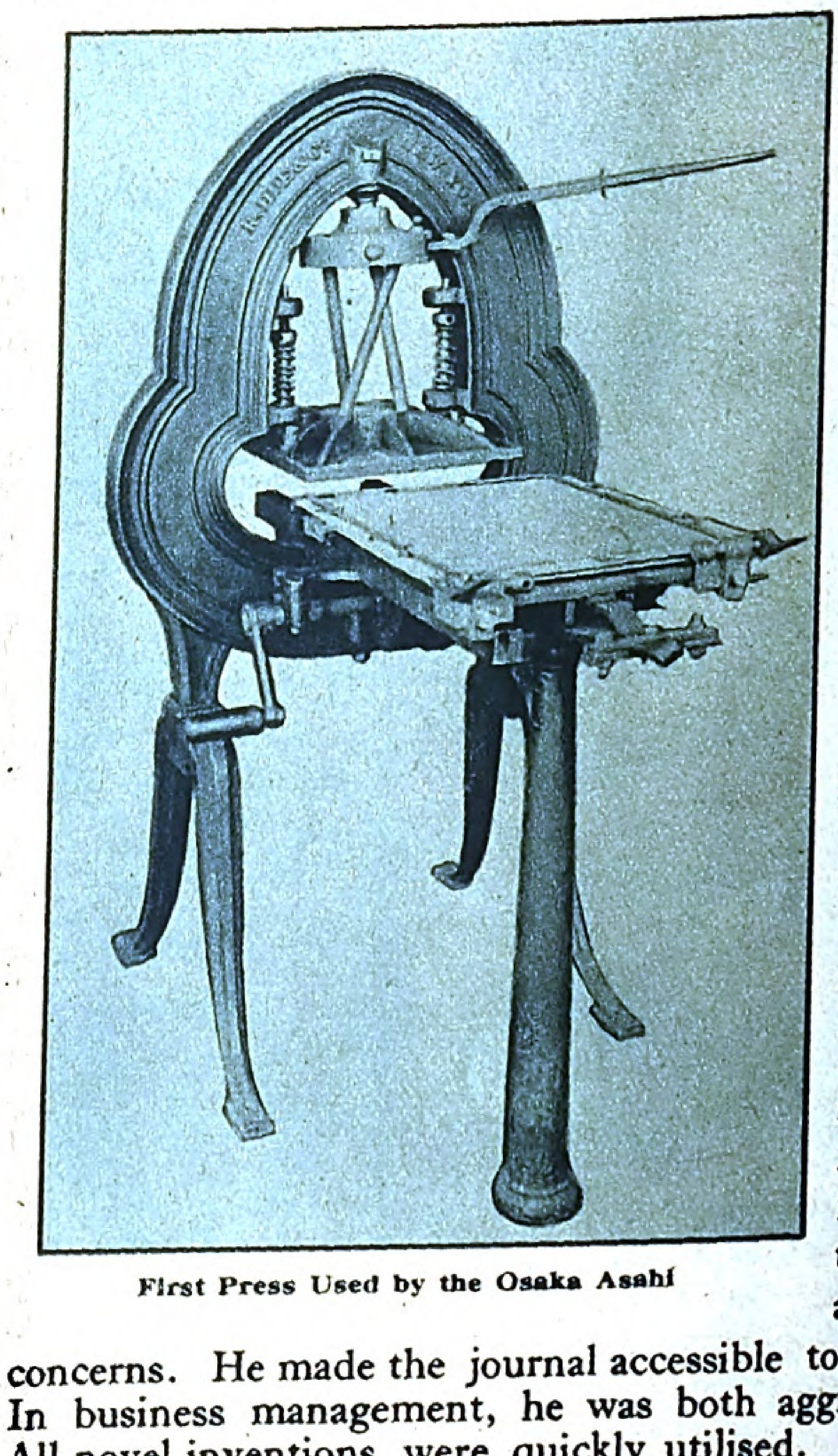
Mr. Ryohei Murayama was born on April 3rd, 1850, at Tamaru in the Province of Ise, about 130 kilometres from Kyoto. His father, Moriwo Murayama, was a higher class clansman of Tamaru, and a scholar in Japanese literature. At the time of the Restoration some 60 years ago, he surrendered his hereditary stipend. In 1871, he came up to Osaka, with his family and there Mr. Ryohei Murayama, the eldest son, started a shop dealing in Western goods. His experiences as a trader in Western articles are factors which greatly contributed towards his success as manager of a newspaper. Although he had been a nominal proprietor of the Asahi from its establishment, it was in 1881 that he actually began to manage the paper. At first the Asahi was a very small concern, its circulation being but seven or eight thousand. When the paper's financial difficulties made the venture extremely hazardous, he succeeded the then manager, Noboru Kimura, and took up the management of the paper himself. He consulted the late Mr. Riichi Uyeno and with his pecuniary assistance, was able to establish an annonymous association for the publication of the paper, with a capital of ¥30,000. Mr. Uyeno contributing one-third of the capital. Mr. Murayama became the chief proprietor of the journal. At that time Japanese journalism was still in a primitive state, and the daily papers were divided into two classes, one consisting of big papers whose principal aim was the discussion of current political problems, and the other of small papers which only printed fiction and daily social occurrences. The Asahi belonged to the latter class, but Mr. Murayama, in his far-sightedness, saw the necessity of a paper possessing the characteristics of the two classes. As a first step he created editorial columns, and the Asahi's leaders were full of impartial and moderate views on current topics. At the time, an extreme radicalism prevailed, but Mr. Murayama did not fall in with this tendency. Rapidity and accuracy were his chief concerns. He made the journal accessible to all classes of society. In business management, he was both aggressive and progressive. All novel inventions were quickly utilised. For instance, he made full use of the telegraphs, which were not yet commercialised at that time. In this way the Asahi, which had been financially hard up, began to pay, and in a few years it grew to be one of the leading papers of Japan.



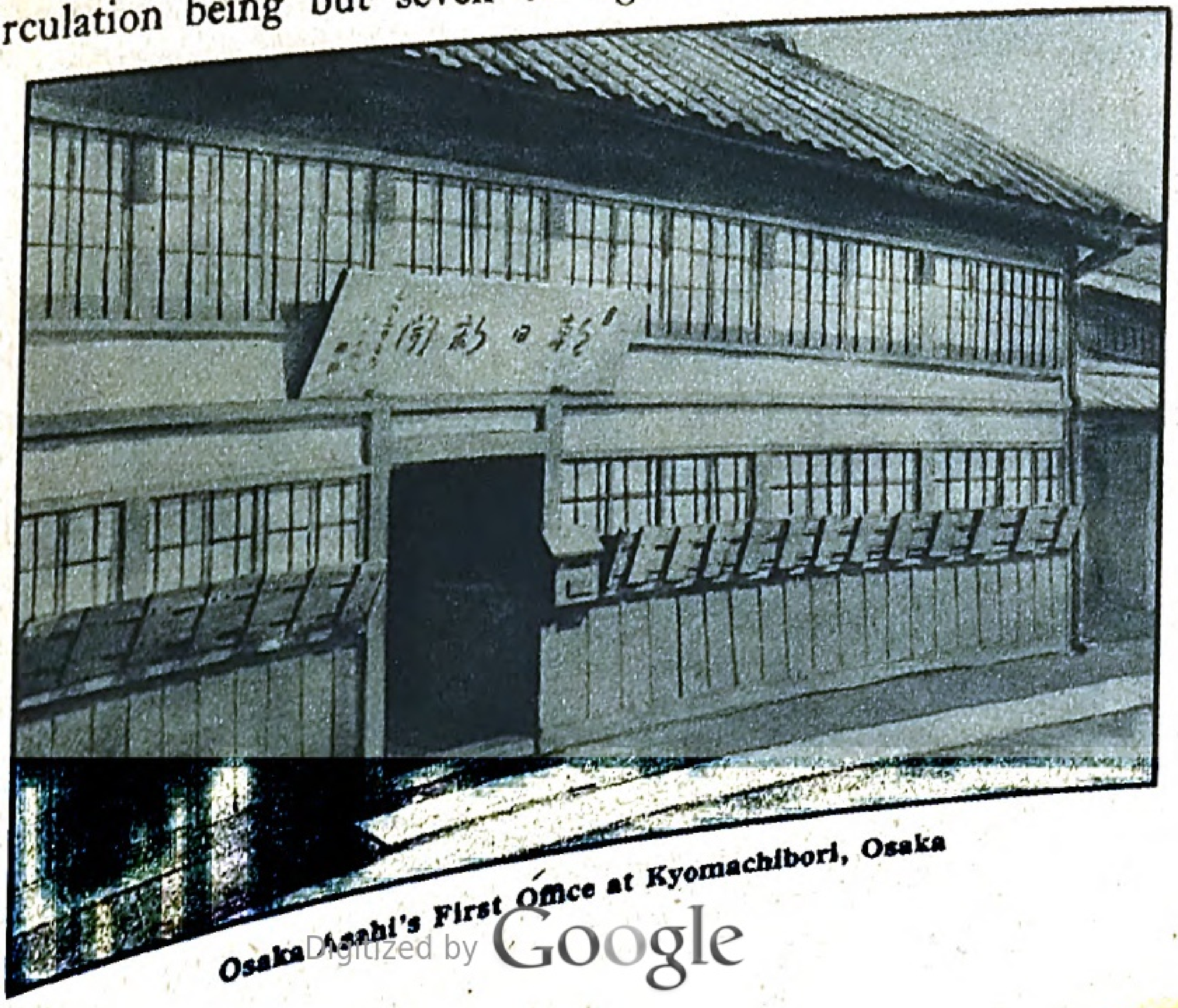
朝日新聞

明治十二年一月二十五日　土曜日　第一號

First Number of the Osaka Asahi, Published on Jan. 25, 1879



First Press Used by the Osaka Asahi



Osaka Asahi's First Office at Kyomachibori, Osaka

Encouraged by this success, he purchased the Tokyo daily, ezamashi, in 1888, and rechristened it the Tokyo Asahi. He plied the same methods of management as those used on the aka Asahi, and achieved a brilliant success, for the paper was ssed with a rapid increase of circulation. The Asahi had eighteen als in Tokyo, which being jealous of the magnificent business ccess of the Asahi, joined in a united front against the paper, but r. Murayama outwitted his rivals. He turned their persecution o a weapon with which to attack them, and got very profitable ults. Mr. Murayama was the first newspaper manager to publish ter papers in the two biggest cities of Japan, and his method was itated by the Tokyo Jiji, which started the Osaka Jiji in 1905.

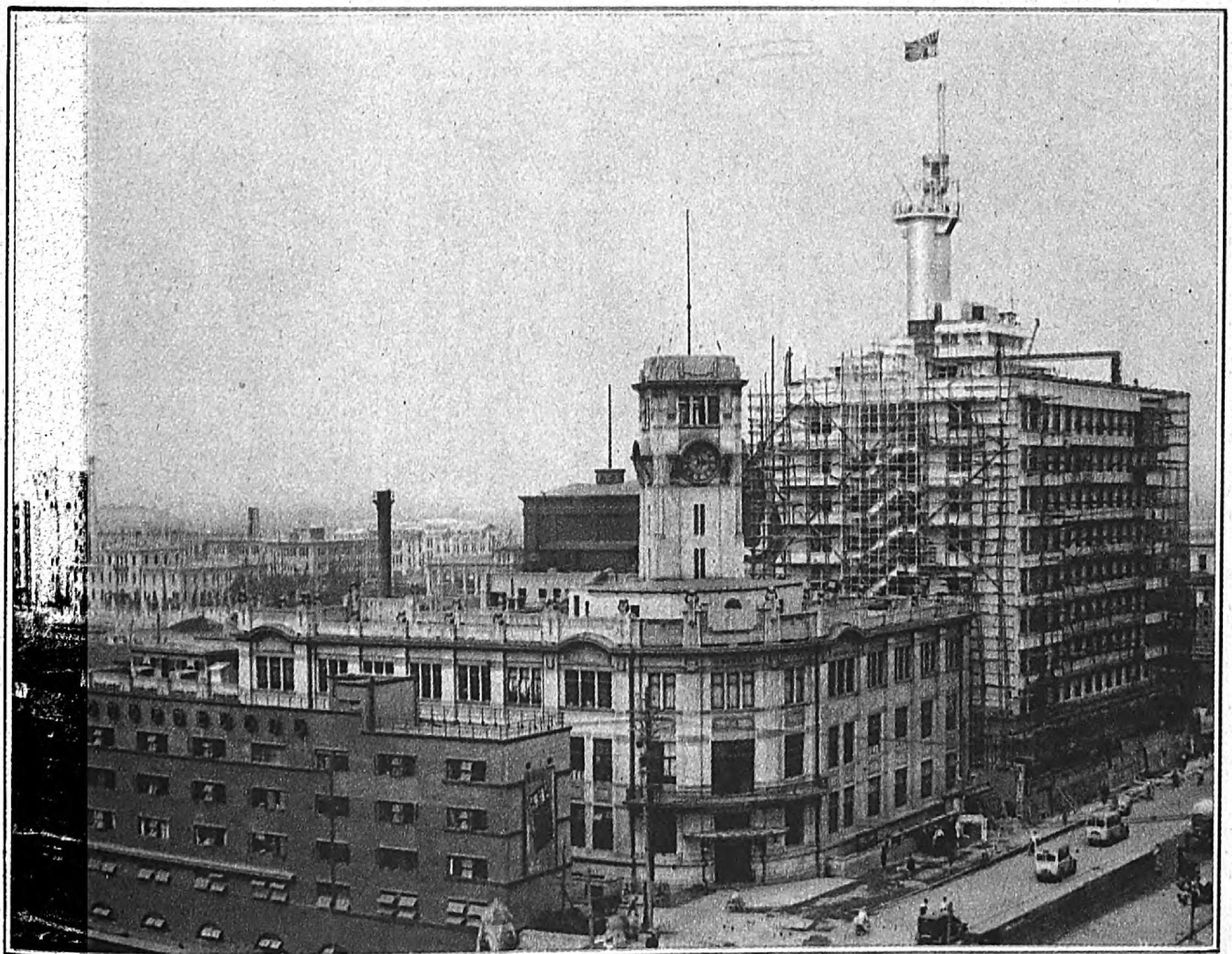
The growth of the Asahi, especially the Osaka Asahi, knew no unds, and in 1890 the Asahi installed rotary presses ahead of all e other papers in Japan. In 1894-5, came the Sino-Japanese war, d the Asahi passed very successfully through the ordeal, as it may called, for the war was an unprecedented event for the nation. rough the war reports of the Asahi, the public for the first time cognised and appreciated the necessity and influence of journalism. ter the war, the Asahi became the biggest paper in the country. this time, the Osaka Mainichi had begun to be an influential paper d a strong rival of the Asahi. The only measure taken by Mr. urayama to meet the competition of this rival was the improvement the quality of his paper. When the war broke out with Russia 1904, with its superior corresponding ramifications and its whole pital equipment, the Asahi splendidly fulfilled its mission as the porting organ for the war. Having passed through two tests in e form of the most gigantic struggles in the history of Japan, the ahi's reputation was heightened to the zenith. Not only the saka Asahi, but the Tokyo Asahi, too, superseded all rivals and r. Murayama has enjoyed the fame of a newspaper king. Ever nce, the Asahi has lived up to its reputation as one of the first rate pers of the world, as proved by its many social service undertak- gs in the cause of human welfare.

Mr. Murayama was decorated with the Third Class Order of the acred Treasure in 1915 and with the Second Class Order of the acred Treasure in 1928, and, in recognition of his services, was pointed by the Emperor in 1930 to be a member of the Upper ouse. That his fame is recognised abroad is proved by the fact at he has been awarded orders by Belgium, France, China and ermany.

The late Mr. R. Uyeno, co-partner of Mr. Murayama, con- ibuted a great deal to Mr. Murayama's success with his conservative nd healthy business sense. And his son, Mr. S. Uyeno, is now the hairman of the Board of Directors of the Asahi Publishing Co.

Tokyo Asahi Building

The most important officers of the Asahi are Dr. H. Shimomura, ice-President, who supervises the Tokyo Asahi, and Mr. K. Konishi, Managing Director, who has been connected with the Asahi for over half a century, and now supervises the business department of the Asahi. Mr. M. Takahara is the Editor-in-Chief of the Osaka Asahi, and Mr. T. Ogata is the Editor-in-Chief of the Tokyo Asahi. These two editors stand firmly for international peace, which is also the slogan of the Asahi. In character and ability they are splendidly qualified to lead the public opinion of the country into right channels.



The Osaka Asahi Office (Centre), with the Asahi Building Now Under Construction on the Right, and the Annex in the Forground. Part of the Asahi Kaikan (Finished in Black) is Seen Beyond the Clock Tower

The following statistics give an outline of the present condition of the Asahi.

The Asahi Publishing Co. is a joint stock company with a capital of ¥6,000,000. The personnel of the Asahi, excluding newsmen, stands at 2,212 for the Osaka Asahi and 1,583 for the Tokyo Asahi, a total of 3,795.

The Asahi is equipped with 36 super-speed presses, 1 German Iris colour press, 2 German gravure presses, 19 airplanes, 500 carrier pigeons, two sets of telephoto equipment and private telephones between Tokyo and Osaka

Besides its two dailies, the Asahi publishes the following periodicals all in vernacular :—

The Weekly Asahi, Asahigraph (weekly), Asahi Sports (bimonthly), Asahi Camera, Screen and Stage, Woman, Children's Asahi, and Library Editions of the Osaka and Tokyo Asahi (monthly).

The Asahi has correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Shanghai, Peiping, Nanking, Moscow, Los Angeles and Harbin.

Asahi

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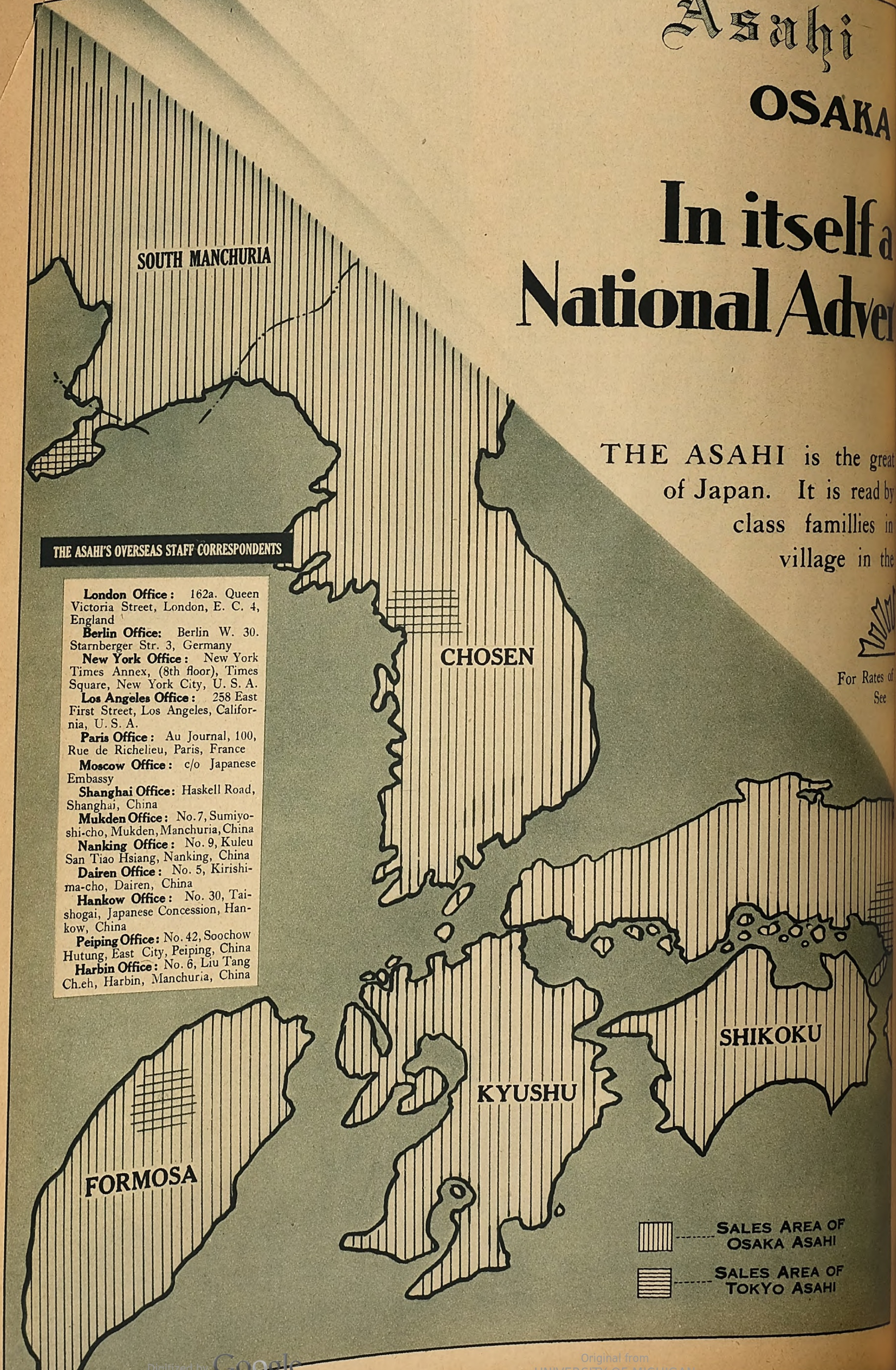

THE ASAHI'S OVERSEAS STAFF CORRESPONDENTS

London Office: 162a. Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. 4, England
Berlin Office: Berlin W. 30. Starnberger Str. 3, Germany
New York Office: New York Times Annex, (8th floor), Times Square, New York City, U. S. A.
Los Angeles Office: 258 East First Street, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.
Paris Office: Au Journal, 100, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, France
Moscow Office: c/o Japanese Embassy
Shanghai Office: Haskell Road, Shanghai, China
Mukden Office: No. 7, Sumiyoshi-cho, Mukden, Manchuria, China
Nanking Office: No. 9, Kuleu San Tiao Hsiang, Nanking, China
Dairen Office: No. 5, Kirishima-cho, Dairen, China
Hankow Office: No. 30, Taishogai, Japanese Concession, Hankow, China
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Bamboo Baskets

JAPAN is blessed with bamboo. The best bamboo is abundant in the vicinity of Kyoto. The bamboo materials used by Edison for filaments when he first manufactured electric lamps were from Yawata, a town situated between Kyoto and Osaka. Japanese bamboo is said to be very useful as material for the wings of aeroplanes.

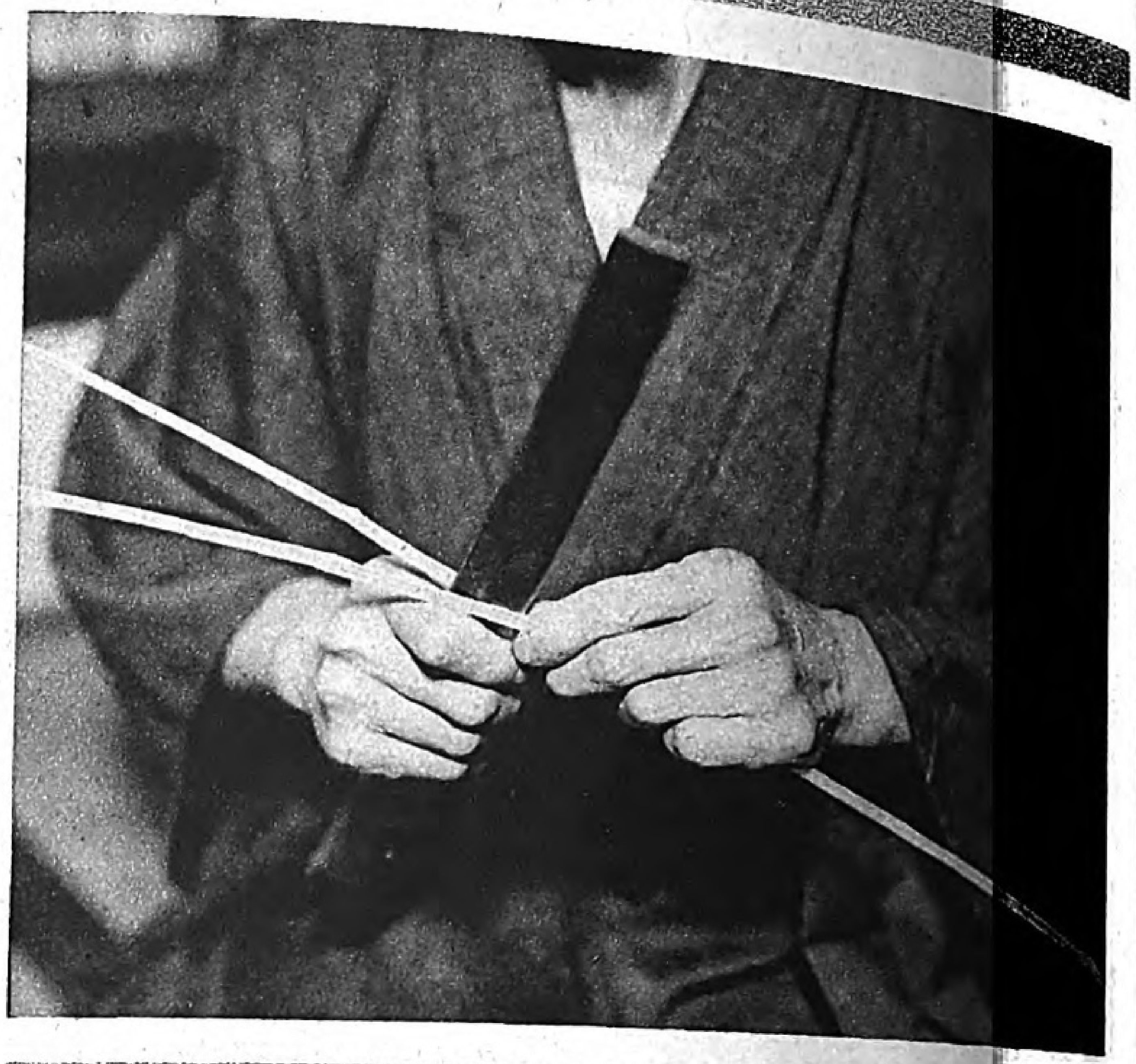
Bamboo utensils are closely connected with the daily life of the Japanese. Among these utensils, bamboo-baskets are the best known artcraft of ancient origin. Anciently bamboo baskets were used only for practical purposes. In pre-historic times they were utilised as canoes. After the tea ceremony was introduced, bamboo baskets began to be used as utensils for holding decorative flowers. At first bamboo baskets were imported from China, but during the middle of the Tokugawa Period (about 1730) baskets of finer quality were produced in Japan.

Workmen engaged in making baskets gradually began to conceive of themselves as artists and signed their best products. The most famous workmen in bamboo-baskets in olden times were Minminsai of Tsu in Ise province, and Amanokawa of Arima near Osaka, and their works are highly prized on account of their great artistic value. The Daimyo Todo, recognising the skill of Minminsai, extended to him his patronage. In the Meiji period a bamboo basket genius called Shokosai appeared in Osaka. His works were so superior that they overshadowed all the olden products. At present the tradition of the profession is maintained by a workman called Chikuryosai.

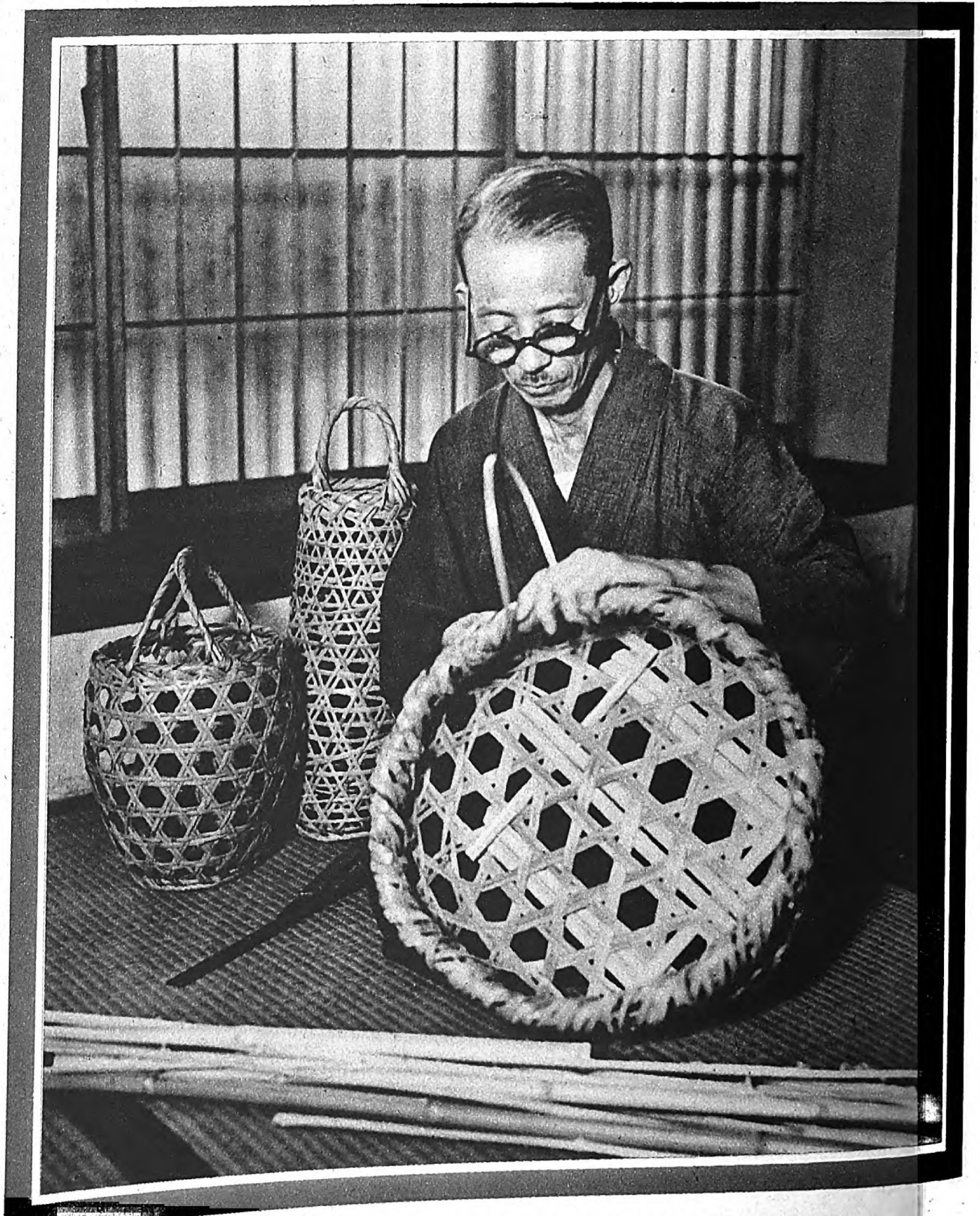
Bamboo Materials for Baskets

Bamboo is found everywhere in Japan, but that of the best quality is confined to the vicinity of Kyoto. The fine and elegant blue bamboo which is densely grown along the lawns, footpaths of mountains, etc., given a special feminine feature to the landscape of Kyoto, so that Kyoto of the bamboo offers a fine contrast to Japan of the pine.

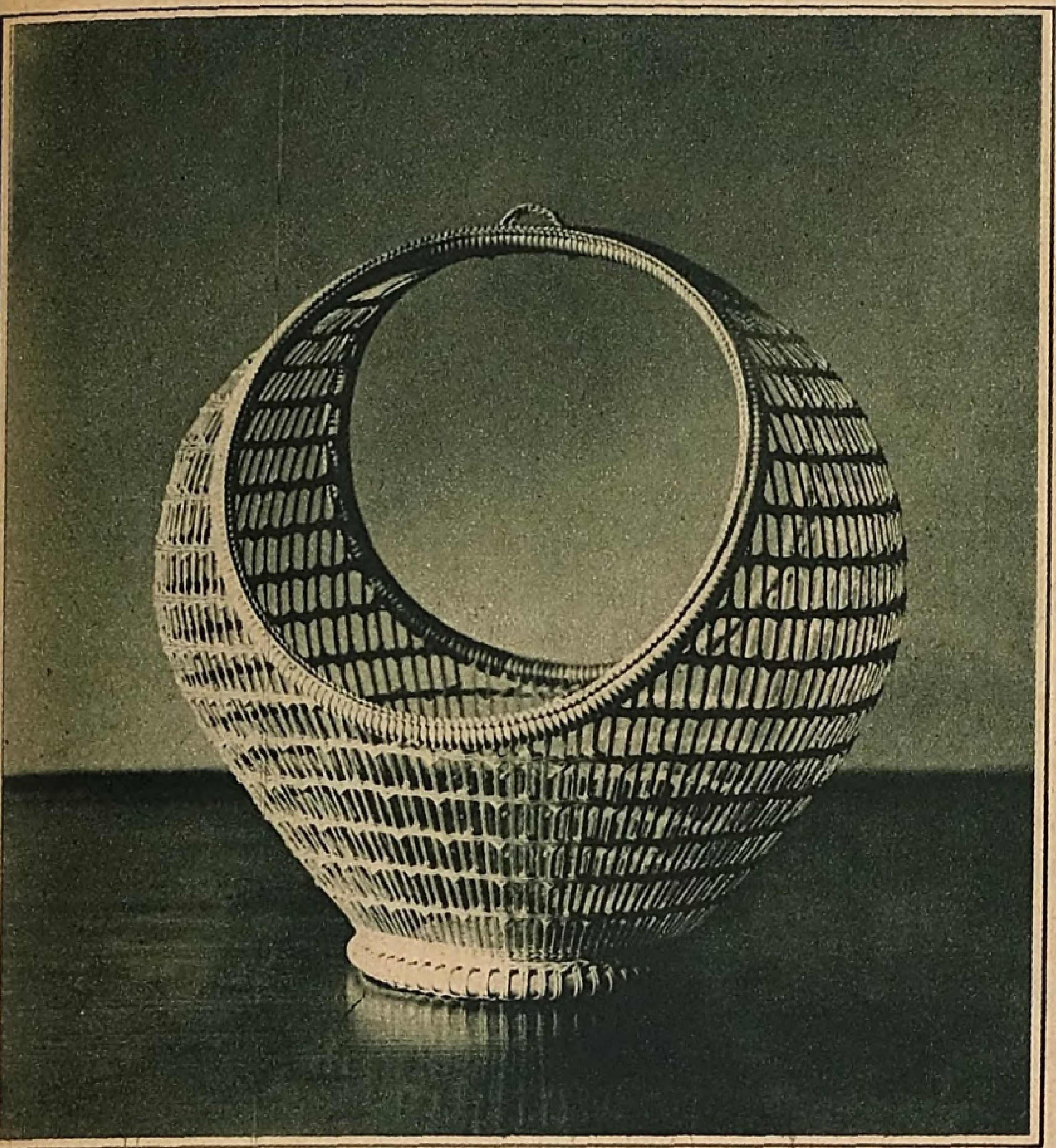
After the cold winter season, blessed with spring warmth, young shoots sprout up from the old roots. These sprouts, called Takeno-ko (child bamboo), are appreciated as food in the spring, just as mushrooms are an autumnal food. If these young bambooes are allowed to grow up, they send forth sprouts in turn from their roots, thus forming a dense bamboo grove. The materials for baskets are selected out of those bambooes which grow in the centre of the grove. The reason is that ing in the outer parts of the grove do not grow straight, being exposed to strong winds, whereas those in the centre grow directly upward, having no space around them. The bamboo is cut at the beginning of autumn, and



Chopping Bamboo with a Piece of a Japanese Sword. The Artisan Must Suffer Frequent Wounds in His Left Hand Before He is Skilled in the Work



Mr. Chikuryosai Yamamoto, a Noted Bamboo Basket Maker Working with Thinly Sliced Bamboo Material



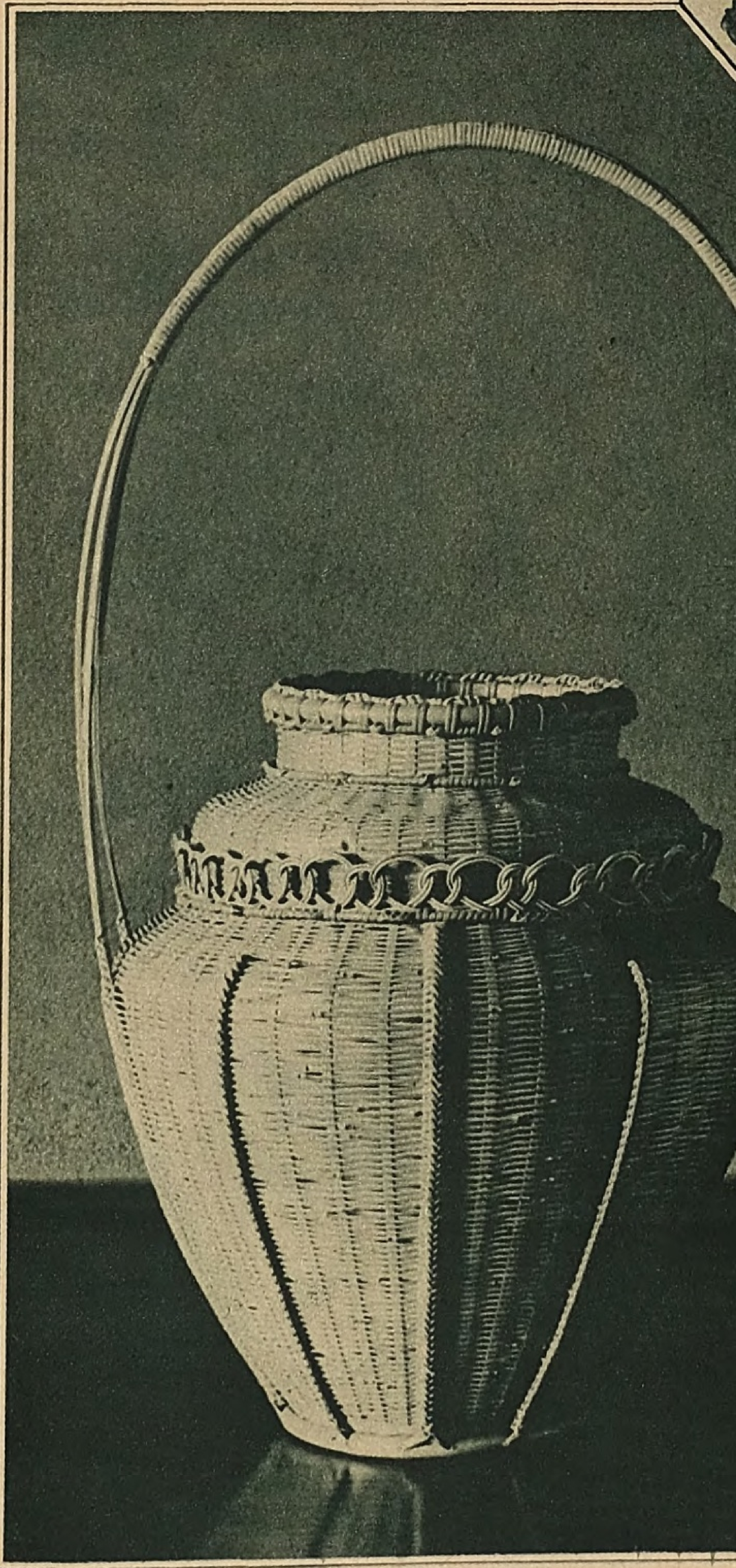
A Bamboo Flower-Baskets of a New Design with Western Patterns

s preserved in the icinity of the grove or about a year. For utting bamboo various onditions relating to limate, weather, eason etc. must be ulfilled, otherwise the bamboo is likely to be vorm-eaten.

The artists who make bamboo baskets have an exact knowledge of the quality of materials. They can tell whence the bamboo came and whether it was grown in the middle of the grove or not. The best bamboo is found at Saga, near Arashiyama, the famous scenic spot. Authoritative makers of bamboo baskets never use materials from any other place.

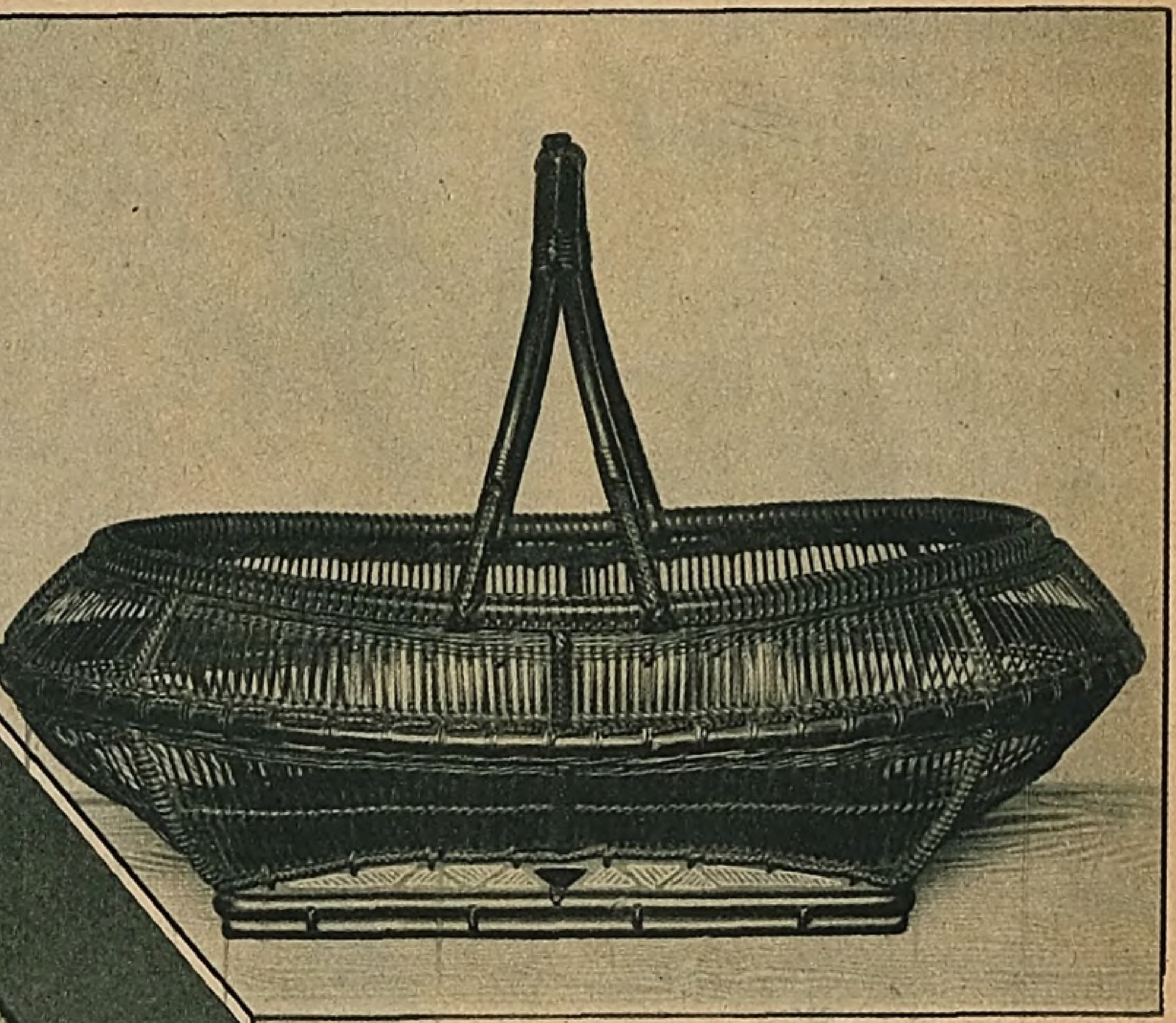
Workmanship Unattainable by Amateurs

Bamboo materials are preserved in a room which is airy, but has a fair amount of moisture. The makers begin the weaving of baskets as soon as the materials are ready. The part of the bamboo used for baskets is the bark. The bamboo is cut by a blade, and then the thin skin is taken off. This process requires great skill, which can not be acquired in a year or two. Basket making is not work for amateurs.



A Bamboo Flower-Basket in the Chinese Style With a Touch of Japanese Taste in It

When the bamboo bark is ready, it is woven into beautiful baskets of varied forms, as shown in the pictures. Forms of novel originality are produces by the artists out of their heads and patterns are never used, since they are too mechanical and lack personality thus losing the first condition of artcraft. Bamboo baskets are roughly divided into two forms. One has a symmetrical and elegant appearance. For this purpose slender materials are used. The other gives an appearance of simplicity and coarseness. In it flat and wide materials are used. Sometimes old brown coloured bamboo is used. These bambooes are brought from farm-houses built of timber, bamboo, straw and earth. Farmers daily burn straw or wood as fuel for cooking, etc. Since Japanese farm-houses have no chimneys soot blackens the houses. The bamboo in such farm houses turns a rich brown-colour through the years. These bambooes are collected, and woven into baskets. They have different colours according to the positions in which they were exposed to the soot. These different degrees of colour add to the very soft appearance when woven into baskets. On this account high-class decorative baskets are made of these old bambooes. There are also baskets made of new bambooes painted brown or lemon-yellow colours. Most of the baskets are flower-containers. Inside each basket is a vessel for water.



An Ornamental Fruit Serving Basket, Made of Bamboo Naturally Tinted Chestnut Colour by Soot in the Course of Their Long Service as a Part of the Building Material of a Farm House. The Form of the Basket is Chinese, but the Techniqne is Purely Japanese.

In an orthodox tea-room, scrolls are never arranged together with flowers. The reason is that those enjoying a tea ceremony are satisfied with appreciating pictures and flowers only, the division of their attention disturbing their minds. If, therefore, flowers are placed in the tea-room they must constitute the centre of appreciation. Then the flowers and their vases must be of the finest quality. These vases are classified into porcelain or pottery vases, metal vases, bamboo and bamboo-basket vases. Of these vases, bamboo and bamboo-basket vases are mostly used. Basket vases must possess simplicity or rusticity, but at the same time must be most beautiful to look at, and moreover they must express the personality of the maker. The maker must pay great attention to the harmony between the beauty of flowers and that of the baskets. He has a deep conviction that the beauty of the basket is never surpassed by that of the natural flowers. Bamboo baskets are not confined to flower vases. There are baskets for fruits, for tea-materials, etc. In the Autumnal Art Exhibition are exhibited works in bamboo basketry. These exhibits show that European and American tastes have affected in the forms of some of the baskets.

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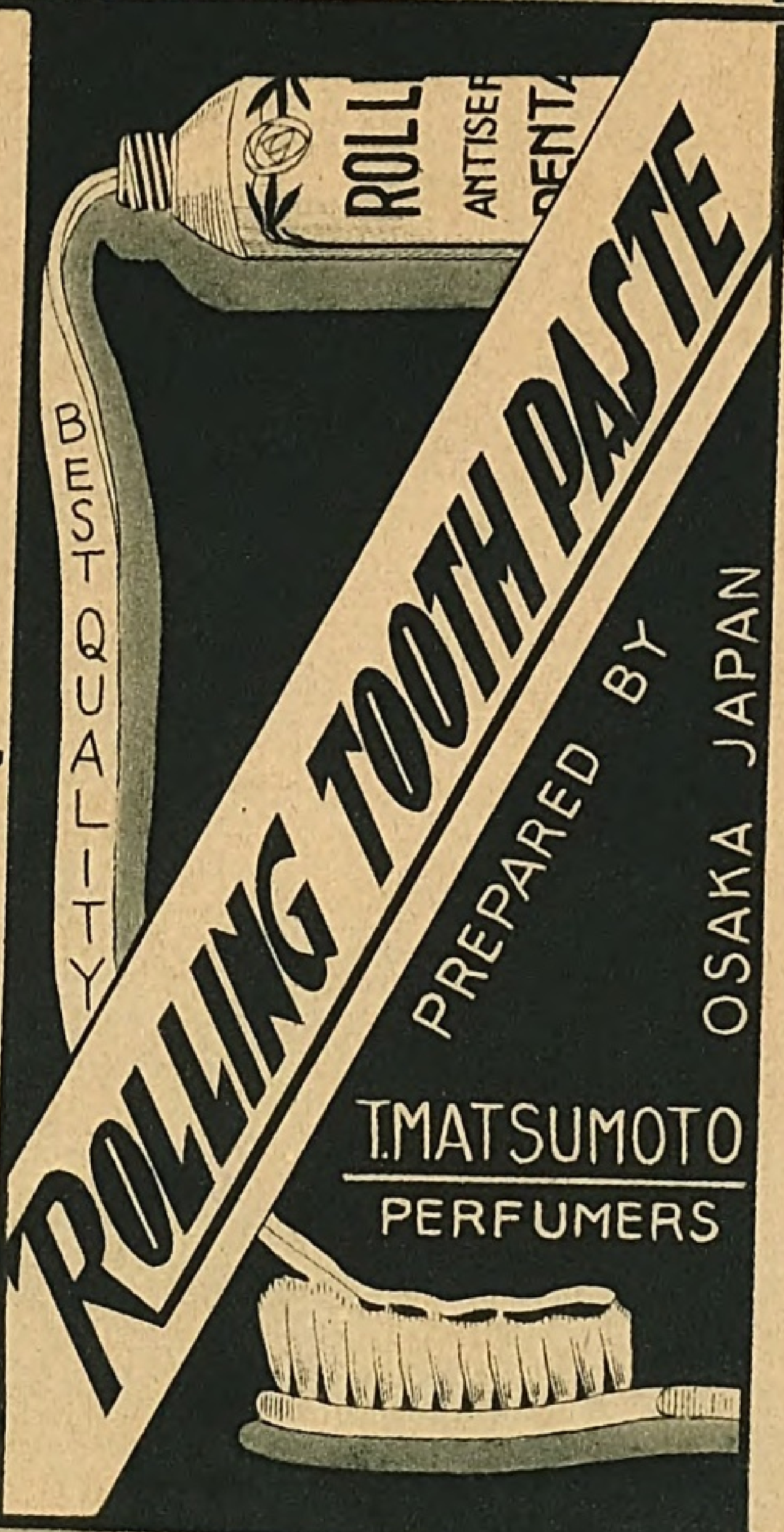

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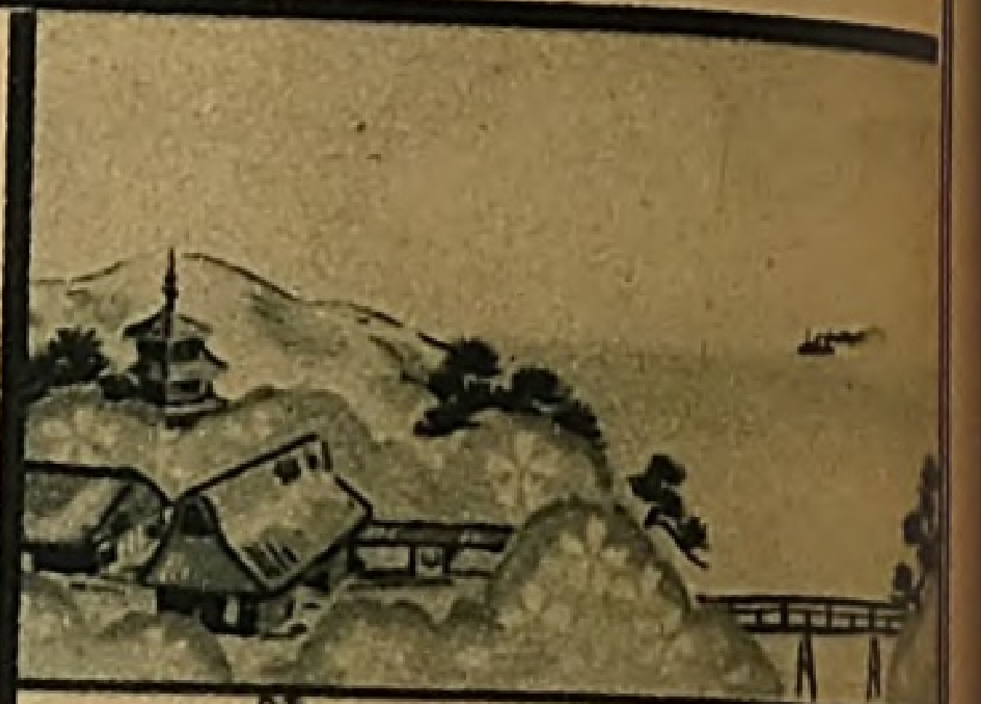

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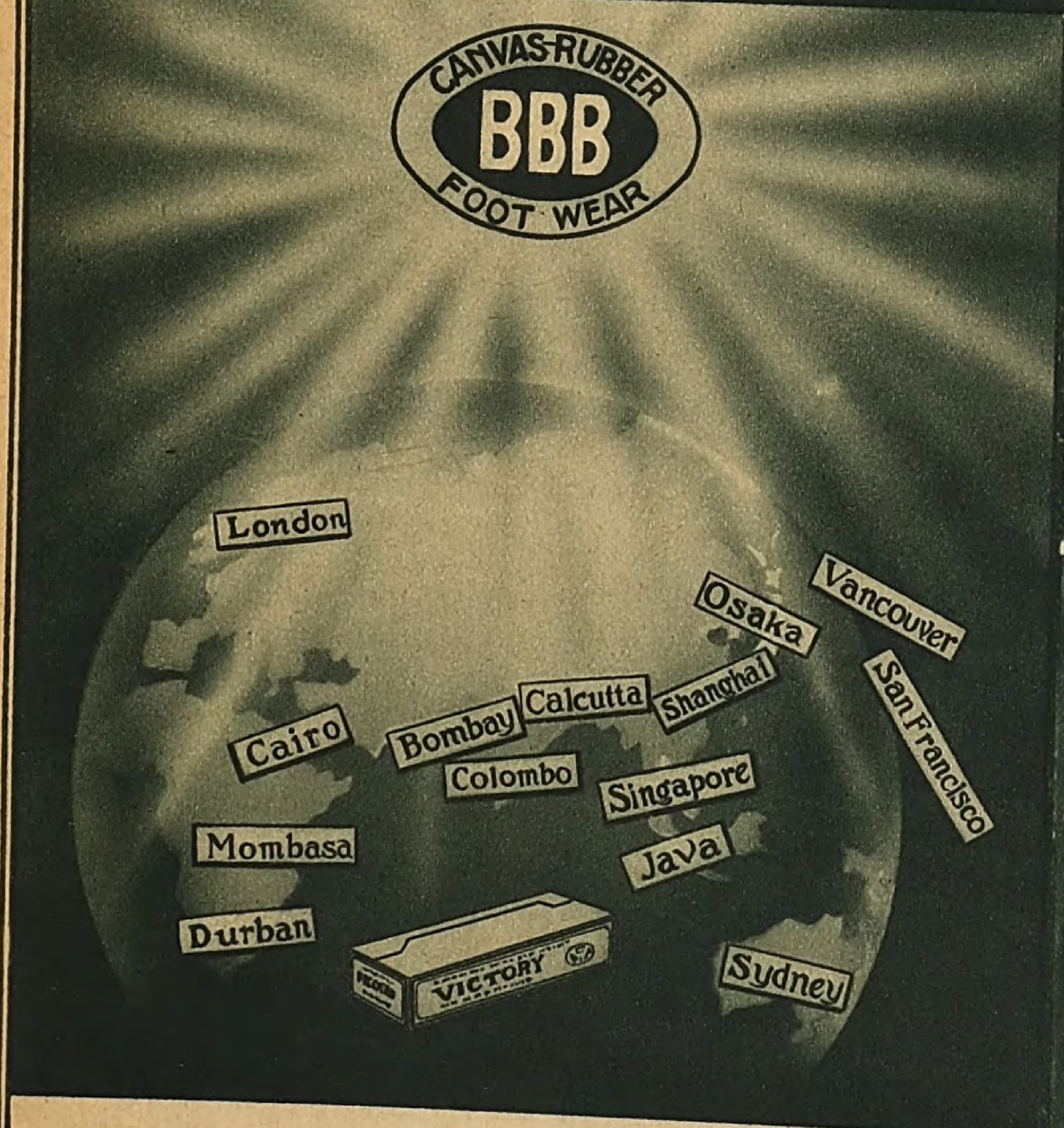

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THE AIMS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE OSAKA SUPERIOR GOODS ASSOCIATION

(THE OSAKA YURYOHIN KYOKAI)

By Mr. ZENZABURO SHIBATA,

Governor of Osaka Prefecture and President of the Association.

In Japan there is no other society or association working for the same purpose and with the same organization as the Osaka Superior Goods Association, which stands for the turning out of goods of superior quality at reasonable prices and in which the authorities and citizens of Osaka have gone into partnership. It now has a membership of 123 *bona fide* manufacturers, qualified and chosen from among the manufacturers in Osaka Prefecture.

The goods produced by the members of this Association cover almost every description of commodities. They are provisions, toilet articles, spinning machines, machinery, paints and dyestuffs, electrical appliances, drugs, aluminium utensils, leather goods, decorative goods, etc., and other requirements of the community.

Here it must be clearly stated that though the Association aims at producing goods of superior quality at reasonable prices, it does not aim at having manufacturers sell at a loss. Instead it must be seen to that the interests of manufacturers and dealers are protected by leaving them a reasonable margin of profit. For this reason it is advocated that the Association should maintain "adequate prices."

As a 50 sen coin must at all times be accepted at its face value, so must goods of superior quality be taken at their full value. For this end to be realized, the Association must have a strong and dependable selling organization, working on the principle of sound and sane business ethics.

More detailed information will be furnished to those who apply to

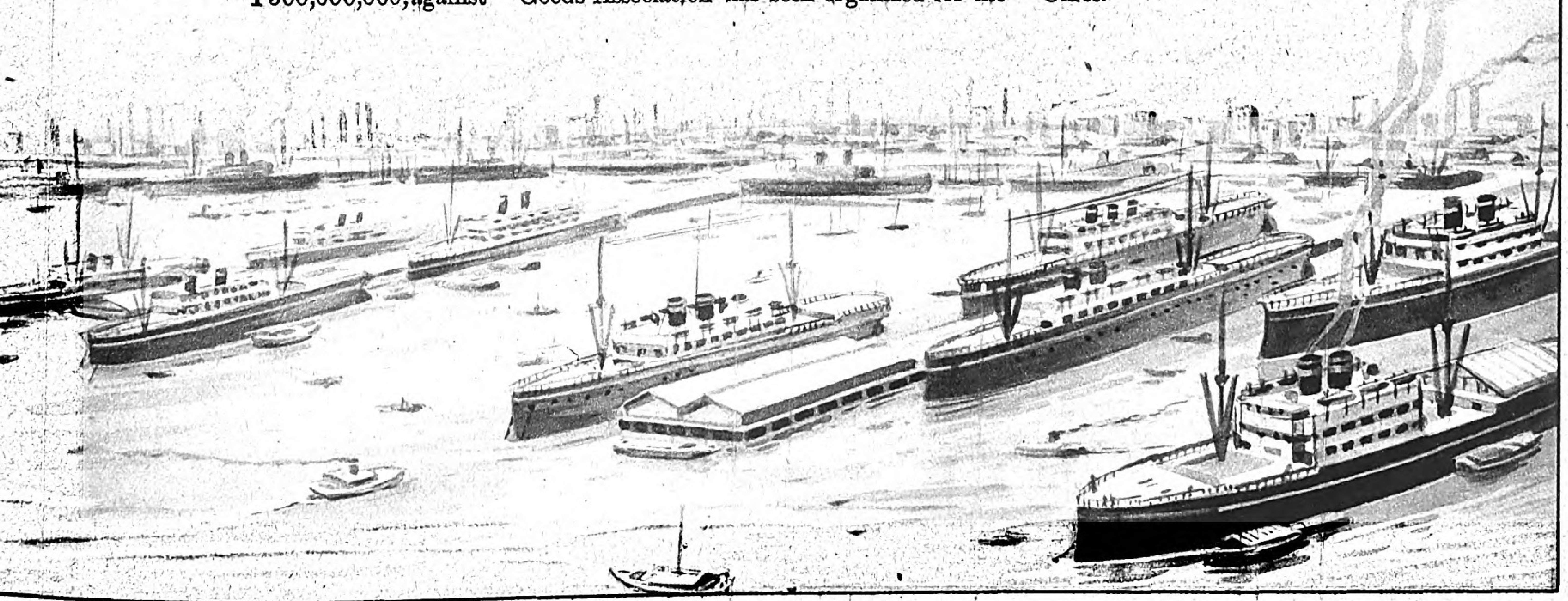
Osaka Superior Goods Association,
Care of Commercial Bureau,
Osaka Prefectural Office.

OSAKA MERCHANDISE, THE KEYSTONE OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

By Mr. TOJI SAKAMA,

Chief of the Bureau of Administration of Osaka Prefecture,
Vice-President of the Osaka Superior Goods Association.

The annual output of Osaka Prefecture is ¥1,500,000,000, and exports from the Prefecture amount to ¥500,000,000, against a total Japanese export of ¥1,470,000,000. Our Prefecture thus stands first in all Japan in point of export, and Osaka merchandise may be said to be the keystone of Japanese economic activities. The Osaka Superior Goods Association has been organized for the purpose of promoting the quality as well as the quantity of goods manufactured in our Prefecture. Those who wish to know in detail about the Association may apply to it, addressing inquiries to the Prefectural Office.



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Economic And Financial Section

Cartel Activity in Japan

CURTAILED PRODUCTION AND PRICE FIXING IN NEARLY EVERY INDUSTRY

UNTIL the latter part of last century there was no real industry of note except agriculture in Japan because Japan was isolated from the Western world both commercially and industrially. The gate of Japan was opened to the world in 1868, the year of the Restoration of the Imperial Regime. With the Restoration the civilisation of the West was introduced into Japan and there was brought about a revolutionary change not only in politics and education but also in finance and industry. And of all the changes in every direction, the appearance and development of the manufacturing industry has been the most phenomenal. Although the manufacturing industry is just out of the household stage and is mainly managed on a small scale, it is making accelerated progress along with the growth of banking facilities.

According to a recent report there has been a notable increase of large scale factories. The percentage of factories in Japan employing over five hundred operatives was 0.5 in 1909 and 0.8 in 1919, but increased to 1.1 in 1925. The percentage of the number of operatives employed at factories with over five hundred operatives was 21 in 1909 and 32 in 1919, but it was increased to 38 in 1925. The growth in capitalisation was far greater than the increase in the number of operatives. The percentage of the number of factories with a capital of over half a million dollars was 1.4 in 1905 and 2.1 in 1913, but it was increased to 8.2 in 1924. The percentage of capital held by factories capitalized at half-a-million-dollars was 57 in 1905 and 63 in 1913, but it was increased to 82 in 1924. And the percentage of factories with a capital of over two million and a half dollars was 0.2 in 1905 and 0.3 in 1913, but it was increased to 1.8 in 1924 and the percentage of capital held by these large factories was 36 in 1905 and 38 in 1913, but it was increased to 62 in 1924. Thus big factories amounting to 0.2% of all factories held about two-thirds of the total capital invested in all industries, and the percentage of factories capitalized at a quarter of a million dollars and over was 85, but the total capital of all other factories on a small scale was as little as 11 per cent.

The increase in the number of large factories, over-production by them and competition among them in the markets both at home and abroad gave impetus to the cartel and trust movement, and the movements for zoning of markets, price arrangement and limitation of production. The principal industries in Japan were most depressed in the latter part of 1930. But the situation was much improved by the spring of 1931. The improvement is attributed to the upward movement of market prices, reduction of the cost of production, readjustment and decrease of stock. And such activities were brought about mainly by cartels and trusts. It may be said that the trend of industrial Japan is led by the activities of cartels and trusts to-day. Therefore to be acquainted with the situation in Japanese industry to-day and to predict its trend in future, we must understand the practices of cartels and trusts. The following shows the practices of Japanese cartels of late :

Industries	Headquarters	Practices
Cotton Spinning	Dai Nippon Boseki Rengo Kai "Association of Japanese Cotton Spinners"	Limitation of Production
Silk Spinning	Kinubo Kogyo Kai "Association of Silk Spinners"	Limitation of Production
Ramie Spinning	Ramie Boseki Rengo Kai "Association of Ramie Spinners"	Limitation of Production & Joint Sales
Hemp Spinning	Asaito Kyodo Hanbaisho "Joint Sales Centre for Hemp Yarn"	Limitation of Production & Joint Sales
Rayon Spinning	Jinken Rengo Kai "Association of Rayon Producers"	Limitation of Production
Silk Reeling	Sanshi Dogyo Kumiai Chuo Kai "Central Association of Silk Reeling Unions"	Limitation of Production
Cotton Crêpe	Zenkoku Menchijimi Kyohansho "National Joint Sales Centre for Cotton Crêpe"	Joint Sales
Cotton and Silk Fabrics	Hamamatsu Kigyo Kumiai "Cotton and Silk Fabrics Union of Hamamatsu"	Limitation of Production
Hemp Braid	Nippon Yushutsu Asa Sanada Dogyo Kumiai "Association of Hemp Braid Exporters of Japan"	Joint Sales
Coal	Sekitan Kogyo Rengo Kai "National Association of Coal Mine Owners"	Limitation of Production
Oil	Union of Six Big Oil Companies (No proper Japanese name exists for the union)	Price Arrangement
Cement	Yohai Rengo Kai "Association of Cement Producers"	Limitation of Production & Price Arrangement
Pig Iron	Sentetsu Kyodo Kumiai "Union of Pig Iron Dealers"	Joint Purchase and Joint Sales
Steel Bars	Kozai Rengo Kai "Association of Flat and Round Steel Bar Works"	Limitation of Production
Steel Bars	Kanto Kozai Hanbai Kumiai "Union of Round Steel Bar Dealers in Kanto District"	Price Arrangement
Steel Angles	Chugata Yamagatako Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Dealers in Middle-sized Steel Angles"	Joint Sales and Price Arrangement
Pig Iron	Seiko Genryo Kyodo Kobai Kumiai "Joint Pig Iron Purchase Union"	Joint Purchase
Iron Bars	Joko Bunya Kyotei Kai "Union of Iron Bar Allotment Production"	Production Allotment
Steel Angles	Kogata Yamagatako Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Dealers in Small Steel Angles"	Price Arrangement
Steel Plates	Nippon Atsuita Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Thick Plate Steel Dealers of Japan"	Price Arrangement
Steel Plates	Chuban Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Dealers in Thin Steel Plates"	Price Arrangement
Steel Sheets	Nippon Kokuban Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Black Steel Sheet Dealers of Japan"	Price Arrangement
Wire Rods	Nippon Senzai Kyohan Kumiai "Union of Iron Wire Rod Dealers of Japan"	Price Arrangement
Copper	Suiyo Kai "Association of Coppy Mine Owners	Limitation of Production Price Arrangement
Artificial Fertilizer	Jinpi Rengo Kai "Association of Artificial Fertilizer Manufacturers"	Limitation of Production
Nitrogen	Sekkai Chisso Kyohan Kumiai "Joint Sales Union of Calcareous Nitrogen Dealers"	Joint Sales
Carbide	Tanka Sekkai Kyohan Kumiai "Joint Sales Union of Carbide Dealers",	Joint Sales
Sulphuric Acid	Kansai Ryusan Kamei Kaisha "Sulphuric Acid Manufacturers Co. of the Kansai District"	Limitation of Production
Bleaching Soda	Sarashiko Rengo Kai "Association of Bleaching Soda Manufacturers"'	Limitation of Production
Alcohol	Shisei Rengo Kai "Association of Alcohol Distillers"	Control of Distribution
Grease	Tokyo Kokashi Hanbai Kumiai "Sales Comapny of Tokyo Grease Dealers"	Joint Sales
Paper	Nippon Seishi Rengo Kai "Association of Paper Manufacturers of Japan"	Limitation of Production
Paper	Kyodo Yoshi Kabushiki Kaisha "Paper Joint Sales Company.'	Joint Sales
Pulp	Kyodo Pulp Kabushiki Kaisha "Pulp Joint Sales Company"	Joint Sales
Cardboard	Nippon Itagami Rengo Kai "Union of Cardboard Manufacturers of Japan"	Limitation of Production
Cardboard	Itagami Hanbai Toseikai "Cardboard Joint Sales Union"	Joint Sales
Flour	Tobu Seifun Hanbai Kumiai "Union of Mills of Eastern Japan"	Joint Sales
Sugar	Togyo Rengo Kai "Union of Sugar Refiners"	Joint Sales
Sugar	Sato Kyokyu Kumiai "Union of Sugar Dealers"	Control of Distribution
Crabs	Kani Kanzume Kyodo Hanbai Kaisha "Tinned Crab Joint Sales Company"	Joint Sales
Shipping	Joint Traffic Agreement between Nippon Yusen Kaisha & Osaka Shosen Kaisha	

Thus we see that cartel practices are extensive in Japan. These practices may be classified as follows :—

LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION :—Cotton spinning, silk spinning, rayon, hemp, ramie, silk reeling, cement, superphosphate, bleaching soda, sulphuric acid, paper, cardboard, copper, pig iron, coal, sugar, alcohol and tinned crab, Total, 18.

JOINT SALES :—Hemp yarn, cotton crêpe, ramie yarn, cement, pig iron, round iron bars, thick steel plates, thin steel plates, steel angles, steel sheets, iron wire rods, copper plates, copper goods, paper, pulp, flour, carbide, superphosphate, sulphuric acid, calcareous nitrogen, sugar, tinned crab, and grease, Total, 23.

PRICE ARRANGEMENT :—Hemp yarn, cotton crêpe, ramie yarn, thin steel plates, copper plates, oil, cement, superphosphate, calcareous nitrogen, bleaching soda, paper and tinned crab, Total, 12.

JOINT PURCHASE :—Iron, steel and superphosphate, Total, 3.

EXPORT CARTELS :—Cement, copper and superphosphate, Total, 3.

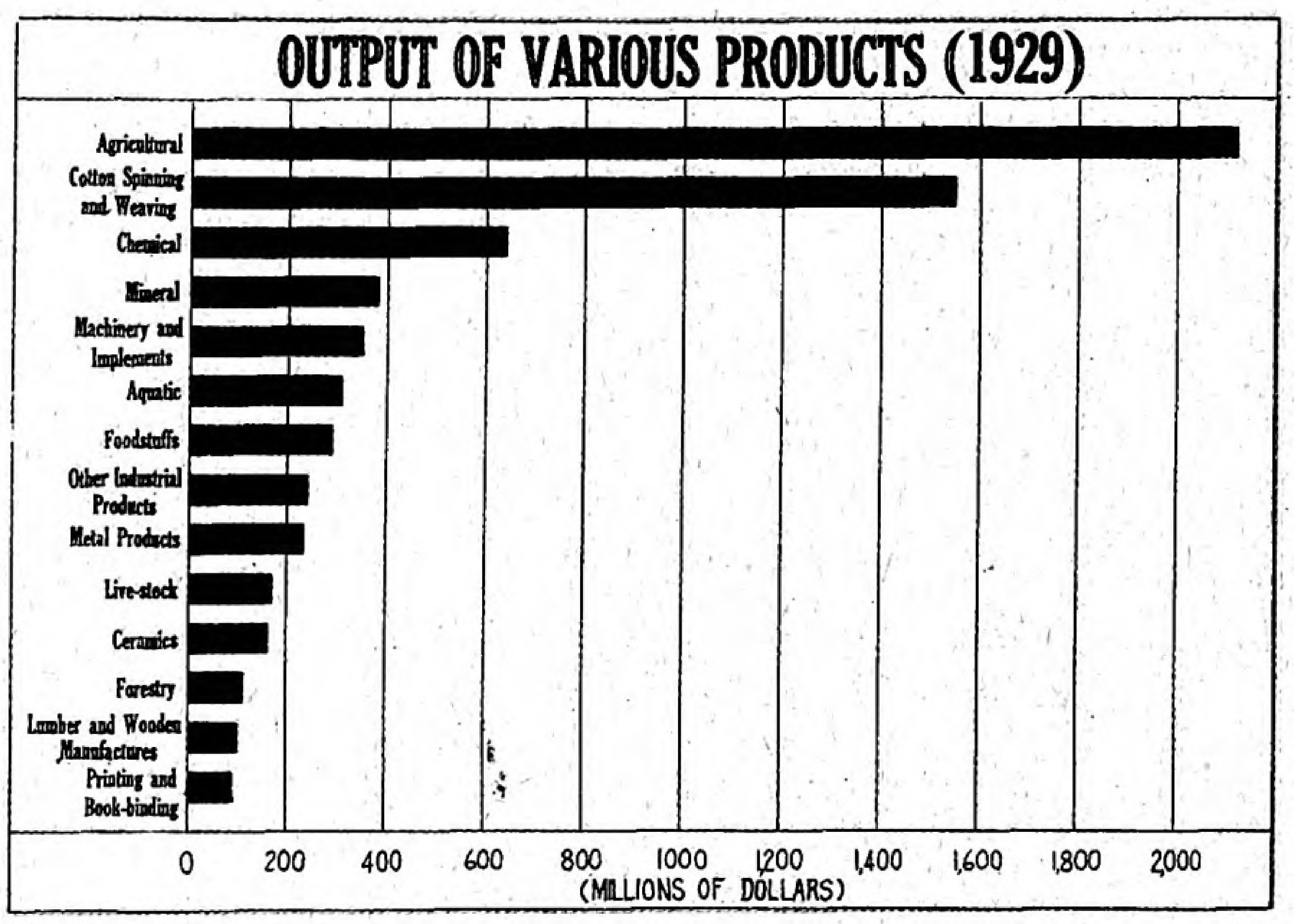
The above classification was made for the sake of convenience. Some cartels are for joint sales, some for limitation of production and others for all kinds of cartel practices. For example, the cement cartel controls not only production, sales, and prices but also the export business, and the copper cartel controls production, prices and the export business. As said elsewhere, the foundation of cartels in Japan is not strong yet because the cartel movement is not old. Therefore, when business gets better, they are apt to collapse through internal discord. But on the other hand, as things stand to-day, when business is quiet, unity is preserved and brings great benefit to cartel members through joint clearance of stock, holding up of prices and other practices.

Present Curtailment

As already stated the cartel activities are for the control of production, sales, prices, purchases and the export business. And of these activities, the most important may be the limitation of production, the natural tendency at such a time of business depression as exists to-day. The following shows the percentage of curtailment of production compared with full production capacity, dating from January to April, 1931 :—

Coal :—The National Association of Coal Mine Owners for a long time has been trying to prevent increase of stocks and the fall of coal prices by curtailing production, but in vain owing to the decrease of demand for coal, and there is no prospect of an increase in demand in the near future because of the general industrial depression. At the end of February, 1931 the coal in stock was reported to be over 2,400,000 tons, or about 80,000 tons more than the stock at the same time the previous year and about 900,000 tons more than the average stock for the last several years. The coal cartel raised the percentage of production limitation from 22% to 27% in May to bring down the stock to 1,500,000 tons by the end of 1931. It was expected that the total output during 1931 would be limited to 19,514,000 tons instead of 20,187,000 tons, as had been intended before the rigid curtailment was put into effect. But as long as the general industrial situation remains dull, with no greater demand for coal in the near future, there is no hope for the betterment of the coal business.

OUTPUT OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS (1929)



Copper :—The Suiyo Kai, the organisation of all the principal copper mine owners in Japan, joined in the international agreement for limitation of copper production at the end of 1930 and struggled not only to put the agreement into practice but also to keep the price up and control the export business for their own benefit. They curtailed the copper output by 8.8%, but a more drastic curtailment was demanded owing to the depression in the copper market. If the curtailment of 8.8% is maintained until the end of 1931, the total average output per month is expected to reach 6,200 tons.

At the beginning of 1931 it was agreed that the monthly export of copper to China and other countries in the East should be 1,000 tons and to European countries 1,500 tons. But later this was revised to 700 tons to the former and 2,200 tons to the latter. The revised figures were as follows :—

MONTHLY SHIPMENT

	First Half Term of 1931	Second Half Term of 1931
To Home Market	3,700 tons	3,300 tons
To the East	1,000	700
To Europe	1,500	2,200

For a long time the members of the Suiyo Kai have been doing their best to increase the export as the only means of doing away with the over-stock, but they have decided to try a new scheme. The new scheme is to sell finished copper goods along with copper ingots. Brass bars were added to the export list. But in the summer of 1931 finished copper goods were said to be exported at a price less than that quoted at the end of 1930 by from six dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred kilogrammes.

Iron and Steel :—Of the iron and steel cartel groups, the steel groups are organised more thoroughly than the iron. The steel cartels are organised along almost every specified line for the purpose not only of joint sales and price arrangement but also for limitation of output. Extreme limitation of output exists in the cartel of round steel bars. The three big concerns in the Kanto District curtailed the production of steel bars by 60% and the three big concerns in the Kansai District by 50% for some time. It is said that the rigid limitation has brought such an improvement in the market that some moderation of the limitation has been desired by some members of the Kanto group. The Kanto group is said to intend to moderate the limitation by 10%, but the Kansai group is reported to be against any moderation on the ground that although the market price of steel bars was raised by about 10% in comparison with a previous price of twenty-eight dollars per ton the recent price was less than that of foreign goods at Japanese ports by from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents and that that meant the impossibility of upholding the present price with a reduced home output.

Cement :—At the beginning of 1930 the Japanese cement producers curtailed their production by 38% and since then they have gradually increased the limitation percentage to 53%. The Japanese cement cartel was organised long ago with the object of controlling cement production. Originally it was not for joint marketing or price fixing. But at the end of 1930 a cartel movement for joint marketing and price fixing was started by the Kyushu Island group of cement producers, and soon afterwards it became a national movement. By the new cartel practices, the situation in the cement market was considerably improved. The difference between supply and demand was smoothed out and a raise of the market price by sixty cents was realised.

Superphosphate :—The production of superphosphate was severely curtailed by the Association of Artificial Fertilizer Manufacturers. The percentage of limitation was 30% of full capacity effective from September, 1929, until October, 1930, then 40% in November and December, 1930, and 55% in January, 1931, the percentage at which it stands to-day. By such a drastic step the manufacturers were able to meet the situation and secured an increase of 22% in the market price. The foundation of the cartel of the superphosphate manufacturers is becoming gradually firmer since the establishment of the Union of Superphosphate Manufacturers in May, 1931.

Calcareous Nitrogen :—Recently the annual average demand for calcareous nitrogen in Japan has been 100,000 tons and the annual average production over 250,000 tons, the over-production being about 150,000 tons. The nine large nitrogen manufacturers established a joint sales union in the autumn of 1930, and since then they have been endeavouring to stabilize the market ,but in vain because of the over-production and general business depression. The nitrogen combine expected to sell about 150,000 tons of stock through the joint sales agency but was able to clear off only 90,000 tons, leaving 60,000 tons in stock. After the establishment of the sales agency there were cases of dumping by some members, which brought about the failure of the combine. It is said that they are trying to secure the application of the Trust Law (this law is expected to go into effect before the end of 1931) to their business to check unfair competition by some members andthus stabilize the market.

Bleaching Soda :—The case of bleaching soda offers another example of severe curtailment of production by the cartel system. The limitation percentage of bleaching soda was 13% in January, 1930, but this was increased to 40% in May, to 45% in June, to 50% in March, 1931 and later to 55%. The 55% curtailment prevails to-day. This drastic limitation is attributed to the curtailment of paper manufacturing by 35% and the depression in the bleached cotton market. But it has brought no improvement in the soda business. It is said that as long as the situation in the paper and cotton industries remains unimproved, nothing can be done for the betterment of the bleaching soda market with all the cartel's activities.

Paper :—The Japanese manufacturers of paper have been curtailing their production of all kinds of printing paper and imitation paper by 35% since the end of 1930, and at the same time, have been keeping stocks under rigid joint control. This control by a joint sales cartel was started in October, 1930, with an agreement to check voluntary sales by sealing up all the stock and putting it under the watch of the cartel, only allowing each member company to keep free an amount sufficient for two month's sales. This had a favourable effect on the paper market. The paper production during three months from December ,1930, to February, 1931, was about 6,000,000 pounds more than that for the same season the previous year, but thanks to the limitation agreement, the sales during the spring and early summer of 1931 exceeded those of 1930 by 19,000,000 pounds, the market price recovering conspicuously from the autumn of 1930. But the news-print market was an exception. The price of news-print went down to about two dollars and fifty cents in July, 1930, mainly owing to large imports from Scandinavia and Canada. A further decrease, say of ten or fifteen cents, is expected at the time of this writing.

(*Continued on Page 159*)

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed... ... ¥ 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds 65,200,000

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FOREIGN BRANCHES:
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NEW YORK BANKERS:
Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank,
National City Bank of New York.

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Capital:... ... ...Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund: ... ...Yen 43,400,000
CHAIRMAN:......MANZO KUSIDA
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kiyoshi Sejimo, Takeo Kato, Sobun Yamamuro
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES-HOME: Eitaibashi (Tokyo), Tokyo Kaijo Building (Tokyo), Marunouchi Building (Tokyo), Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Yotsuya (Tokyo), Komagome (Tokyo), Nihonbashi Toricho (Tokyo), Kanda (Tokyo), Shinagawa (Tokyo), Omori (Tokyo), Osaka, Nakanoshima (Osaka), Senba (Osaka), Nishinagahori (Osaka), Kobe Sannomiya (Kobe), Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru

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London Office: No 3, Birchin Lane, Cornhill London E.C.3.
New York Office: No. 120, Broadway, New York

The Nippon Kogyo Bank, Ltd.

(Japan Industrial Bank, Ltd)
1-chome Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan
Capital: ... ... Yen 50,000,000

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3. Trust business for Mortgage Debentures
4. Mortgage Loans for Securities
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Nagoya ,, Minaminagashima-cho, Nagoya

The Kawasaki-One Hundredth Bank, Limited

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SHO HOSHINO, President

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Vice-President: K. TAKEUCHI

DIRECTORS:
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K. Takeuchi R. Ichinomiya
M. Odagiri K. Mogami
Baron Koyata Iwasaki T. Okubo
F. Watanabe Y. Suitsu
E. Tsuyama

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA
Y. NOGUCHI, Manager

TOKYO BRANCH
No. 2, Honryogaecho, Nihonbashiku
H. KASHIWAGI, Manager

MARUNOUCHI AGENCY
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachiku
H. KASHIWAGI, Agent

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Reserve: ... ... ¥ 62,200,000

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Deputy Chairman: Hirozo Mori, Esq.

Managing Directors:
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(The Hypothec Bank of Japan, Limited)

ESTABLISHED 1897

Capital ... ... ¥ 108,750,000

Governor: EIICHI BABA
Deputy-Governor: MITSUO ISHII

HEAD OFFICE:
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TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:
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The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1837
Capital (Paid up) ¥ 57,500,000 Reserve Funds ¥ 64,350,000
K. ISHII, President

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The Money Market

LOW INTEREST FROM EXTREME SLACKNESS OF MONEY AND COOPERATION AMONG FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1930

EXTREME slackness of money was the feature of the money market in 1930. Idle money abounding in the market, the rate of interest has been reduced to the lowest point that has ever been known in the country. The lifting of he gold embargo was carried out by the Hamaguchi Government n January, 1930, and the difficult problem of years was finally, to hat extent, solved. However, as the country had remained under he ban for over twelve years, it was anticipated by many expert bservers that should free gold once be established, a very large fflux would ensue, bringing on its heels tight money, and advances n rates of interest.

This expectation, however, turned out entirely wrong. To be ure, immediately after the removal of the ban, gold flowed out in arge amounts, money tightened a little, and the rate of interest howed a slight upward trend, due to uneasiness about the effect f free gold. But confidence was restored quickly, and the weak rend of the money rate that had continued up to the beginning of ast year came back again, and has carried over into the present ear.

We here analyse the factors that have contributed to this general ourse.

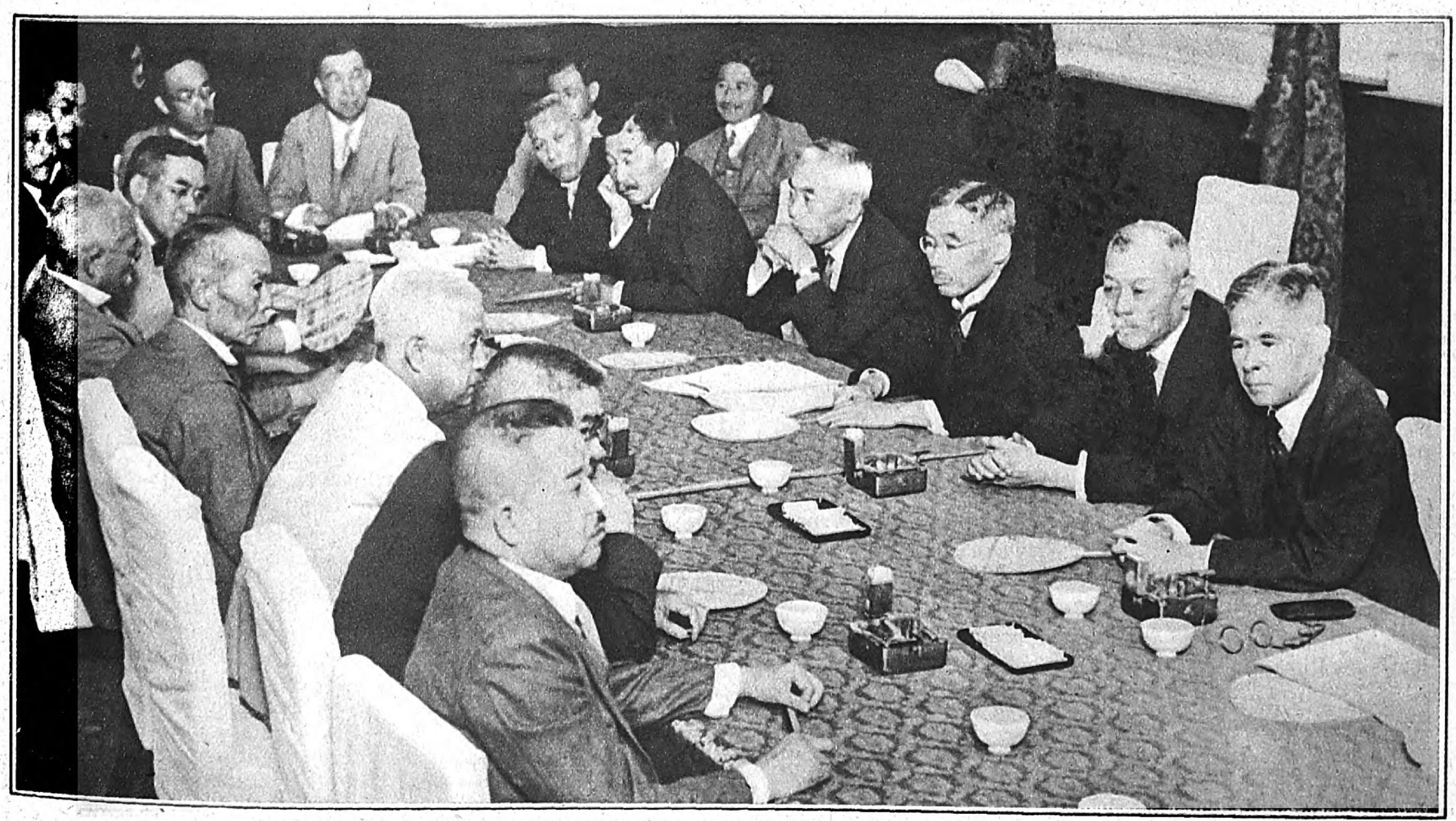
(A) The severe depression of trade and consequent shrinkage f credit have brought about a sharp contraction in the movement f funds, as reflected in the heavy decline in the bills cleared. The ombined report of all the clearing houses in the country shows he clearing of 35,798,000 bills during the past year, representing 5,628 million dollars in the aggregate, a decline of 2,149,000 bills nd 5,969 million dollars as compared with the returns for the receding year, the lowest record since 1918. The downward rend continued into 1931, and the total for the first quarter was ,035,000 bills, representing 5,295 million dollars, a loss of 411,000 n the number of bills, and 1,217 million dollars in value as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(B) The demand for money in connection with business transactions has been reduced in proportion to the sharp fall in the price evel. The index numbers for wholesale prices issued by the Bank of Japan for May, 1929, stood at 223, which a year later had declined to 189, and in May, 1931, to 154. Rice, which is the biggest item of trade in this country, has fallen to half its usual price, and as for cocoons, another important commodity, the price has fallen to almost one third the level of the preceding year. Naturally the use of money in connection with these commodities has been reduced in direct proportion.

(C) The condition of our international settlements has shown a decided improvement. Before the removal of the gold embargo, it was generally thought that the rise in the exchange value of the Yen, as a consequence of the country's return to free gold, would stimulate imports, while cutting down exports. This expectation, however, has not materialized. The excess of imports during 1930 was no more than $38,099,000, being an increase of only $4,289,000 as compared with the preceding year. With the turn of the year the balance of trade showed a decided improvement. The excess of imports during the first quarter of this year was $41,172,000, as compared with $77,978,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and $73,704,000 below the figures for the same period in 1929. This result, however, was not attained by an increase in exports, but by a decrease in imports, and consequently the total volume of trade has been sharply reduced, and the use of funds in respect of foreign trade has been contracted proportionately.

(D) The removal of the gold embargo did not result in such a big specie shipment as anticipated. To be sure, immediately after the removal of the ban, some big shipments of gold were made by foreign interests in connection with the withdrawal of funds previously invested, and also by domestic bankers for the repayment of foreign indebtedness. Over 100 million dollars worth of gold left the country during the year. Another big outflow of gold was expected in the first quarter of 1931, when the import season was in full swing. And again anticipation was wrong. The trade balance improved considerably, and the specie shipment amounted to no more than 5 million dollars. On the other hand, there was a considerable inflow from China, made possible by the fall in silver. The purchase by the Bank of Japan of domestic gold came to a big amount. In the net result, therefore, the specie reserve of the Bank of Japan, which was $413,130,000 at the beginning of the year, increased by the end of the first quarter to $417,780,000, a gain of $4,650,000 in the three months.

(E) Bankers are too cautious to readily grant any new accommodation. On the other hand, trade and industry, overtaken by world economic depression, have fallen into difficulties in varying degrees, and are under the necessity of readjustment. Not a few are continually threatened with bankruptcy. Naturally banks have got very nervous. They have shown a great eagerness in the collection of their debts, but reluctance in granting any new accommodation. When they do lend money, very rigid conditions are made. The result has been an undue accumulation of funds in the coffers of banks. These idle funds having been poured into the short loan

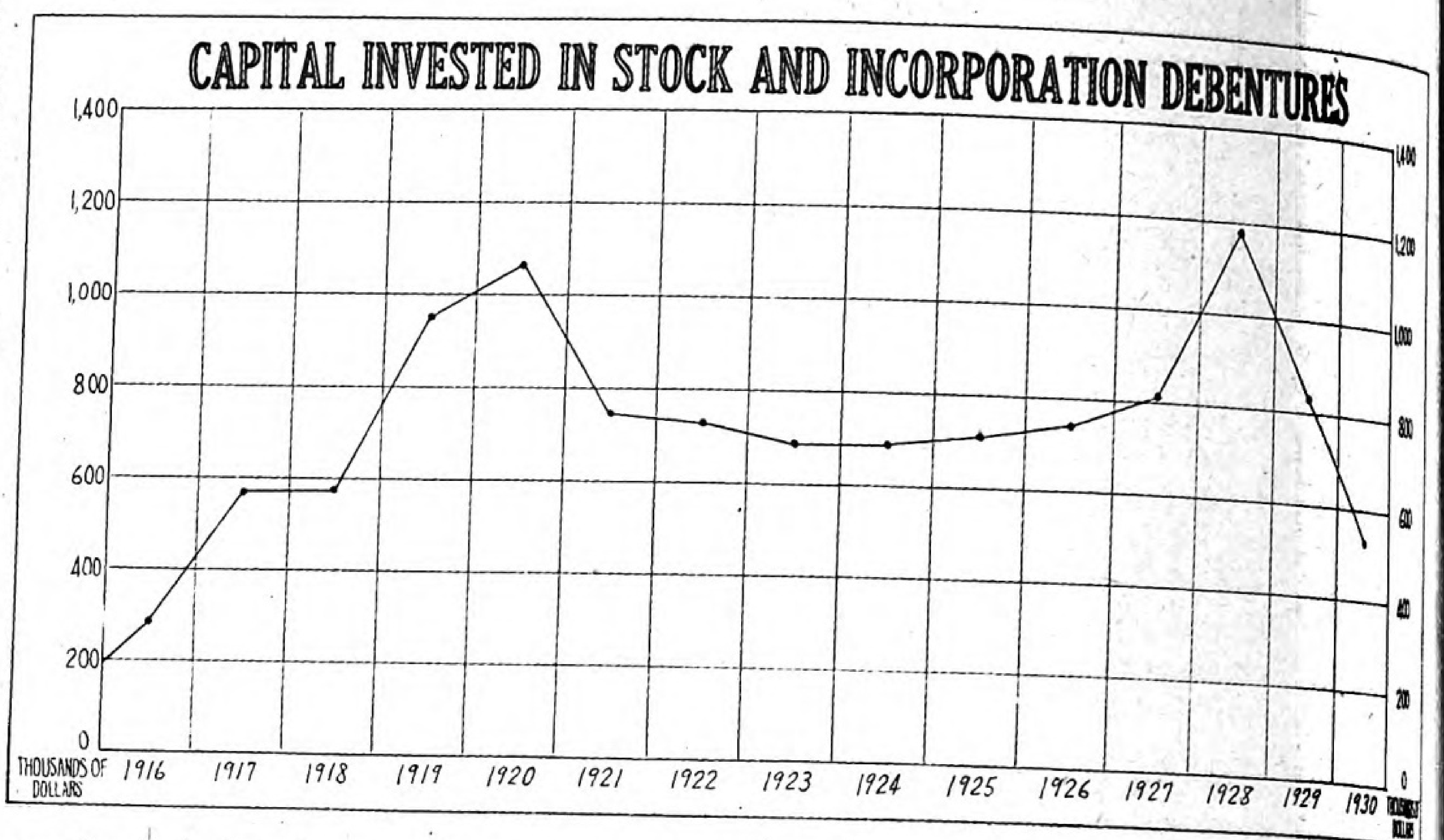


Leading Bankers and Financiers Talking Over Measures for Stabilizing the Money Market. Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance is Seen Seated at the Centre of the Right Row

market, the rate on call loans has plunged.

(F) Large relief funds have been turned into agriculture, trade and industry by the government and the special (or semi-official) banks. The stand taken by city banks being as stated above, if things had been allowed to take their own course, there is no knowing what might have developed out of the general economic depression. All classes of trade, industry and agriculture were alike in a grave condition.

During the latter half of 1930, large loans at low rates of interest were granted to middle and smaller traders, industrialists, farmers and fishers by the Government, which at the same time caused the Industrial Bank of Japan to give accommodation amounting to 50 million dollars to bigger concerns to save them from embarrassment. The funds thus distributed have found their way into the coffers of the city banks and have further augmented the idle money in their hands.



For the reasons enumerated above, the banks have fallen into difficulty over the employment of their unwieldy accumulations of idle money. The interest rate has depreciated to low levels. In response to these conditions in the money market, the Bank of Japan reduced its official discount rate from 1½ sen per diem (5.47% per annum) to 1.4 sen per diem (5.11% p.a.), from October, 1930. The Postal Savings Bank, which holds over 1,000 million dollars of savings deposits, also reduced its interest on deposits from 4.8% p.a. to 4.2% p.a.

The downward trend of the interest rate continued into the present year with increased intensity. The association of banks, in order to cut down the cost of money, announced a reduction of interest on deposits from April 1, 1931. Thus A class banks reduced the interest on fixed deposits from 4.5% to p.a. 4.2% and B class banks from 5% to 4.7% p.a. This reduction, however, has been more than offset by the decline in the discount rate. The rates on commercial paper have generally declined by 0.5% and rates on call loans are quoted at 0.3 sen per diem (1.1% p.a.). Thus the lowest record in interest rates has been established.

The cheapness of money reflected in government securities, and the discount rate on treasury bills declined to round about 0.4 sen per diem (1.46% p.a.). Five per cent. government bonds falling due in ten years have advanced to par. The idle funds in the hands of banks waiting for investment have shown no tendency to decrease, non-interest bearing private deposits in the Bank of Japan having often touched the level of 200 million dollars.

Under these circumstances it is eagerly proposed in some quarters that the government should issue new bonds to absorb these idle funds hanging so heavily on the banks' hands. The possibility of the issuance of 4½% bonds is growing greater. While government bonds are thus eagerly sought after, corporation debentures are not so favourably received. Except in the case of prime concerns, the issue of debentures requires the establishment of mortgage and sinking funds, and still no banker would underwrite the issue willingly. The bankers' confidence in industrial concerns has been so badly impaired by the general depression in trade that, so long as this state of things remains unimproved, industry will benefit little by the cheapness of money, and there is no indication of change in these conditions in the near future.

As suppliers of credit there are three sorts of financial institutions: banks, trust companies and insurance companies; but until quite recently the banks were the sole organized suppliers of funds. It has been during the last few years that trust companies and insurance companies have achieved a phenomenal development and come to be recognized as important factors in the financial world of the country.

1. BANKS

In the early years of the Meiji Era, the banking system was introduced into the country as a part of the western civilization that was flowing in and replaced the long-established money lenders. Having passed through the vicissitudes of two generations, banking is now one of the country's best organized businesses, standing on a firm foundation. At the end of March, 1931, there were 774 banks in the country, with total deposits of $5,809,950,000, of which $2,822,460,000 were fixed deposits, with special current deposits next in importance. The total loans and advances amounted to $5,563,390,000, of which $2,168,110,000 were advances on bills, the loans being a little smaller, and the discounts on commercial paper at $868,900,000. The total investment amounted to $2,463,560,000, Government bonds accounting for $1,181,760,000, corporation debentures for $793,450,000, and shares for $224,950,000.

2. TRUST COMPANIES

The trust business dates from 1923, when the Trust Law was first put into force. Within a few years numbers of big trust companies came into being, and at present there are 37 of them. The value of property in trust increased by leaps and bounds, and by the end of April, 1931, had reached $711,470,000, of which the cash in trust amounted to $585,390,000. The trust companies, in their enthusiasm to increase trust holdings as rapidly as possible, devoted their efforts especially to the collection of cash, which was the simplest trust to handle and the most welcome to the inexperienced companies. However, there is at present a growing tendency among the trust companies to make greater efforts to secure other forms of trust and to perform their proper functions.

We shall now examine into how these funds are employed. The amounts advanced on notes and credit are $152,070,000, investment in debentures $134,770,000, mortgage loans to foundations $89,310,000, loans secured by securities $84,930,000, loans on immovable properties $81,960,000, and loans on government bonds $50,070,000. The new Law for the Mobilization of Fixed Property having been put into force this year, borrowing on immovables has been greatly simplified, and activity by trust companies in this field of investment is looked forward to with great expectation.

3. INSURANCE COMPANIES

The life insurance business has a long history of 50 years. The total for contracts in force at the end of March, 1931, exceeded 5,000 million dollars, of which 3,950 millions were issued by private concerns, and the balance in the Post Office Life Insurance for small amounts. The receipts in premiums by private concerns during 1931 amounted to 160 million dollars, and by the Post Office to 55 millions. The funds at the disposal of private concerns exceeds 725 million dollars, and of the Post Office Insurance 180 millions. These funds are invested as follows: Government and municipal bonds, 110 million dollars, bank deposits, 110 millions, bank debentures 55 millions, loans to electric and gas enterprises, 125 millions, loans to railway companies, 75 millions, and loans to other important industries 75 millions. It is remarkable that during the past year when the stock market slumped, the leading life insurance companies organized an investment company and made large purchases of shares, and besides saving the market from a further fall, took up new debenture issues to the amount of 20 million dollars. This investment company is prepared to invest in foreign markets as well as in co-operation with Western financial institutions.

The development of the life insurance business has thus secured for these companies a strong position in the financial field. On the other hand, trade and industry have greatly outgrown the banking system and have furnished an ample field for activity by the insurance companies. The bankers, therefore, while firmly united among themselves, are co-operating with the trust companies and insurance companies in all financial undertakings. Thus in 1930 an association of banks, trust companies, and insurance companies was organized under the title of the Itsuka-kai (The Fifth Day Association), for the purpose of promoting cooperation among these three sorts of financial organs. The biggest business interests in the country, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and others, are connected with the trust and insurance business as well as banking and are creating very favourable conditions for cooperation among the three.

“ Battle of Flowers ” at the Naniwa Odori, Osaka

The Miyako Odori of Kyoto is the most famous of the cherry dances of Japan, but in Osaka every spring four different dances are given in the four big geisha districts of the city. Of those the Naniwa Odori held in the northern part of the city in May every year is the most colourful. The illustration shows one of the scenes in the 1931 program Twenty-four dancing girls in two different costumed parties attack each other with sprays of cherry flowers. The back drop is modelled on the “Momoyama Screen” pictured in another illustration in this number of “Present-Day Japan.”

Prices and Wages

Declines Caused by Removal of Embargo on Gold and Worldwide Depression

1. PRICES

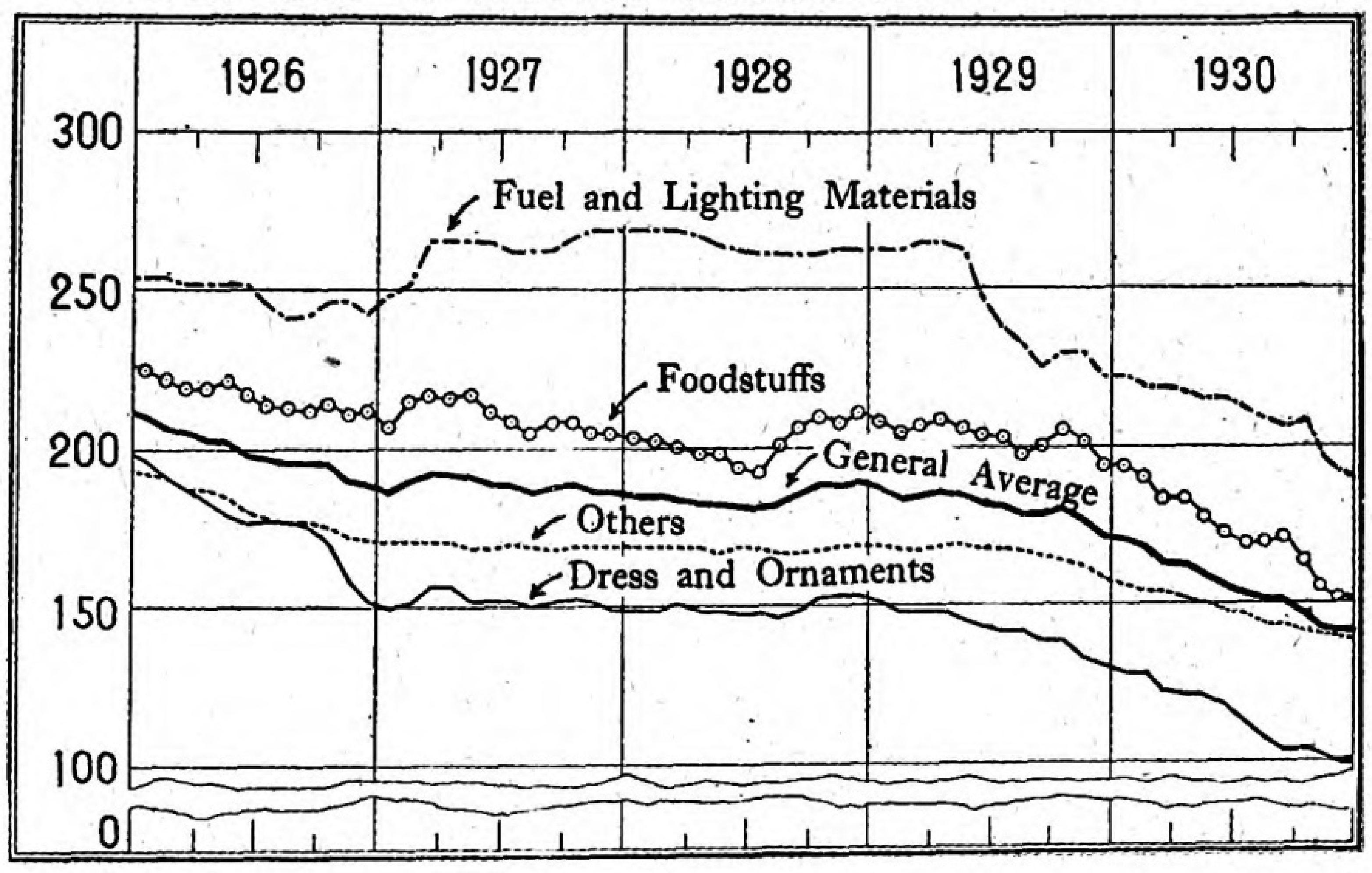
OUR prices followed a downward course through 1930 and on into 1931, consequent to the severe depression in trade, which may be ascribed to two main causes, the one international, and the other peculiar to this country. We are suffering from the business depression with the rest of the world, but besides the causes common to all, we have a peculiar cause of our own in the form of the removal of the gold embargo at the old parity and the subsequent appreciation of the value of the yen. The depreciation in agricultural products is conspicuous throughout the world, and is counted as one of the main factors in the depression from which the world is at present suffering. Japan is no exception. Her staple products have fallen to the lowest point ever known in this country. In consequence the purchasing power of the agrarian population has been reduced extremely, which again has contributed to the general business depression.

The world's weak business trend was accelerated by the collapse of the New York share market in October, 1929. A sharp decline in prices became universal. In England and the United States the index of wholesale prices has almost attained the pre-war level.

Below is a comparative statement of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Japan, England, and the United States at the end of 1929 and of 1930, calculated by the Bank of Japan on the basis of July, 1914, as 100.

	July 1914	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930
Japan	100	163.0	127.8
England	100	133.4	103.7
U.S.A.	100	134.1	109.2

PRICE INDEXES OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES (July, 1914=100)



As may be seen by this table, over the year 1930, the decline in wholesale prices was the heaviest in Japan, being 35.2 points against 29.6 points in England, and 24.9 points in the United States, and still, while in England and the United States the pre-war level has almost been touched, Japan has still to move down 27.8 points to reach the level of 1914.

We shall now examine the special cause of our depression, namely, the removal of the gold embargo. It is a fact that upon the ban on gold being lifted, prices declined in a sharp curve, but for what portion of this decline the removal of the gold embargo was responsible is not easily to be ascertained. Prices began to fall sharply in the latter part of 1929, immediately after the formation of the Hamaguchi Government. We shall, therefore, take the figures for June, 1929, as the basis of our study.

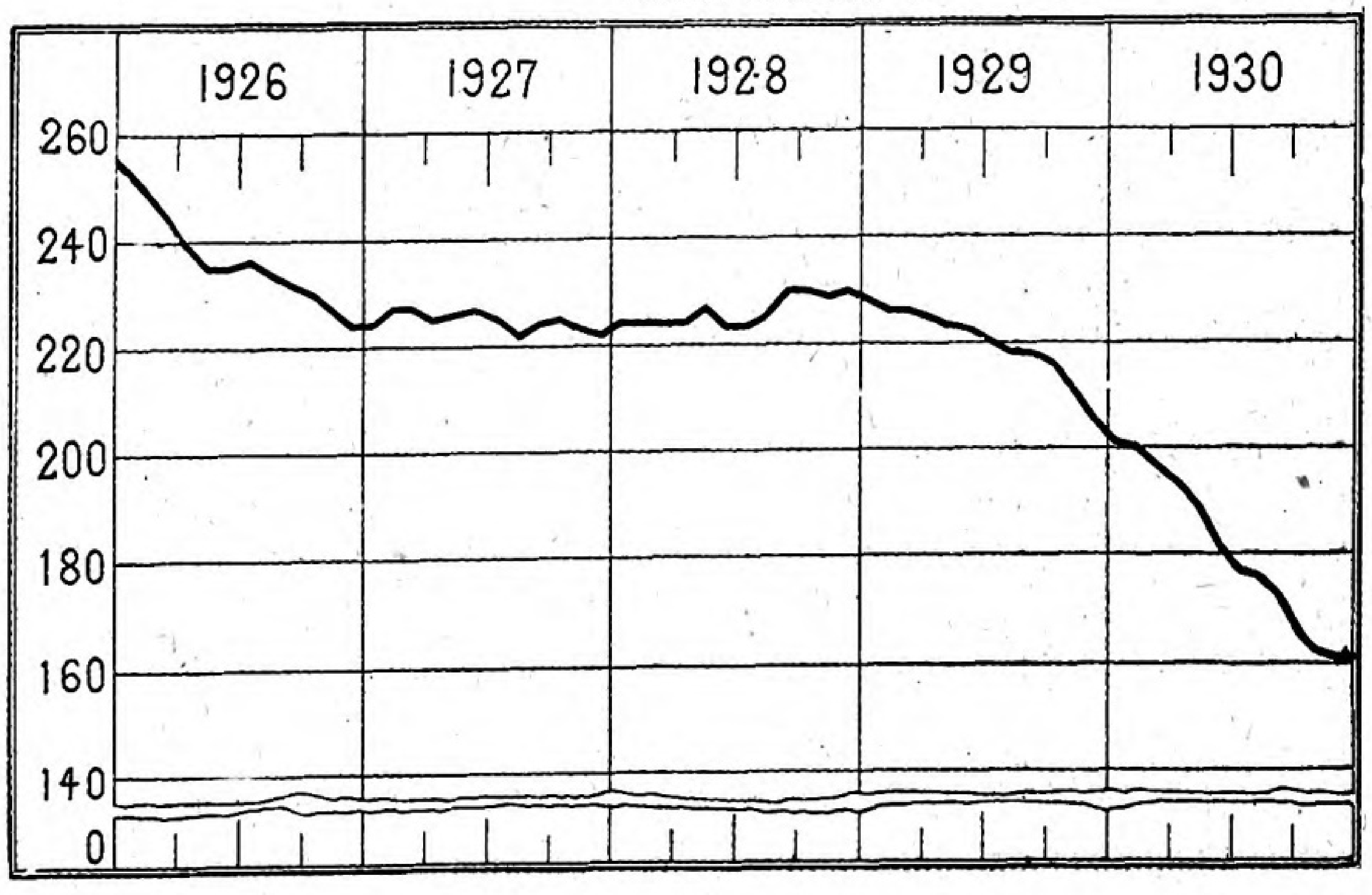
Our foreign exchange at the end of 1930 showed a gain of 12.8% since June, 1929, while the index numbers of wholesale prices in Tokyo, calculated by the Bank of Japan, declined over 27%, and the retail price index declined over 23% in the same period. The major portion of this decline may, therefore, safely be ascribed to the rise in exchange, resulting from the removal of the gold embargo. We shall give in the following table the general trend of price movements in yen-dollar exchange, and also of the note issue of the Bank of Japan during the year 1930.

		Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Tokyo July, 1914=100	Yen-Dollar Exchange	Note Issue of the Bank of Japan (In million dollars)
1930	Jan.	160.1	$49.286	721
	Feb.	158.8	49.375	647
	Mar.	155.8	,,	643
	April	153.3	,,	622
	May	150.6	,,	593
	June	144.1	,,	645
	July	140.4	$49.375	590
	Aug.	139.6	,,	582
	Sept.	136.3	,,	562
	Oct.	130.9	,,	592
	Nov.	129.0	,,	595
	Dec.	127.8	,,	718

The wholesale prices declined from month to month, and receded altogether 21.6% during the year, while the exchange remained riveted at $49.375 after February. In proportion to the outflow of gold, the note issue of the Bank of Japan suffered a remarkbale contraction during the earlier months of the year, and in general corresponded to the decline of prices. If we examine the prices of commodities that make up the index of the Bank of Japan, we find the largest fall in agricultural produces; for instance, wheat depreciated by 38%, rice by 36%, rye by 30% and soya beans by 35%; and it will be seen that the depreciation of agricultural products was largely responsible for the whole fall in index numbers for wholesale prices during the year.

2. WAGES

WAGE INDEX (Oct. 1900 = 100)



One of the most pressing problems of the day, which is racking the brains of statesmen in all the countries of the world, is how to deal with increasing unemployment. The International Labour Office at Geneva reports that at the end of 1930 a total of 20 million people was out of employment throughout the world, which is more than double the number for the preceding year. Japan is one of the countries hardest hit by the trade depression. The blow which our industry received from the removal of the gold embargo was sufficiently heavy, but with it came the world trade depression. The retrenchment policy of the Government has culminated in the suspension or abandonment of the major part of the public works planned. On the other hand, rationalization has been carried out to a considerable extent in many branches of industry. All these causes have contributed to a mass production of unemployed.

The unemployment census taken on the 1st of October, 1930, showed that there were 320,000 people out of work in the country. However, the word "unemployed" was interpreted in a very strict sense, and it is generally believed that the actual number in the ordinary sense of the word must have been much larger. We add below statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan to give a general idea of the labour situation in this country.

Index Numbers of Employment

(Average for the year 1926=100)

		Male & Female Taken Together	Male	Female
1929	Dec.	90.3	97.6	83.1
1930	Jan.	88.7	96.6	81.0
	Feb.	87.8	96.1	79.9
	Mar.	86.9	95.6	78.7
	Apr.	86.1	95.0	77.4
	May	84.9	93.8	76.3
	June	83.1	92.5	74.0
1930	July	80.5	90.7	70.4
	Aug.	78.7	89.1	68.6
	Sept.	77.9	88.3	67.9
	Oct.	77.2	87.2	67.5
	Nov.	76.2	85.6	67.1
	Dec.	75.6	84.7	66.8

(*Continued on Page 155*)

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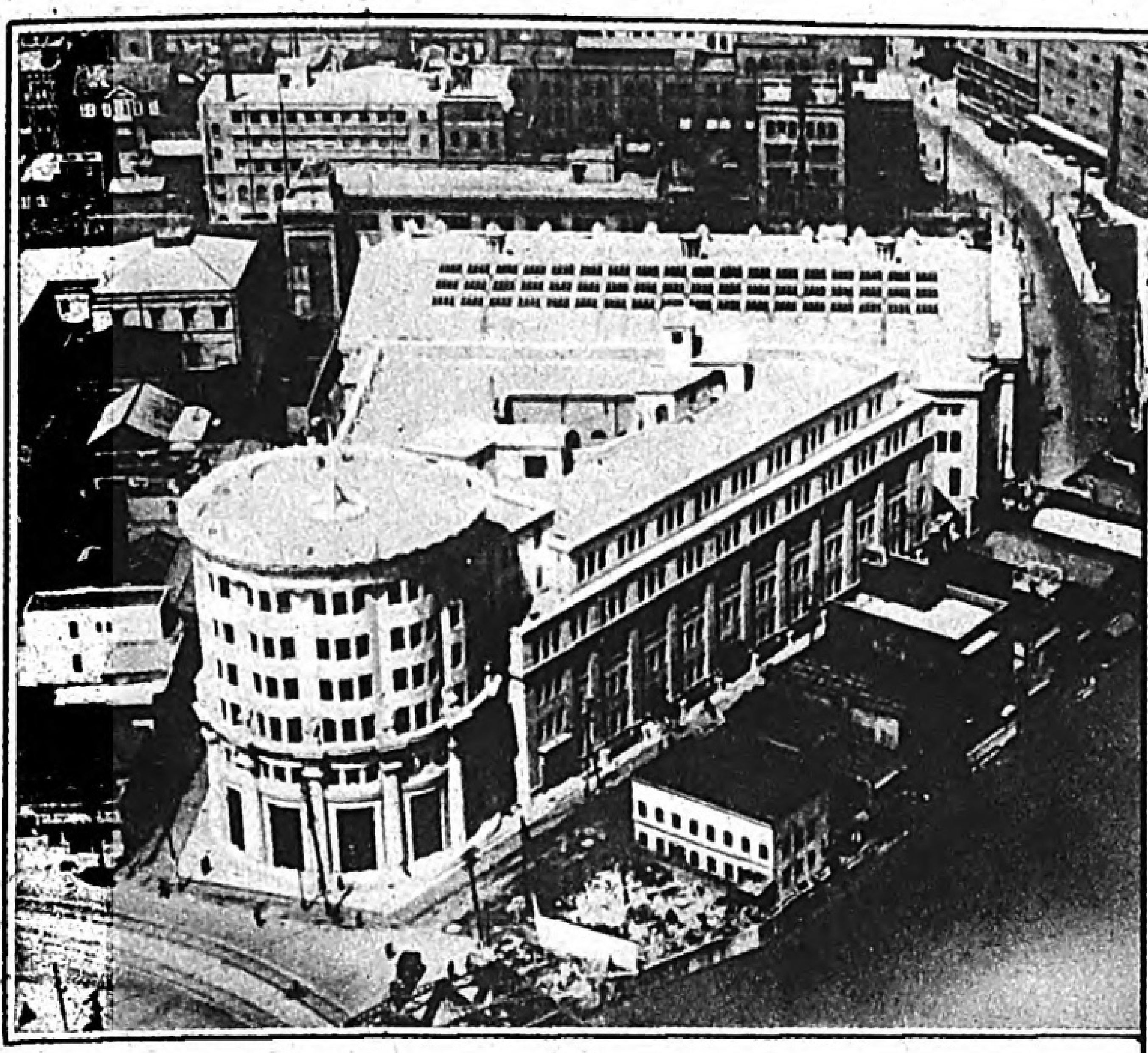
The Stock Market

REPERCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS



Left: The Tokyo Stock Exchange from the Air

Right: The Tokyo Stock Exchange in Session

FOR nearly a year after the banking disturbances of April, 1927, the stock market continued in an upward trend in the main, supported by the slackness of money, which was made possible by the special loans of huge amounts granted by the Government n relief of the banks distressed by the panic. In July, 1928, the ndex number of share prices (calculated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the basis of January, 1921, as 100) was 124.3, or 9.4 above the index for May of the preceding year.

At about this time the long suspended problem of lifting the gold embargo came to the front and began to engage the public attention. Both the Government and the general public set seriously about the problem of finding measures for the solution. This marked a turning-point in the share market, which now assumed a ong term downward trend. The index number for December, 1928, fell to 104.5. The downward trend continued into the following year, and the index registered a new low point from month to month, and in June, 1929, the month before the formation of the Hamaguchi Government, it was 90.5, being a fall of 24% from the figure for July, 1928, which was 124.3, or the highest after the banking disturbances of 1927.

As stated above, it was from the latter half of 1928 that the share market began to show any sensitiveness to the development of the gold problem. As time passed, however, the Government's attitude toward this question became rather dubious, and there seemed little probability of its taking any decisive step within a short period of time. Being convinced of the maintenance of the status quo for some time, the share market slowed its pace in its downward course. Such conditions continued up to the middle of 1929, and no violent fluctuations were witnessed in the market.

In July, 1929, however, there was a change of Government, and the new Government, which was formed under the premiership of Mr. Hamaguchi, immediately set about the solution of the gold problem. As the first step, it carried out a drastic curtailment of Government expenditures. The depression of trade and industry, which had been anticipated soon after the formation of the new Government, deepened with the month. The share market was the first to feel its influence, and in December, 1929, the index number of share prices fell to 71.8, as compared with 90.5 in June of the same year, a decline of 20% in six months.

On the 11th of January, 1930, as previously announced, the ban on gold shipment was lifted at last, and the gold standard was reestablished in the country. Stocks and shares, as well as staple commodities, which had long continued in a downward course, were plunged into a precipitate fall, and brought about a panicky depression in general commodities. The retrenchment policy of the Government and the return to free gold, which brought about the sharp appreciation of the Yen, brought heavy pressure to bear upon the trade and industry of the country, which was further aggravated by the world-wide depression in trade.

The collapse of the New York share market in October, 1929, was the forerunner of the general depression of business in the United States, the ramifications of which were felt throughout the world. The world depression coinciding with the advance in the value of the Yen, resulting from the removal of the gold embargo, our economic world grew almost panicky and there was brought about a most difficult situation such as had never before been experienced in this country.

TURNOVER INCREASED

In consequence of the return to free gold, our prices underwent a sharp fall, which brought about a most serious depression in trade and industry. Business profits fell off considerably, and dividends on shares were heavily cut. This affecting the share market directly, prices precipitated violently, as may be seen from the following index numbers.

INDEX NUMBER OF SHARE PRICES

(Jan., 1921=100; calculated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange)

1028	July,	124.3	1930	Apr.,	60.0	1930	Sept.,	47.4
1929	June,	90.5		May,	59.3		Oct.,	44.6
1930	Jan.,	71.1		June,	52.1		Nov.,	50.0
	Feb.,	71.7		July,	51.1		Dec.,	52.7
	Mar.,	66.7		Aug.,	51.6			

The index number, which was 71.1 in January, 1930, rather sharply declined as the year advanced in response to the deepening of the general depression in trade, and in October touched 44.6, the lowest point ever registered in the share market, a decline of 26.5 points or 37% in ten months. The fall is still more remarkable when compared with June, 1929, the month just preceding the formation of the Hamaguchi Government, when the index number was 90.5. It shows a fall of 49.5 or 51%. By about October the situation was somewhat stabilized, and supported by the slackness of money, and the resultant feeling of relief, the index number rallied to 52.7 by December, being an advance of 8.1 points from the bottom touched in October.

Below we shall give a comparison of the index numbers for January and December, 1930, of the prices of shares grouped according to lines of business, to give an idea of the extent of the depression suffered by each trade during the year.

GROUPED INDEX NUMBERS OF SHARE PRICES

(January, 1921=100)

	Jan. 1930	Dec. 1930	Decline
Public Utility Shares	109.4	63.8	41.7%
Banking & Insurance Shares	16.26	143.9	11.5
Mining Shares	38.0	30.1	20.8
Fibre & Textile Shares	60.8	40.1	34.0
Manufacturing Shares	41.7	28.8	30.9
Mercantile Shares	51.5	42.4	17.7
Maritime & Other Carrying Trade Shares	30.6	22.1	27.8
Sundry Shares	93.8	52.4	44.1
Exchange Shares	86.4	86.5	—

It is very remarkable to note how, while all the other groups suffered a sharp decline for the year, the exchange group alone maintained a firm position and showed no decline. Owing to the unprecedented sharpness of the fall, the market saw a flood of sales, and naturally the turnover increased. As may be seen from the following table, the index numbers of the turnover on the Tokyo Stock Exchange followed in the main an upward trend up to October, 1930.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TURNOVER ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

(January, 1921=100)

1929	July,	73.7	1930	Jan.,	66.6	1930	July,	147.4
	Aug.,	66.1		Feb.,	57.8		Aug.,	125.6
	Sept.,	73.5		Mar.	103.5		Sept.,	169.8
	Oct.,	48.9		Apr.,	127.5		Oct.,	183.0
	Nov.,	65.3		May,	138.6		Nov.,	181.2
	Dec.,	49.9		June,	190.9		Dec.,	161.3

So far we have shown how the share market suffered a collapse after the return to free gold. The aggregate market value of shares listed for time transactions at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which was 2,184,300,000 dollars on the 1st of June, just before the formation of the Hamaguchi Government, fell to 1,809,500,000 dollars on January 4 the next year, and on December 1, it further shrunk to 1,326,000,000 dollars. Within eighteen months, therefore, the country's wealth as represented by these shares suffered a total loss of 1,233 million dollars.

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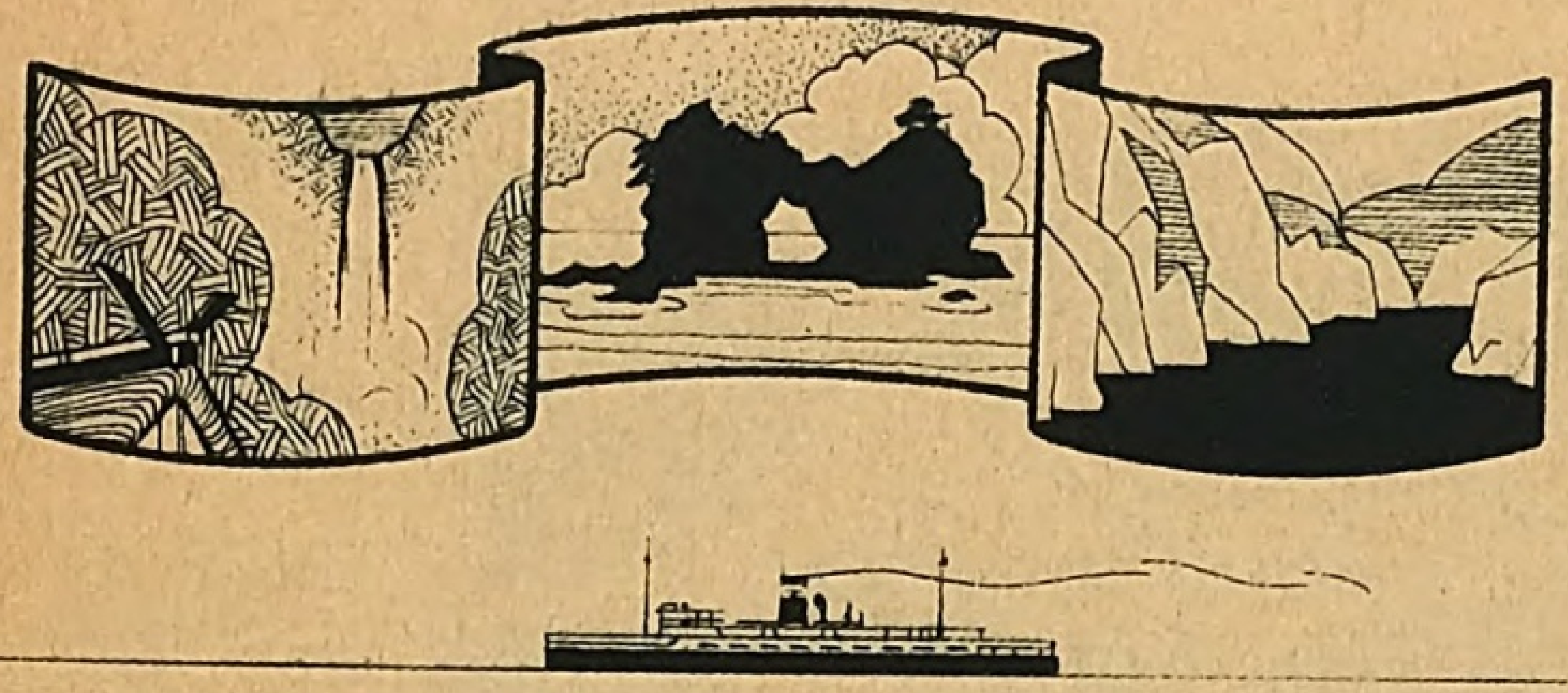

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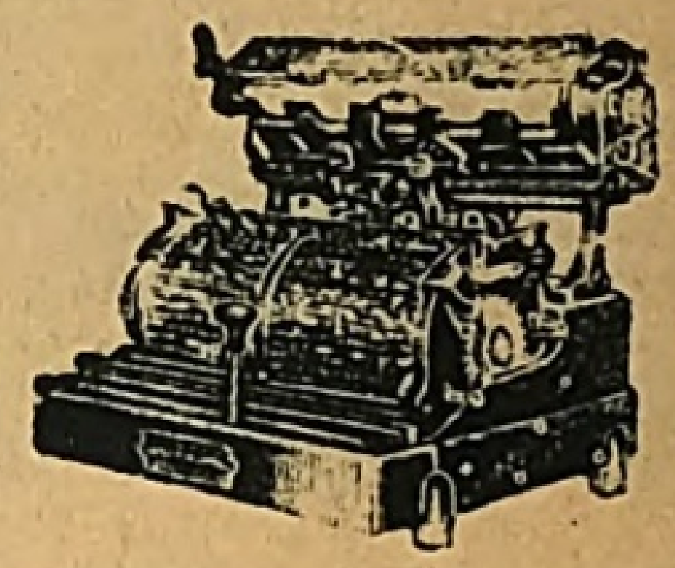

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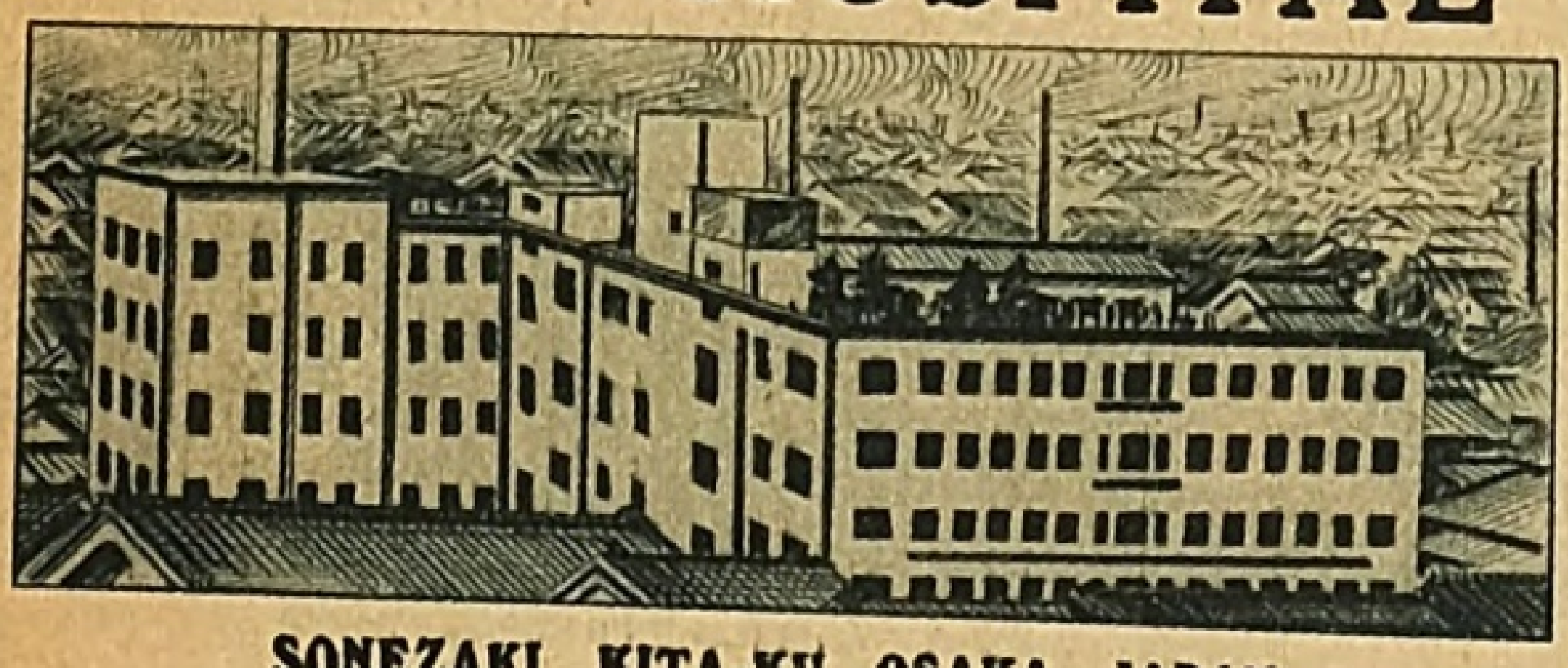

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Land Transportation

RAILWAY LOSSES AND MOTOR CAR GAINS

LAND transportation in our country is based on the Government railways for its traffic policy. The total mileage of the Government railways in operation at the beginning of 1931 was 14,575 kilometres and the figures for transportation during 1930 were 828,577,000 passengers and 59,578,000 kilogram tons of freight. The general business depression in economic circles has produced a marked decrease in passengers and goods, and the transportation revenues were as follows :—

(,000 omitted)

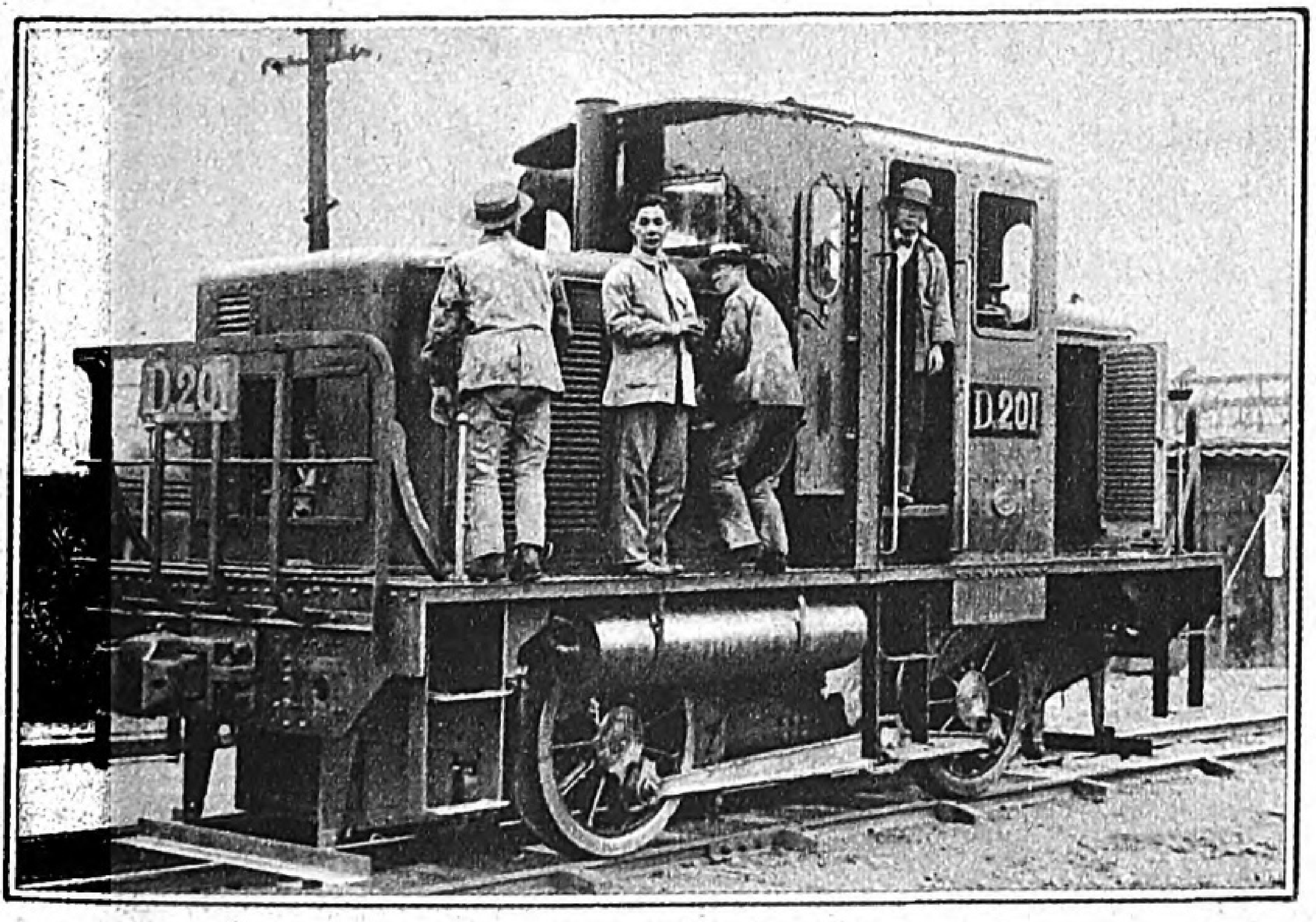
	1930	1929	Decrease
Passengers	$133,303	$143,280	$9,977
Freight	77,577	106,172	28,595

That is to say, there was a remarkable decrease in revenue of $38,572,000 during 1930. The financial report for the state railways (from April to March) shows a decrease of nearly $20,000,000 as compared with the estimated sum.

In the year 1930, a year of worldwide speeding-up in the realm of transportation in accordance with the rapid increase in tempo of living, our railway authorities started the operation of super-speed express trains between Tokyo and Kobe that had been under contemplation for some time. They cover the distance between the two cities within 8 hours and 50 minutes at an average velocity of 69 kilometres an hour, the highest speed being 96 kilometres. This is almost the maximum speed attainable on narrow-gauge lines, which fact well certifies the excellence of our railway technique. These super-speed special expresses are going to be run on other main lines, and trial runs have already been made. The accomplishment of the speeding-up of all our railways is thus near at hand.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA

The resumption of Eurasian freight service on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which was agreed upon at the convention held by Japan, China, Russia, Poland, Germany and other countries concerned at Kieff in June and at Berlin in July, 1930, has shortened the necessary time to only a fortnight. Formerly it took about a month for goods sent by sea to reach Europe from Japan by way of India and Marseilles. It is indeed after 16 years, from the beginning of the Great War, that our trade with Russia and Western Europe can again go direct. It may be said in passing that in the past no international traffic conference such as the above had ever been held in our country, but this year the Sixth Asia-Europe Through Railway Traffic Conference was held in Tokyo for a month commencing on June 15. Representatives from the U.S., Germany, Russia and other countries, as well as from Japan, participated and talked over the transportation of passengers and goods between Asia and Europe by rail and via Suez.



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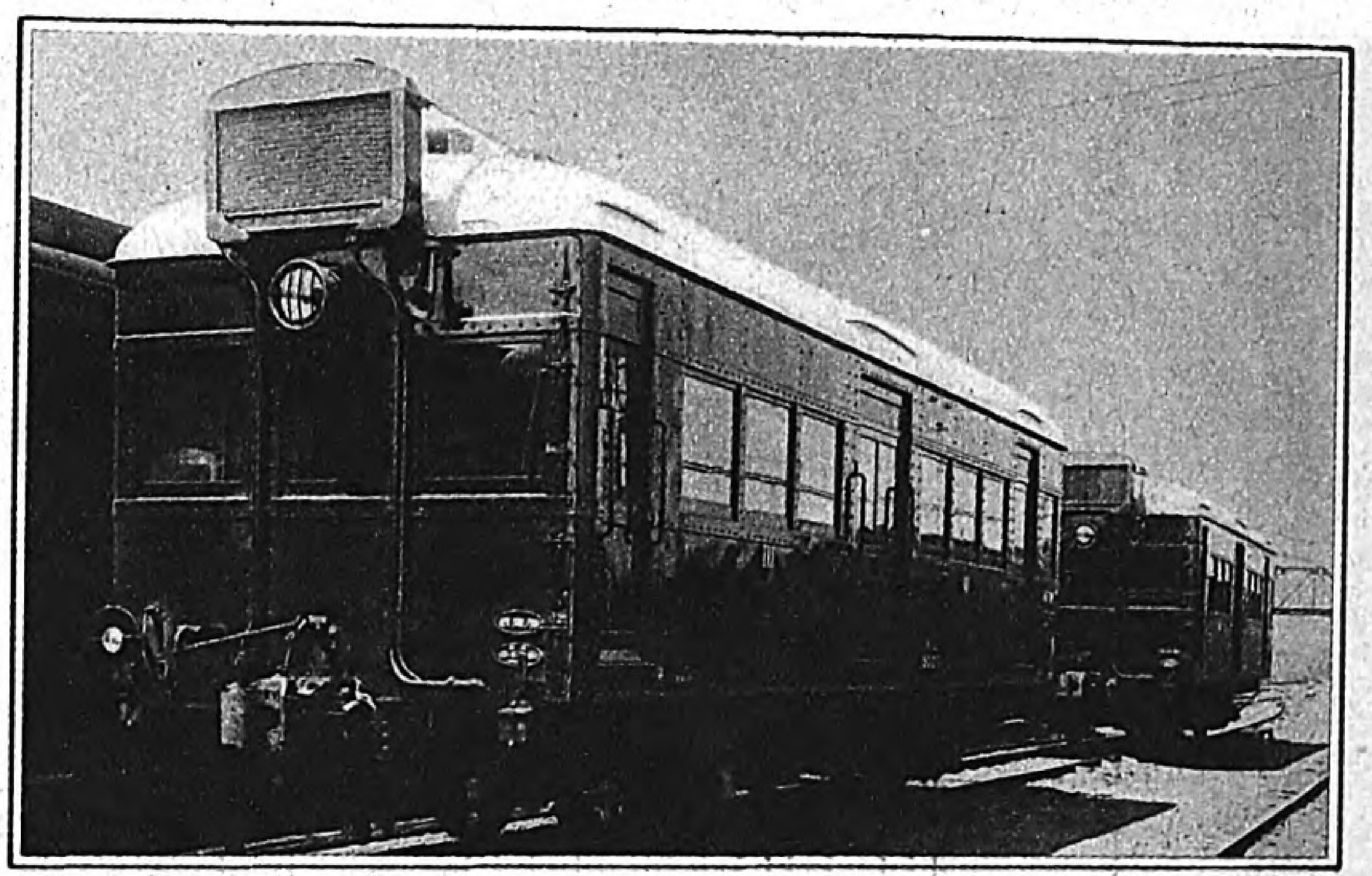
REORGANIZATION OF CITY TRAFFIC

The necessity of reorganization in traffic has at last been felt in the two foremost cities of our Empire, Tokyo and Osaka. The street-car has lost its former position as the chief means of conveyance because of its slowness in this age of speed. As it is costly in construction and operation, it has come to a standstill also in management. In its place, trackless tramway cars and buses, which are cheap in manufacture cost and operation, and elevated and underground railways have come into being. How to relieve and regulate the congestion of street traffic arising from the increase in these high-speed vehicles has now become the most important question of the city traffic policy. It seems that the age of random construction of the traffic network according to the natural expansion of cities has already passed and the age of adjustment according to planned development of cities has taken its place.



Home Made Gasoline Cars

INCREASE IN MOTOR-CARS

Transportation by motor-car in our country has already secured an important position in traffic circles. About thirty years have elapsed since the first motor-car was introduced into our country. At the end of May, 1930, the number of motor-cars and motor-trucks combined was 90,116 according to the Resources Bureau census. In other words, there was one antomobile to every thousand inhabitants. As compared with the U.S., we are still far behind, for in the U.S. there is one automobile to every five persons. But the rate of increase is growing year after year. For instance, in 1928 and 1929 increases of more than ten thousand each were recorded. The ninety thousand automobiles consist of 277 different kinds, according to the same census, but Fords and Chevrolets far outnumber the others, the total of these being 62,000.

As for the automobile manufacturing industry, it is still in its infancy, in spite of the remarkable rate of increase in numbers. It is true that a small number of truck are home-made, but the greater part is assembled out of imported parts at the assembly plants in our country of the Ford and General Motors Companies. Of late the necessity of a motor-car manufacturing industry as a key industry has at last been recognized and a board of inquiry has been established by the Department of Commerce and Industry. The motor-car manufacturing industry may be said to deserve the greatest attention as an important industry of our country in the next generation.

MOVEMENTS OF GOODS

How stagnant has been the movement of goods in Japan can well be imagined from what was stated above concerning transportation on our national railways. The following figures show the freight tonnage transported on the Government railways during 1930 and the stocks held at the close of each month throughout the country during the same year.

	Stocks at Month-ends (,000 omitted)	Freight Transported (,000 omitted)
January	$235,426	4,922 tons
February	245,107	4,968 „
March	265,658	5,856 „
April	278,455	5,271 „
May	298,490	5,233 „
June	301,970	5,511 „
July	257,183	5,191 „
August	241,284	4,960 „
September........	219,468	5,033 „
October	197,080	5,501 „
November	182,074	5,213 „
December	195,974	5,652 „

As seen above, the stocks show a grandual increase from January onward despite the fall in their prices in accordance with the general depreciation, but in July they took a turn and began to decrease, running counter to the worldwide over-accumulation of freights. This was because severe restriction of production was carried out in all our industries almost without exception.

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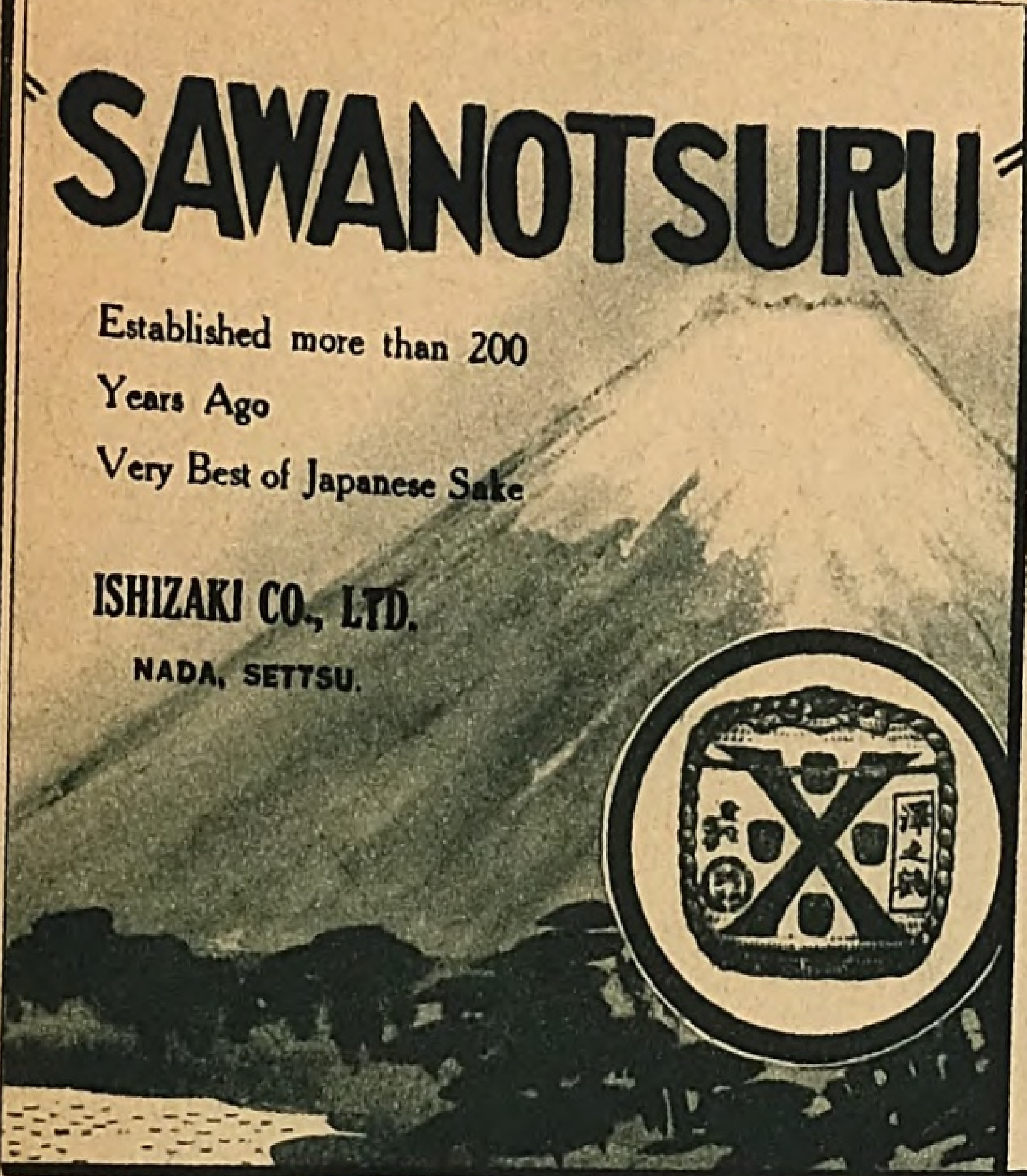

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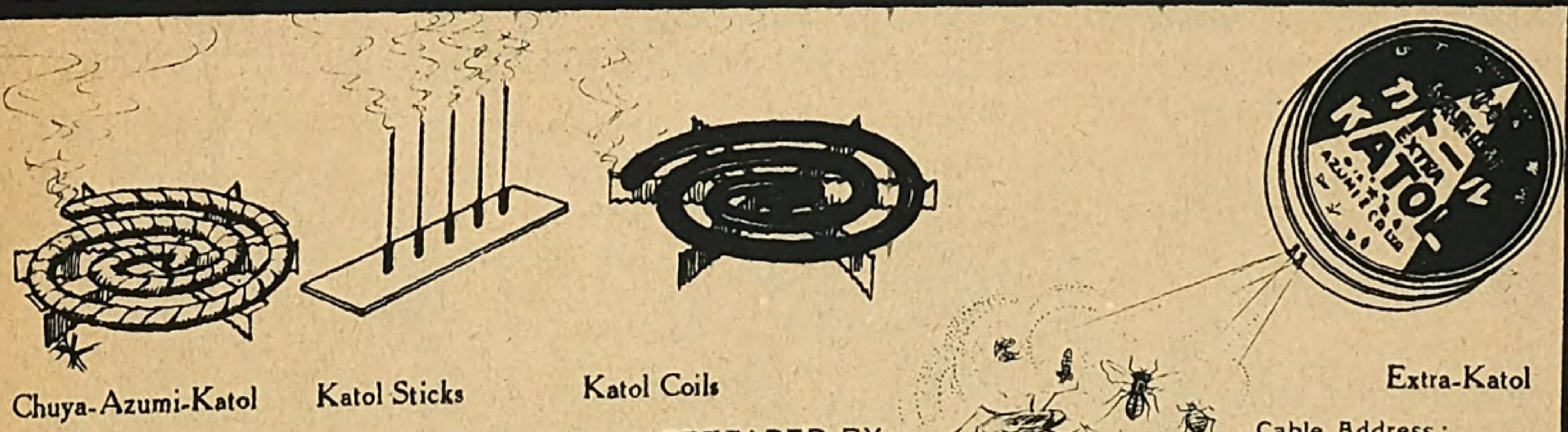

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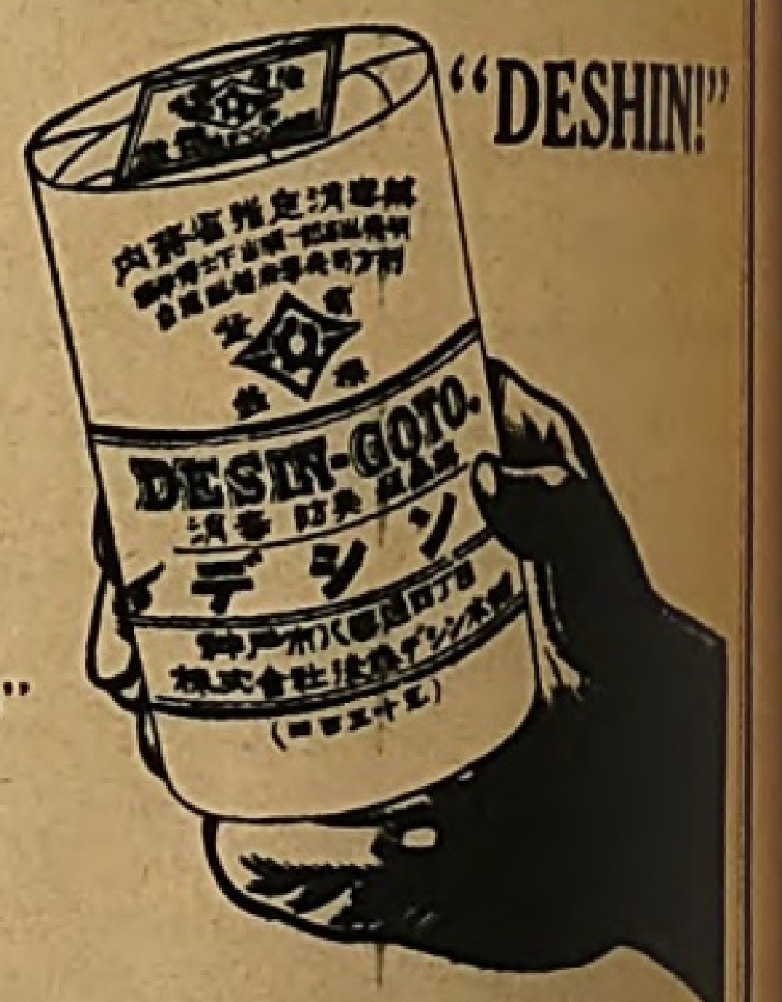

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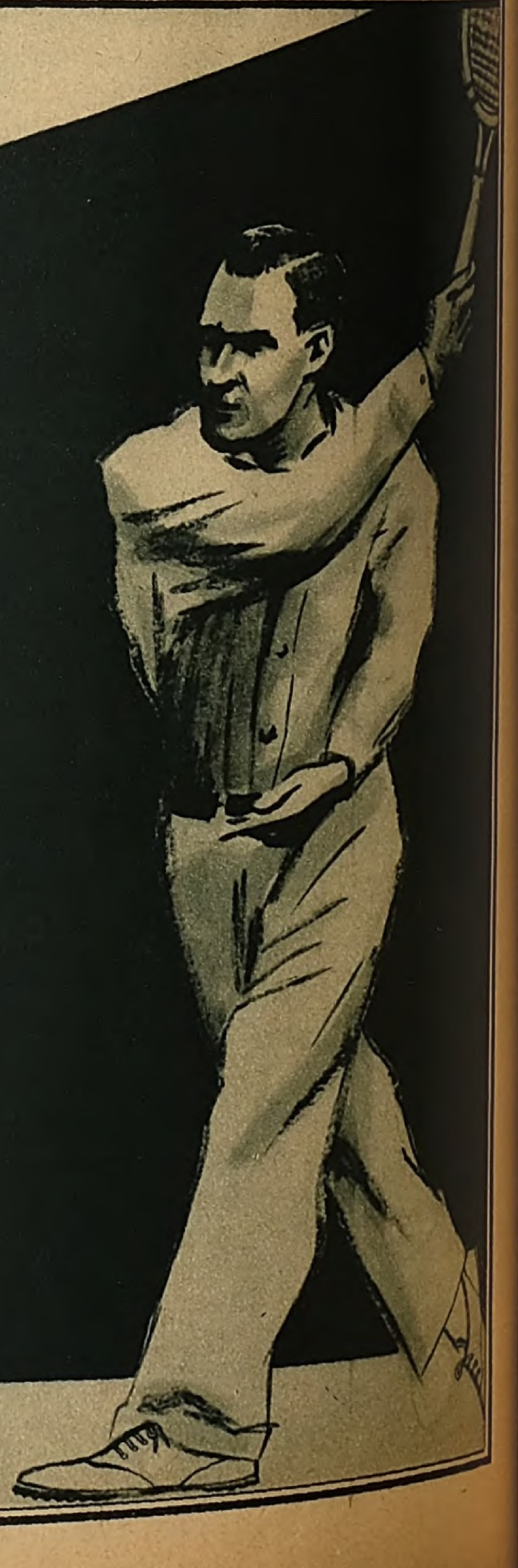
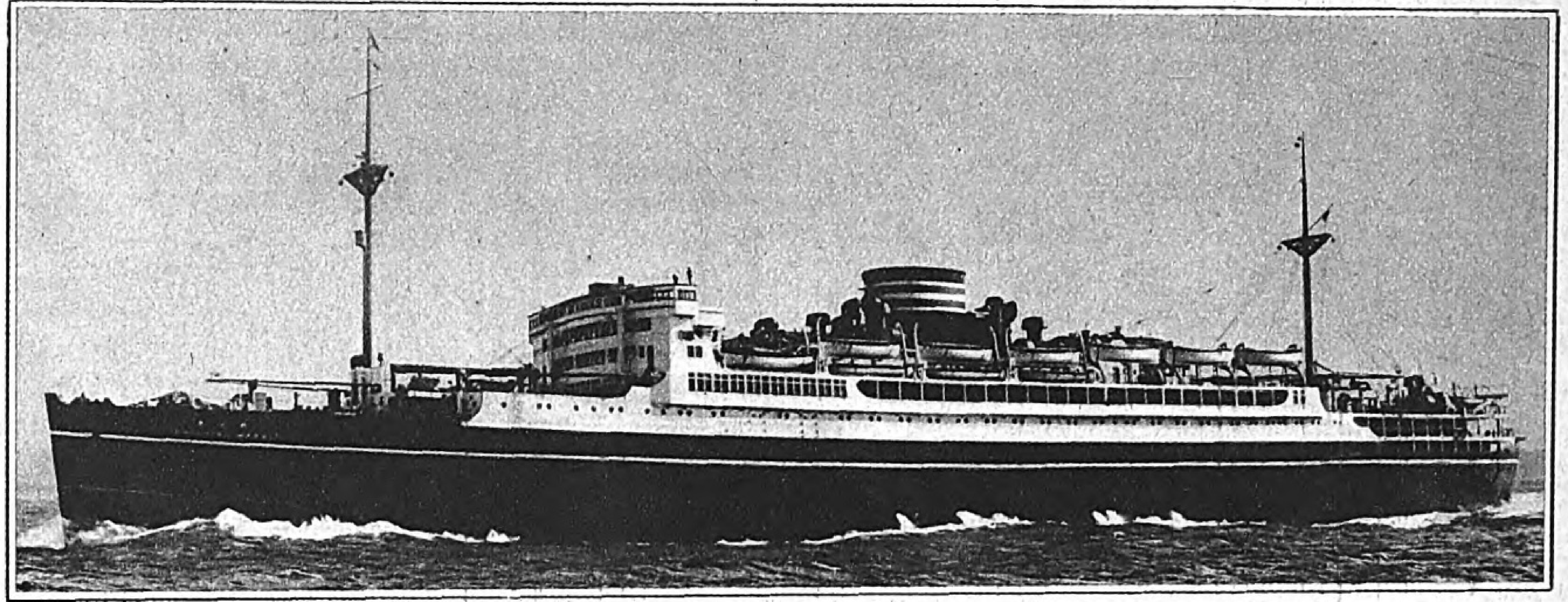


A Noteworthy Event in the Shipping Industry

THE N. Y. K. AND THE O. S. K. JOIN HANDS TO MEET THE WORLD'S SHIPPING DEPRESSION

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the two big steamship companies of Japan, each with an authorized capital of $50,000,000 and with passenger and freight services extending to almost every corner of the world, had long been competing with each other, both maintaining such lines as the Japan-Europe, Japan-Seattle, Japan-New York, Japan-Australia, Japan-South America, Japan-Bombay and Japan-Calcutta services. Due to such competition, each company incurred many losses, which could otherwise have been avoided, so among many informed people in Japan it had long been felt that the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. should come to a compromise for their common interests and for the healthy development of Japan's shipping industry at large. With this backing of public sentiment and under the spell of the unprecedented severity of the world's shipping depression during the last few years, which overwhelmed both companies with such rigor as not to permit of their paying any dividends, their directors finally began to strive for complete co-operation and, after a whole year of negotiations, they came to an agreement on March 26th, 1931, and issued a statement to the following effect:



The N. Y. K.M. S. Chichibu-Maru (17,000 tons), Which Plies Between the Orient and America

“ With the object of rationalizing management, as required by the times, and also of contributing to the healthy development of Japan's shipping industry and foreign trade, the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. have come to a comprehensive agreement with regard to spheres of influence on their respective routes, as given below, and also with regard to complete cooperation in every branch of their businesses by such means as the extension of the pool system on their parallel lines, the common use of land and sea equipment, the common purchase of necessities and reciprocal booking of passengers and the general cargoes.

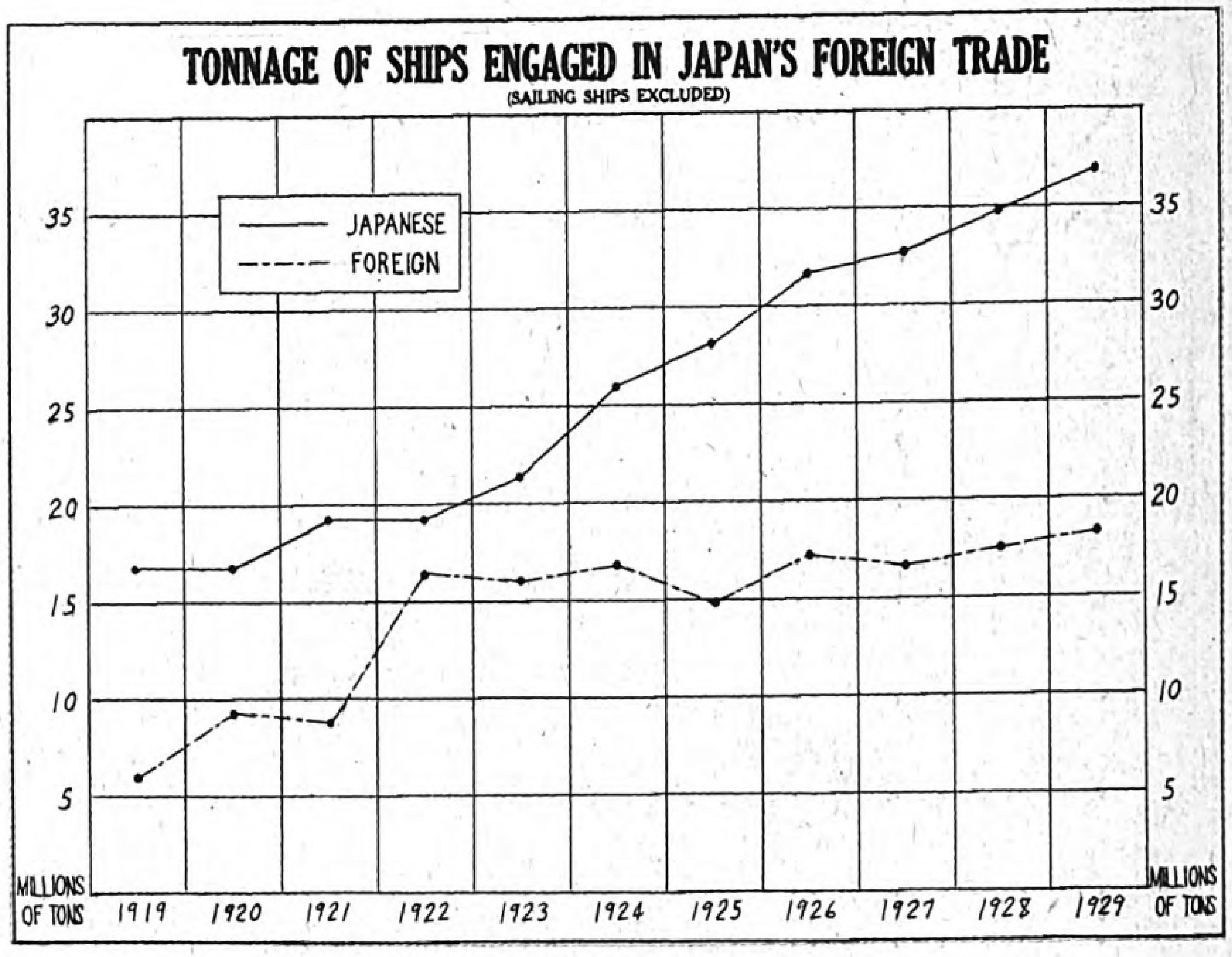
1. Lines on which parity in power of both companies is acknowledged.
   Japan-Tientsin, Japan-Tsingtao, Japan-Australia, Japan-India and Kobe-Keelung services.
2. Lines on which the N.Y.K. is acknowledged to be predominant.
   Japan-Europe, Orient-West Coast of North America (the O.S.K. is to abolish its Puget Sound line in June), Japan-West Coast of South America and Kobe-Shanghai services.
3. Lines on which the O.S.K. is acknowledged to be predominant.
   Japan-East Coast of South America (the N.Y.K. is to abolish its line in May), Orient-New York (the number of the N.Y.K. boats on this line cannot be more than six, while the O.S.K. can run eight), Japan-South Seas and Japan-East Africa services. ”

Representatives of the N. Y. K. and the O. S. K., Rejoicing Over the Conclusion of the Agreement Between the Two Companies

On April sixth, the presidents and the directors of the two companies met in the head office of the N.Y.K., Tokyo, and the formal signing of the agreement was carried out by both parties in a very amicable atmosphere. And for the successful working of this agreement and also for the study of minor details, there was established a commission composed of the directors of both companies, which is to meet as often as possible so that no issue may lack speedy and proper handling and no misunderstanding inimical to cooperation should develop within the parties concerned.

By the conclusion of this agreement, the O.S.K., which had considerable interests on the Pacific, running five semi-cargo steamers of 10,000 tons d.w. on the Puget Sound line, had to quit this service, but as recompense obtained the monopoly of the Japan-East Africa and Japan-East Coast of South America services due to the abolition by the N.Y.K. of its South America East Coast service. On the Japan-Europe line, the entire business of the O.S.K., in so far as European ports were concerned, was entrusted to the N.Y.K., while on the Japan-New York line, the predominance of the O.S.K. was acknowledged by the N.Y.K., the latter accepting the limitation of its boats to only six on this particular line. By this division of spheres of influence, however, each company will be able to centre its efforts on the lines in which the greatest part of its investment is made and upon which the fate of the companies largely depend, namely, the San Francisco, the Seattle and the European lines of the N.Y.K. and the South America East Coast, the New York lines of the O.S.K.

Thus came a new epoch to Japan's shipping industry. At this time, when foreign competition is increasing and freight rates are falling, what would have become of our shipping industry, if the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. had continued in their competition ?



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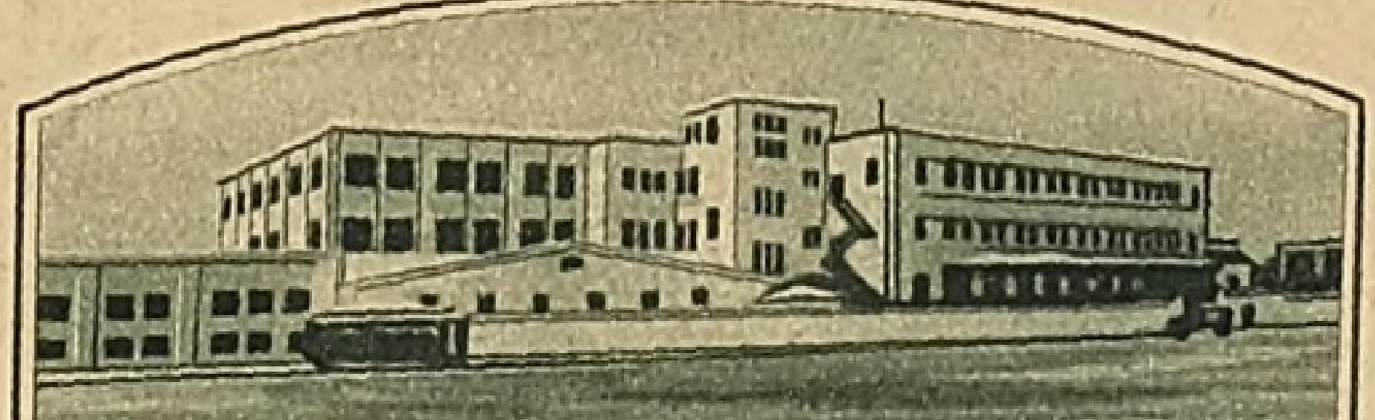

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STEAM POWER

COMPLETED - - - - - - - - - 175,000 K.W.
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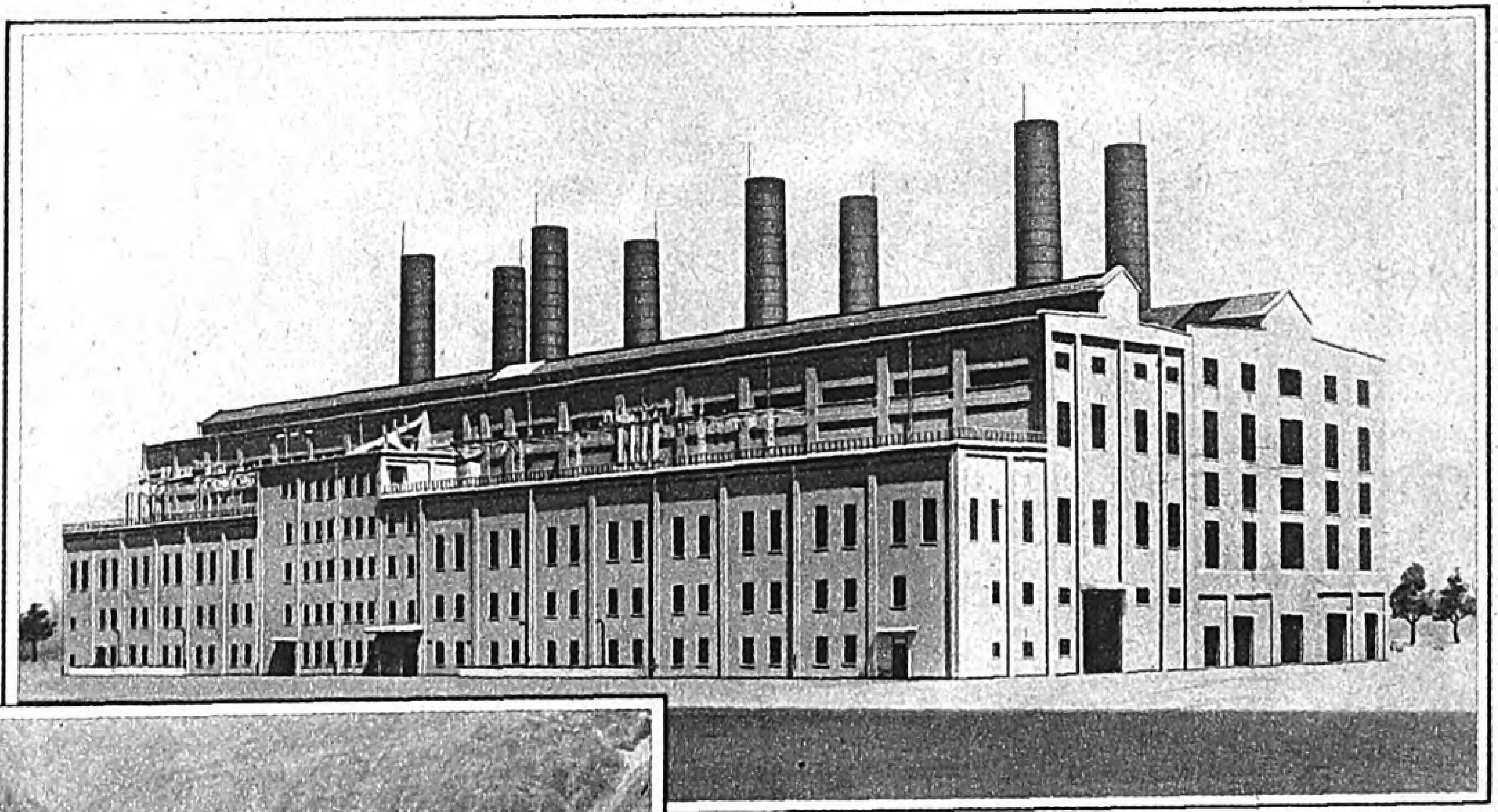
The Amagasaki Steam Power Plant has a total capacity of 140,000 k.w. It ranks among the largest of its kind in the world and has up-to-date equipment in every respect.

Outside View of Amagasaki Steam Power Plant—140,000 k.w.



Bird-Eye View of Yanagawara Power Plant—50,700 k.w.

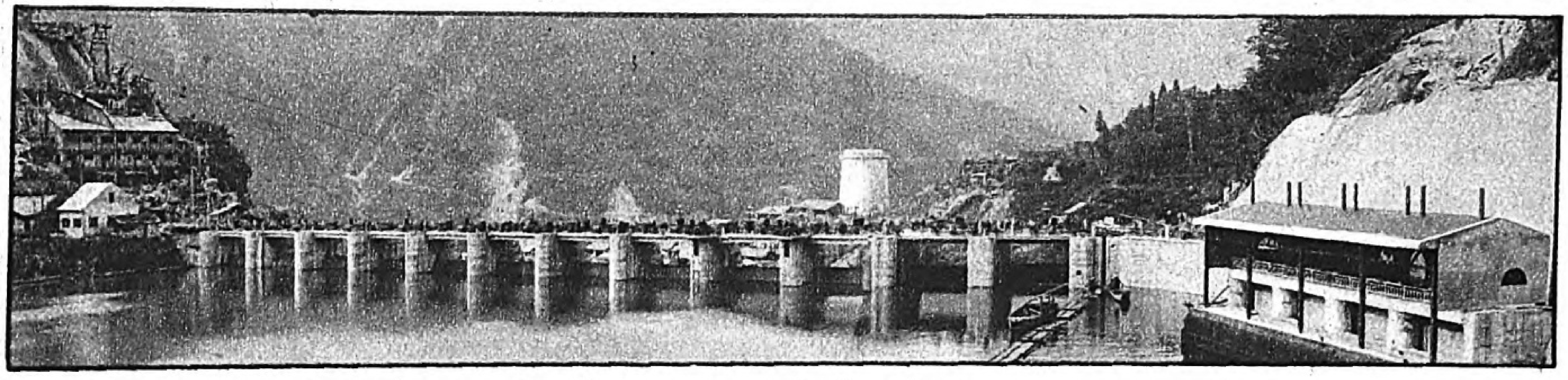
The Yanagawara Power Plant is located on the bank of the Kurobe River. The plant generates power of 50,700 k.w. under the head of 406 ft. with 1,750 cu. ft. of water per second, taken from the Kurobe and the Kuronagi, tributary.

The Electric Industry

TEMPORARILY IN TROUBLE BUT GROWING

JAPAN has achieved a wonderful development in her electric industry. This development is shown by the following figures giving particulars of electric power :

	Hydroelectric power		Coal-electric power		Internal combustion power	
	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled
1903	13,124	24,604	31,128	11,383	—	—
1908	60,121	159,465	94,611	54,983	—	—
1913	321,596	387,617	275,260	37,270	20,228	3,624
1918	597,124	589,011	386,842	248,957	30,892	8,410
1923	1,308,706	850,021	755,709	199,195	40,689	1,839
1929	2,581,949	1,325,788	1,611,674	246,747	71,630	2,766



Soyama Plant of the Showa Hydro-Electric Power Company. Lake: 1,000,000,000 cubic feet. The Head of Water: 220 feet. Generating Capacity: 50,000 kw.

Electric power, including that unistalled, at the end of 1929 was greater by 101 times for hydro-electricity, by 43 times for steam-electricity, or by 72 times for both hydro and coal electricity as compared with those at the end of 1903. The amount of electricity generated by internal combustion engines is quite insignificant, as compared with coal and water electricity, but it is profitably employed on account of the cheap cost, and with industrialization of agriculture, the individual farmers who use internal combustion engines have greatly increased.

Electric current, as classified by enterprises at the end of 1929, is given in the following table :

(Unit K.W.)

	Hydroelectric		Coal electric		Internal combustion electric	
	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled
For public supply	1,289,089	802,285	308,761	43,336	8,906	771
For railways	1,878	1,395	1,575	8,900	100	—
For public and railways	700,110	234,610	806,883	115,000	1,150	750
Total	1,991,077	1,038,290	1,117,219	167,236	10,156	1,521
For both public and self supply	232,533	174,870	10,034	14,000	—	—
For government institutions	873	—	62,195	50,150	27,978	—
For self supply	287,466	112,628	350,696	12,595	33,496	1,254
Total	520,872	287,498	422,925	76,745	61,474	1,254
Grand total	2,511,949	1,325,788	1,540,144	243,981	71,630	2,775

The increase of electric current supplied by electric companies and electric railway companies is shown in the following returns :

(Unit K.W.H.)

	Hydroelectric	Coal electric	Internal combustion elect	
1914	1,257,948	180,695	18,626	1,457,270
1918	2,615,642	468,920	21,099	3,105,662
1923	4,254,758	776,540	12,742	5,035,041
1926	8,083,797	996,010	11,404	9,091,211
1929	10,534,606	1,568,578	14,546	12,207,749

The following table gives the number of electric power stations, excepting those for government institutions and for self supply.

	Installed	Uninstalled	total
1914	578	181	759
1918	718	251	969
1922	1,115	397	1,512
1926	1,353	262	1,615
1929	1,425	228	1,653

The total number of electric power stations of various kinds is given as 1,653 at the end of 1929. The following table gives the stations as classified by kinds of power :

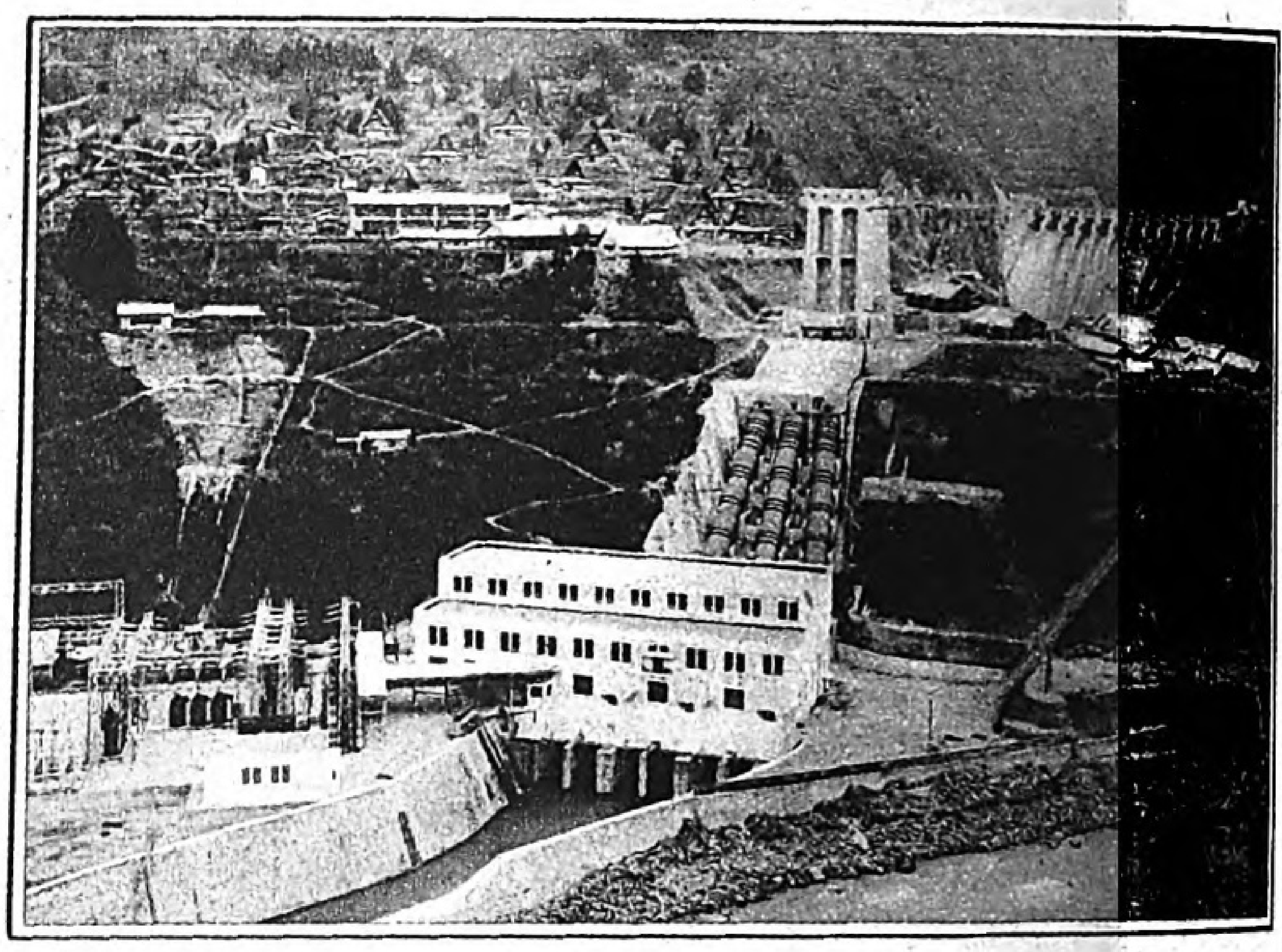
	Below 100 K.W.		Above 100 K.W.		Above 500 K.W.		Above 1,000 K.W.		Above 5,000 K.W.	
	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled	Installed	Uninstalled
Hydro electric	337	15	320	28	155	39	285	79	105	43
Coal electric	8	—	15	—	7	1	49	3	45	8
Internal Combustion electric	69	8	24	2	5	1	1	1	—	—
Total	414	23	359	30	167	41	335	83	150	51

Increase in the Demand for Electricity

The above outline gives a general survey of present conditi in the generation of electric current, power stations, supply electricity, etc. The following table shows how the demand electricity is being increased :

	Number of households	Number of lamps (per 100 households)	Candle-power (unit 100 candle-power)	Electric power (k
1908	296,000	1,120	11,849	41,6
1913	2,180,000	5,595	51,629	144,7
1918	4,860,000	11,900	146,914	201,9
1923	8,305,000	21,687	334,162	430,01
1929	11,170,000	35,893	704,634	863,04

The electric current chargeable by meter measurement wa



38,378 k.w. in 1918, 92,483 k.w. in 1923 and 362,423 k.w. in 1929. Putting the number of households in Japan at 9,230,000 in 1908, 9,720,000 in 1913, 10,460,000 in 1918, 11,220,000 in 1923 and 12,000,000 in 1929, the average consumption of electric light per household is as follows :

	Households	Number of lamps	Candle-power	Current (W.)
1908	0.03	0.12	1.3	4.5
1913	0.22	0.58	5.3	14.9
1918	0.46	1.14	14.0	19.3
1923	0.74	1.93	29.8	38.4
1929	0.93	2.99	58.6	70.9

As for the consumption of electric current, the following figures regarding the h.p. of the electric motors used by various industries give a general idea :

	1918	1923	1929
Dyeing industry	169,049	315,589	630,322
Machine industry	272,283	388,627	690,509
Chemical industry	204,509	300,238	564,884
Foodstuff industry	87,916	176,833	329,544
Mining and refinery	199,866	284,802	475,402
Others	100,029	260,648	628,556
Total	1,031,652	1,726,737	3,319,217

When converted into electric current these figures are 769,620 k.w. for 1918, 1,288,151 k.w. for 1923, and 2,476,135 k.w. for 1929. This shows how, in order to rationalise industry and reduce production costs, the motors for various industries are being abruptly electrified.

Capital Invested in Electric Enterprises

So far we have been able to survey the progress of electric demand and supply in Japan. Now let us see how much capital has been invested in electric enterprises.

	Paid up	Debentures	Borrowings
1908	¥ 104,998,000	¥ 2,288,000	¥ 6,636,000
1913	397,780,000	34,121,000	45,261,000
1918	646,513,000	55,962,000	77,424,000
1923	1,703,194,000	290,592,000	395,041,000
1929	3,019,221,000	1,443,860,000	686,009,000

The total amount of fixed capital at the end of 1929 was ¥3,020, 000,000, which represents the biggest capital ever invested in industrial enterprises in Japan.

The following table shows the profits accruing from the capital investment and dividends on paid-up capital :

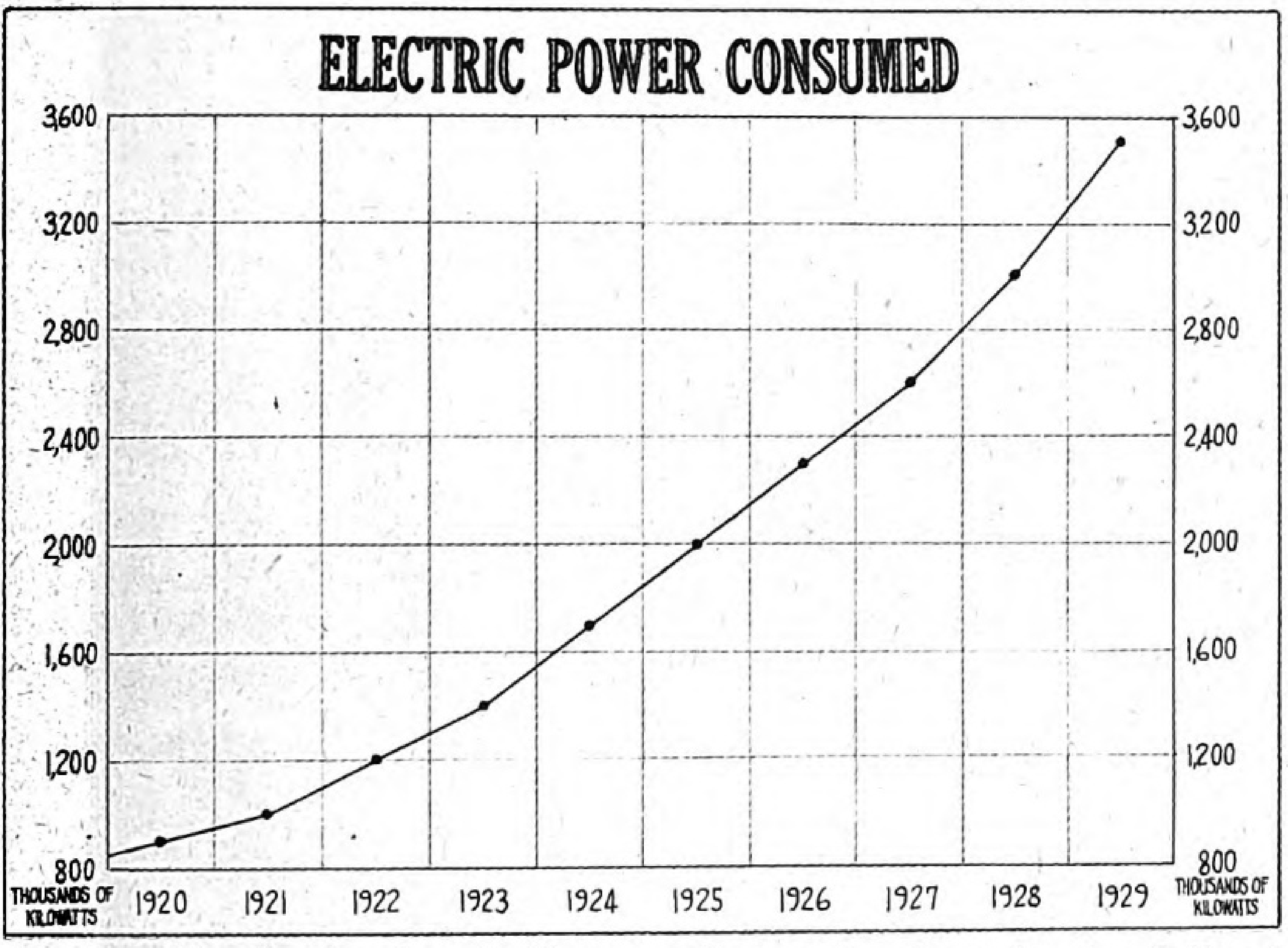
	Profits	Percentage of profit
1908	¥ 9,694,00	10.1%
1913	27,519,000	8.1
1918	73,570,000	12.0
1923	192,211,000	10.1
1929	301,899,000	10.0

It will be seen that dividends on invested capital are yearly decreasing. The latest returns for profits of representative electric companies in Japan are as follows :

	1927		1928		1929		1930	
	First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months
Nippon Elect.	8.66	8.80	9.76	9.47	10.57	9.48	9.76	10.43
Ujigawa ,,	9.04	8.75	7.70	8.29	8.42	8.20	8.64	8.88
Daido ,,	10.76	11.37	10.27	10.59	10.54	11.26	9.55	9.85
Tokyo ,,	9.55	9.20	9.03	8.62	8.76	8.39	7.94	6.29
Toho ,,	12.29	11.37	11.56	11.38	11.63	11.61	11.66	9.58

It will be seen that as a general tendency the percentage of profit is decreasing. The decrease of profit is partly due to the reduction of demand for electric current owing to the ecomonic depression, but mainly to competition among the companies, thus reducing the rate charge in spite of the increase of demand for electric current.

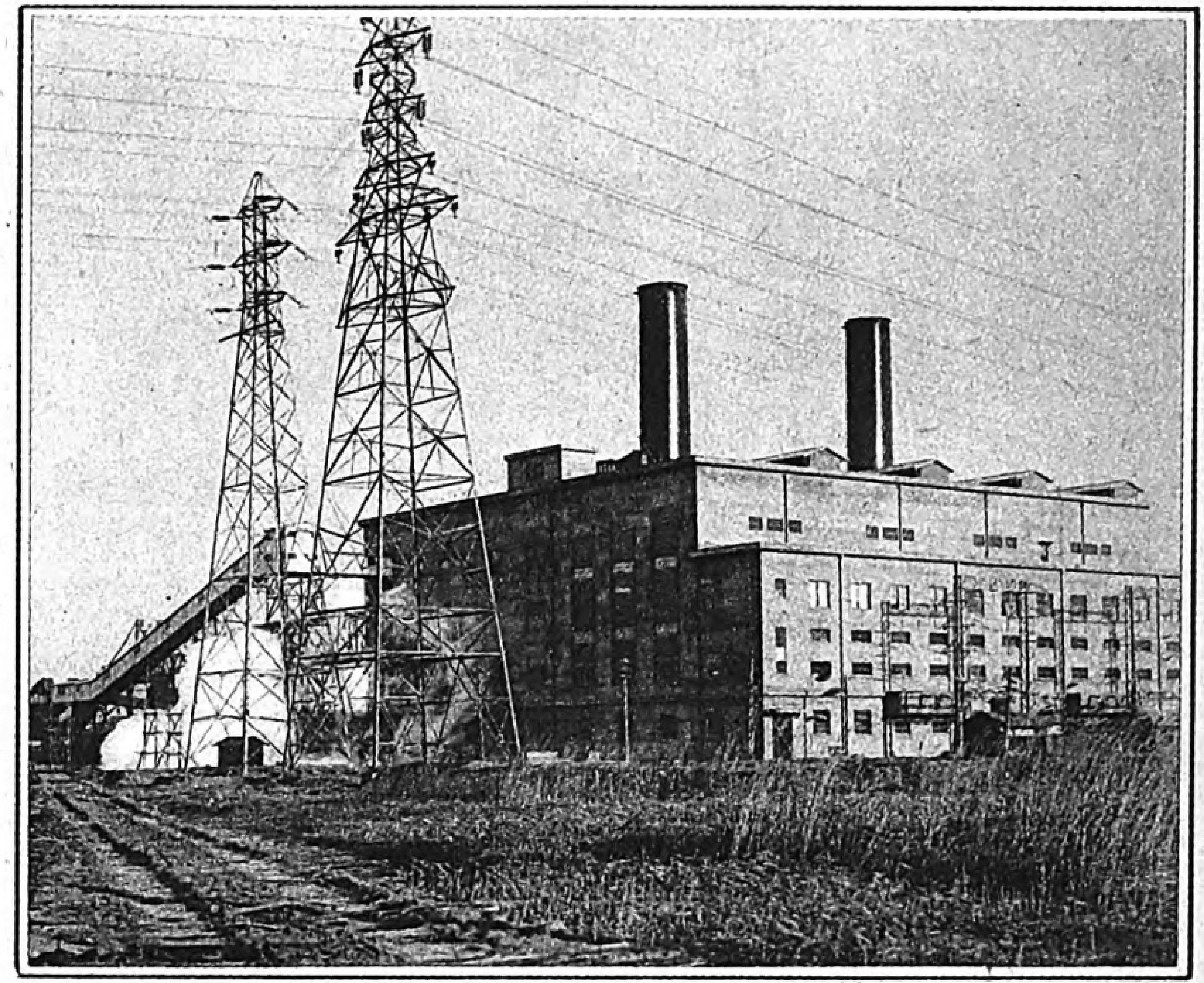
Although the profits are being reduced, the assets of the companies are gradually being expanded. The business condition of the companies in the last half year of 1930 is given in the following table :



	Paid-up capital (,000 omitted)	Debentures Foreign	Debentures Internal	Borrowings
Nippon Elect.	¥ 106,604	¥ 17,331	¥ 73,000	¥ 40,140
Ujigawa Elect.	75,046	24,681	48,500	50,238
Daido Elect.	130,972	47,509	54,910	29,150
Tokyo Elect.	407,149	177,909	177,123	37,599
Toho Elect.	129,995	52,583	67,630	5,000

The demand for capital is pressing, but since the market crisis in New York in the autumn of 1929, it has been almost impossible to get the necessary funds through foreign loans. In the money market at home too, the difficulties of obtaining long-term loans and the lowering of the rate of interest have made financiers hastily take back advanced capital, and caused general investors to refrain from investing in electric enterprises, with the result that the prices of bonds have fallen and the management of the electric business has become difficult. In order to meet the adverse situation, the companies have abandoned new undertakings, and devoted themselves to readjustments, such as liquidation of short-term loans, increase of capital reserves, and reduction of dividends in order to increase the redemption of fixed capital.

		1927		1928		1929		1930	
		First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months	First Six Months	Last Six Months
Nippon Elect.	Preservation of Profit	5.3	2.3	10.4	11.1	12.1	21.4	22.5	26.1
	Redemption of Fixed Capital	—	—	0.38	0.48	0.53	1.19	1.23	1.29
Ujigawa Elect.	Preservation of Profit	18.1	18.0	17.8	22.4	22.9	21.2	18.9	22.1
	Redemption of Fixed Capital	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.99	0.72	1.05	0.81	1.07
Daido Elect.	Preservation of Profit	12.2	15.3	10.0	12.3	8.1	16.1	19.7	22.4
	Redemption of Fixed Capital	0.59	0.25	0.43	0.59	0.58	0.64	1.05	1.16
Tokyo Elect.	Preservation of Profit	16.2	26.6	26.9	23.5	23.5	23.7	35.2	40.0
	Redemption of Fixed Capital	0.83	1.02	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.94	1.10	1.09
Toho Elect.	Preservation of Profit	14.5	23.1	18.1	17.4	18.3	18.8	21.3	26.2
	Redemption of Fixed Capital	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.63



Steam Power Generating Plant of the Nippon Electric Power Company, Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture

The companies have arrived at an agreement in order to avoid unnecessary competition. The governmental department which supervises the companies has revised the law controlling the electric industry, so that the supervision of the industry may be more effective. For instance the power of control has been extended by organizing an electric committee. This shows how the government has begun to take positive steps for the control of the industry.

Development of the Electric Machinery Industry

It was after the World War broke out that the machinery industry began to develop in Japan. Japan produces electric apparatus of excellent quality. The manufacture of electric wires and cables is almost entirely in the hands of the Sumitomo and Furukawa, the two big financial magnates.

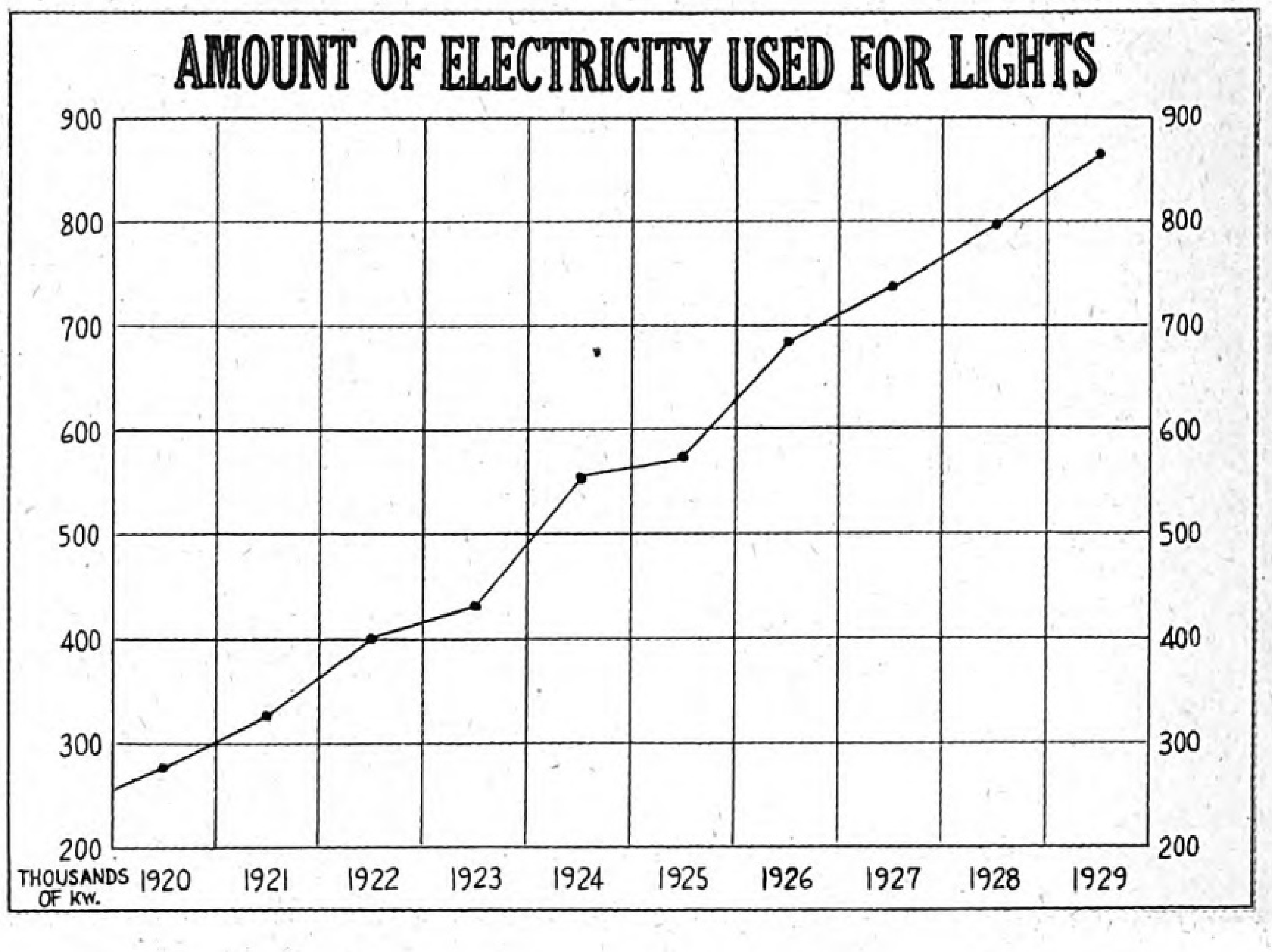
High pressure electric apparatus is produced by the four biggest factories, i.e. the Shibaura Works (Mitsui), Mitsubishi Electric, Fuji Electric Apparatus Co. (Furukawa), and Hidachi Works (Kubara). In the production of electric lamps, the Tokyo Electric Co. occupies the leading position. It has merged with the Osaka Electric Co., the Dai Nippon Electric Lamp Co., the Teikoku Rengo Electric Co., the Kwansai Electric Lamp Co., and the Taisho Electric Lamp Co. The Nippon Electric Co. is the leading concern in the manufacture of telephone and telegraph apparatus.

The electric apparatus manufacturing industry is being carried on by an international alliance in both capital and art between the Shibaura and the General Electric, the Mitsubishi and the Westinghouse, the Fuji and the Siemens, the Tokyo Electric and the G.E., the Nippon Electric and the Westinghouse, etc.

The following table shows how the production of electric apparatus has been increased :

(,000 omitted)

	1913	1917	1921	1925	1929
Electric apparatus and materials	¥11,903	49,545	118,046	98,918	126,738
Lamps	¥ 3,809	6,946	13,859	17,586	29,087
Wires and Cords	¥22,013	52,675	72,019	104,620	110,542



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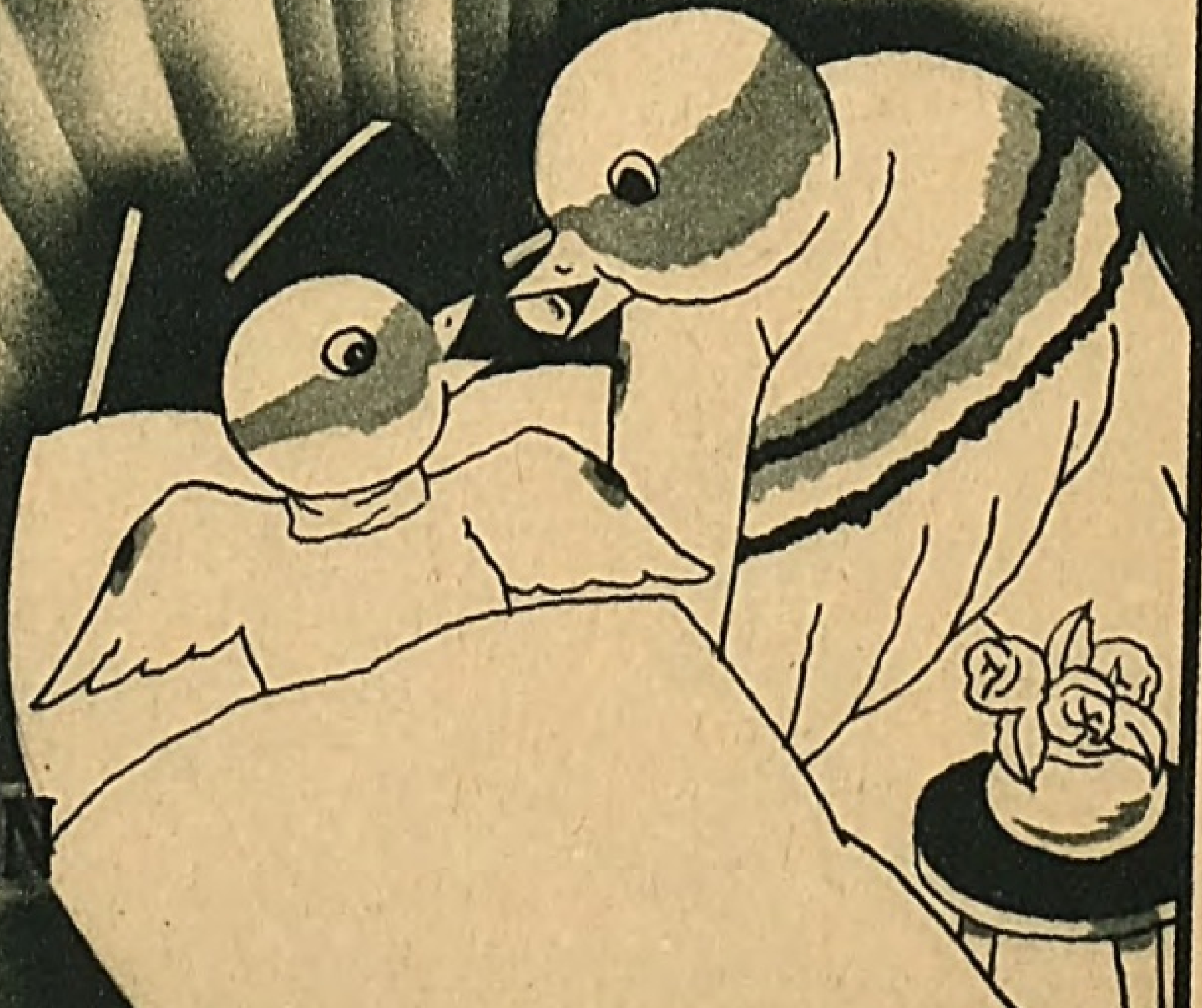

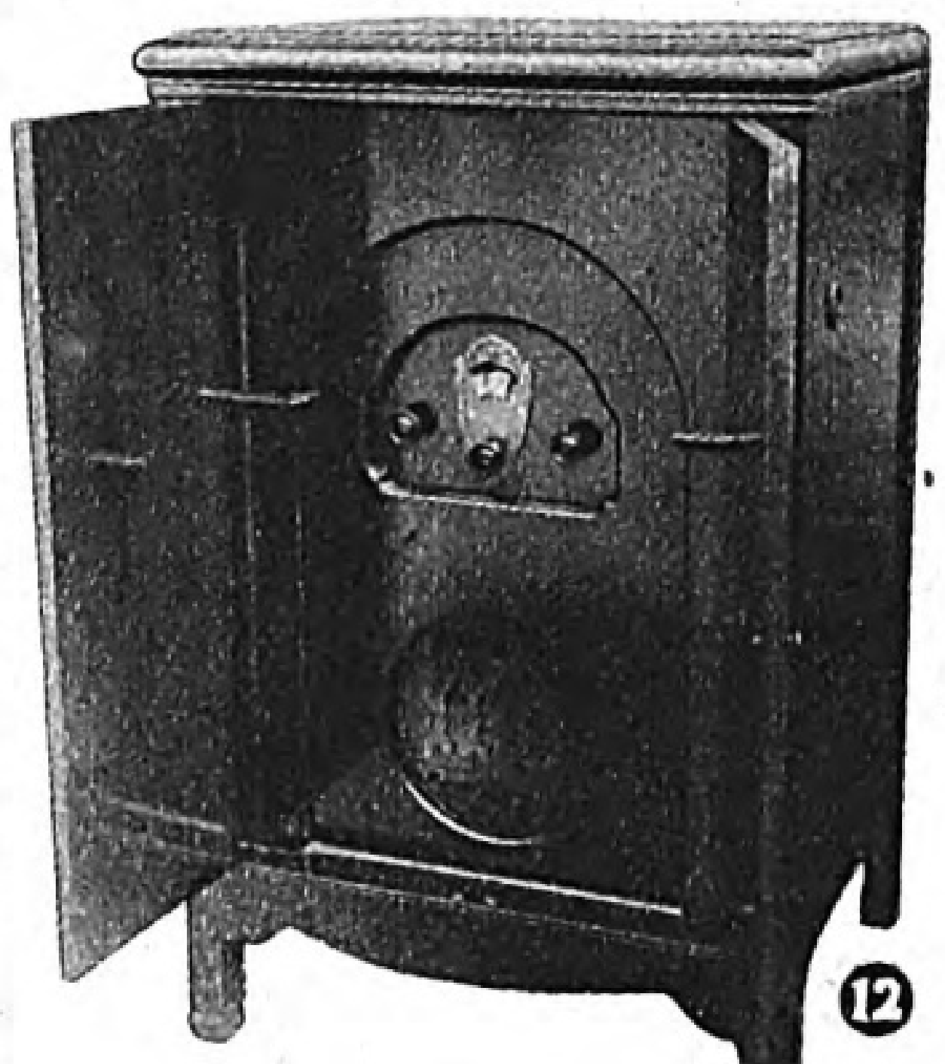

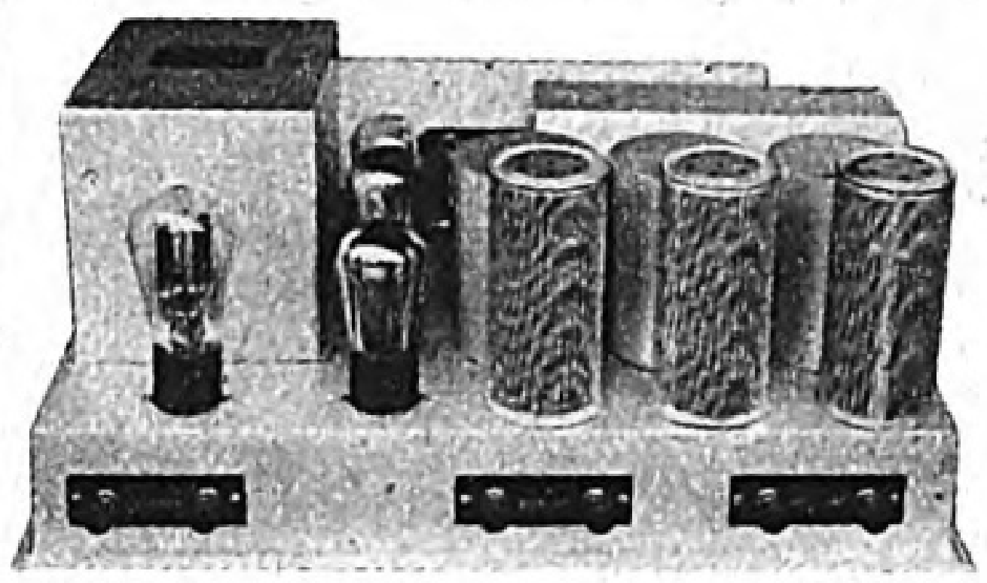

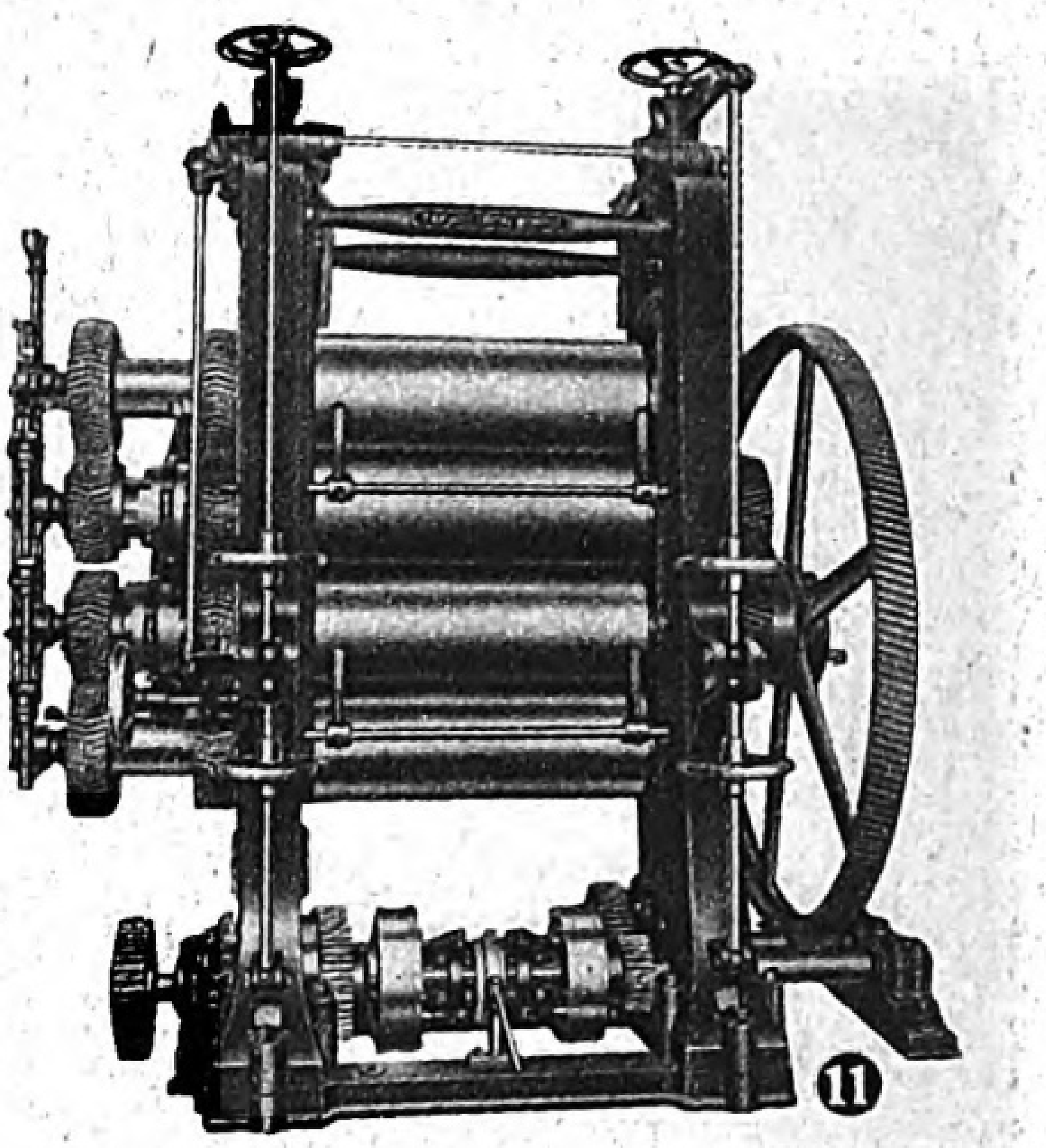

VARNISHES
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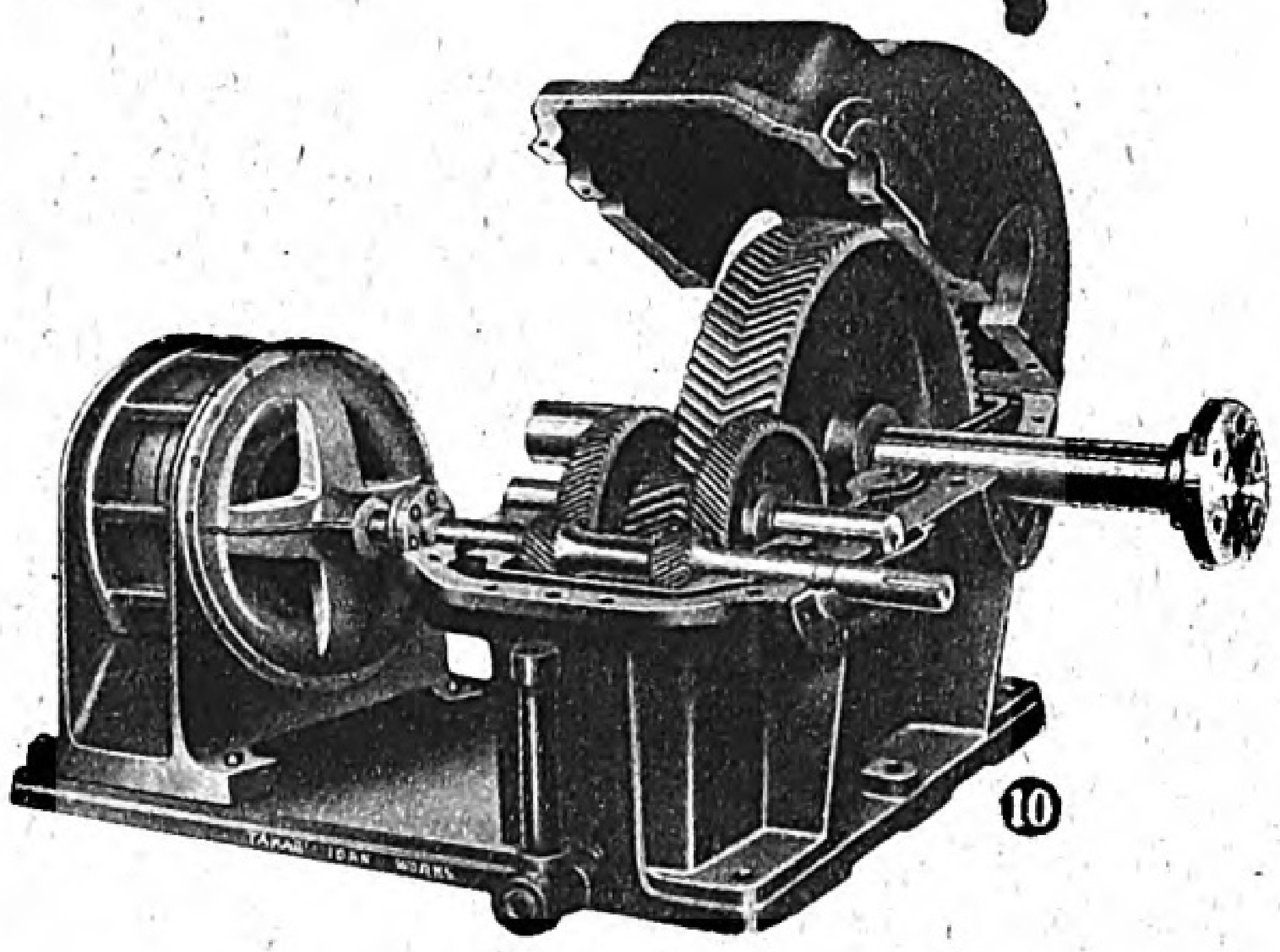

PHOTOS:

(1) Bird Brand Enamel and Varnish
(2) Mr. Motozo Yamaguchi (Master of Yamaguchi Red Ochre)
(3) Mr. T. Shintani (Head of Shintani Co.)
(4) Mr. M. Takagi (Head of Takagi Iron Works)
(5) Mr. K. Masanobu (Head of I. K. Rubber Works)
(6) Mr. D. Kanzaki (Manager of I. K. Rubber Works)
(7) Mr. A. Matsui (Head of Naniwago Rubber Works)
(8) Mr. H. Matsumura (Head of Matsumura Co.)
(9) Mr. Yotaro Sakane (Head of Sakane Works)
(10) Takagi Works' Products
(11) Takagi Works' Products
(12) Sakane's modern radio sets
(13) Sakane's modern radio sets
(14) Mr. Watanabe (Head of Daito Rubber Co.)

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

His great enthusiasm for the chemical dustry in Japan has made the writer ail himself of every opportunity to lay ress on its importance. It is, therefore, great pleasure to the writer to notice at people at large have at last akened to the excellency and past and esent exploits of the Japanese chemi- l industry and begun to do away with e old Japanese custom of giving un- e partiality to imported goods.

HE THREE GREATEST PAINT PRODUCERS IN JAPAN

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The company was established in 1881 the first paint and face-paint produ- r in the Orient. It has a capital of 5,000,000 and a reserve fund of ¥1, 0,000. There are two big factories in okyo and Osaka with a total area of o ares, which produce about 60,000, o kilograms of paint every year. In 19 Mr. Obata became the president of the company, and according to his study-first principle, side by side with the rational sales organization and modern mass production of the company, the ideal of good quality and cheap prices has at last been realized. The company has markets in Chine, the South Seas and India and its exports are increasing year after year. The chief products of the company are zinc white, Komyotan, zinc paint, various other kinds of paint, varnish and Nihon lacquer.

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r. Matsujiro Sakane, Proprietor

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The Shintani Shoten, Osaka
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ANCHOR BRAND BRIQUETTE

Manufactured by
The Yamazaki Briquette Factory
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Takagi Tekkosho (Takagi Iron Works). (Takagi's Rubber Manufacturing Machine)—1-chome, Kita-Izuocho, Minato-ku, Osaka

Yamaguchi Bengara Seizosho (The Yamaguchi Red Ochre Manufacturing Co) (769, Tsumoricho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka

Daito Rubber Works (Tyres) (Horigamicho, Higashiyodogawaku, Osaka)

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To meet the demand from India and the South Seas, an addition to the factory is now being built. When it is completed, about 50% will be added to the present producing power.

Head Office: Go-chome, Ebisujima, Sakai
Branch Offices: Osaka, Tokyo, Shanghai
Factories: Sakai and Marugame
Annual output: 9,800 tons

THE HINO PHARMACY

The Hino pharmacy has two factories atAmagasaki and Matsuyama in Kagawa Prefecture, and its two main products, sulphate of magnesia and zinc sulphate, supply the demand of the greatest rayon factories in Japan, such as the Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd., the Nippon Rayon Co., Ltd., the Asahi Kinuori Co., Ltd., the Kurashiki Kinuori Co., Ltd., etc.

Yamaguchi-cho, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

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Phone: Sakuragawa 3171
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Rouge: Many kinds, red, yellow and of other colours
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Each Set Manufactured by

T. HAYAKAWA METAL LABORATORIES

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Raw Silk Industry

BETTER TIMES IN SIGHT FOR JAPAN'S CHIEF EXPORT

THE manufacturing of raw silk is so important in Japan, that raw silk and Japan amount to much the same thing in the eyes of foreign nations. But this industry could not escape the influence of the economic depression that came to America in the autumn of 1929 and still continues. The years 1930 and 1931 proved the most unfortunate in the history of the industry, for in these years it experienced a deadlock for the first time. And at present both the government and private concerns are making desperate efforts to pass safely through the crisis ,expecting the dawn of prosperity seen in 1932. The attitude of Japanese traders in raw silk in 1931 is one of waiting, while for foreign importers of raw silk the year is regarded as the best time for the purchase of Japanese stocks.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF JAPANESE RAW SILK

The output of Japanese raw silk in 1929 was 705,000 bales, or about sixty per cent. of the output for Europe, China and other nations.

The reeling factories or filatures in the raw silk industry number 69,407, with 437,728 basins, and 525,307 workmen. Raw silk is manufactured throughout the whole land, the industry not being concentrated in any particular districts. This is peculiar to the industry, and its prosperity depends directly on that of sericulture, subsequently affecting the revenue of farmers, which in turn affects the finances of Japan. On this account constant efforts are being made by the nation for the development of the industry. The government promulgated the Silk Price Maintenance Law in 1929 in order to meet the difficulties of the depression period. The greater part of Japanese raw silk is exported to the U.S.A., where it must compete with Chinese and European silks, so that in order to keep the market well in hand it is necessary to pay the greatest attention to the improvement of the quality of the goods.

Feeding Silk-worms with Mulberry Leaves

American consumers of Japanese silks attest to the fact that not only in quantity, but also in quality and in other respects Japanese silk is matchless. The following returns show the output of raw silk in Japan during the past eight years:

1929	705,775 bales	1925	517,769 bales
1928	661,515	1924	473,573
1927	617,522	1923	422,253
1926	572,478	1922	249,187

EXPORT OF RAW SILK

Japanese raw silk is exported from Yokohama and Kobe, which have Raw Silk Exchanges where time transactions for six months are carried on. Spot transactions are also carried on by foreign firms and Japanese exporters.

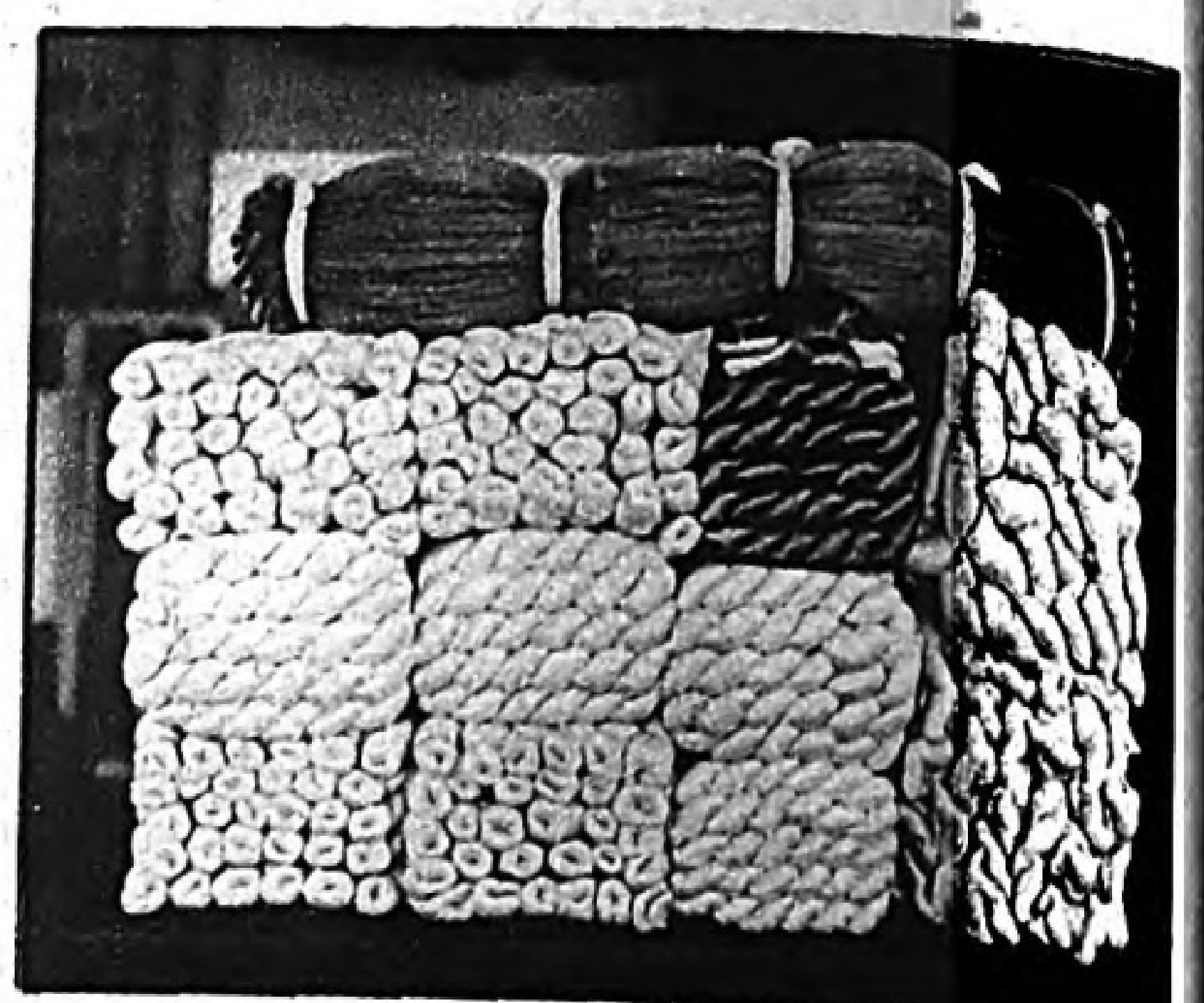
The following table shows the amounts of raw silk exported from the two ports to the U.S.A. and Europe:

Exported to the U.S.A.

	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
1930	312,072 bales	136,602 bales	448,674 bales
1929	403,195	152,700	555,895
1928	381,034	132,974	513,998
1927	378,630	111,379	490,009
1926	347,774	79,847	427,612
1925	351,866	71,118	422,984
1924	287,504	48,092	335,596
1923	187,216	14,722	201,938

Exported to Europe and Other Countries

	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
1930	18,738 bales	2,606 bales	21,338 bales
1929	17,992	962	18,954
1928	32,003	1,963	33,966
1927	28,470	1,450	39,920
1926	14,282	1,075	15,357
1925	14,789	676	15,465
1924	35,861	1,057	36,918
1923	60,869	473	61,342


Silk Yarns Finished

As shown in the above table, the export to the U.S.A. is yearly increasing. The export for 1930 is more than double that for 1923, while the export to Europe has decreased by two-thirds during the corresponding period. This is mainly due to the development of the raw silk industry in Europe, and also to the post-bellum financial depression in Europe. It is expected that, with the economic recovery of Europe, the export of Japanese raw silk will improve to a certain extent.

How to dispose of the accumulated stock of raw silk. The financial crisis in the U.S.A. in the autumn of 1929 was a severe blow to the raw silk industry of Japan in 1930. The sudden decrease in the demand for silk in America and over-production in Japan depressed the industry to such an extent that the accumulation of goods in Yokohama and Kobe reached 300,000 bales. Prices fell and fell, and in order to improve the situation, even suspension of reeling was called for. In order to save the industry, the Government issued the Silk Price Maintenance Law in 1929, giving bankers a guarantee up to $15,000,000 against losses incurred through advancing funds to silk dealers. The stock of silk thought likely to come under the protection of this law amounted to some 200,000 bales. Even this temporary measure, however, failed to bring up the prices of silk. And in 1931 the consumption of stocks was still not satisfactory. Naturally there arose a question how to dispose of the stocks. If America could import these stocks, the problem could be solved immediately, but the financial condition of the U.S.A. in 1931 is anything but satisfactory. U.S. Steel stocks have fallen to below $90. Under such circumstances it is quite hopeless to expect the U.S.A. to import the Japan's accumulated silk stocks. At their wits' end, Japanese manufacturers devised a new plan, which was to use up the raw silk in textile fabrics. The textiles thus manufactured will be either exported or used at home in the making of Western clothes, etc. The textiles to be exported for 1931 will have to be increased by 20% as compared with 1930, and those consumed at home increased by 6,000,000 piculs. It is, however, doubtful whether this method will prove practicable. If not, some other method must be devised for the disposal of the subsidized stocks.

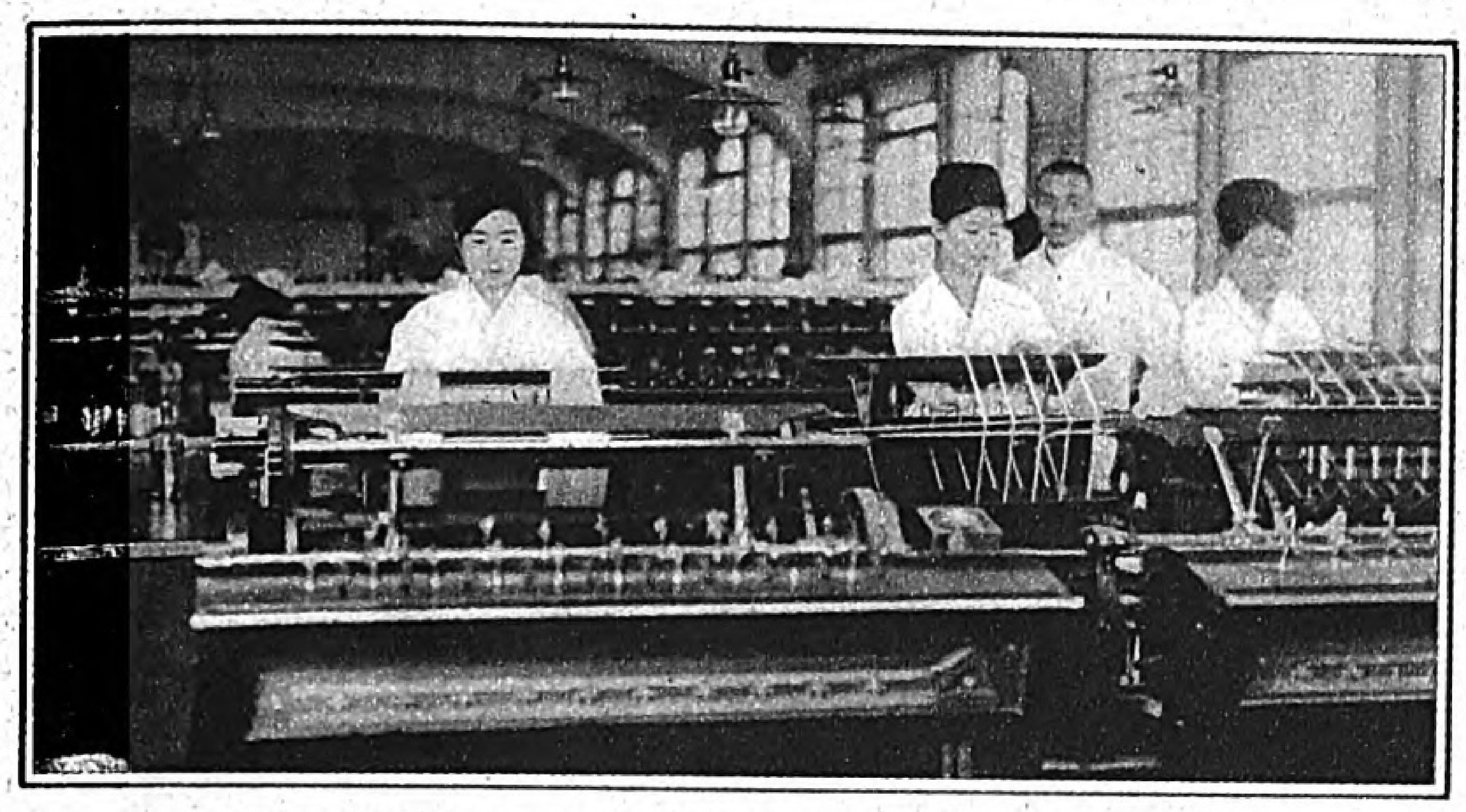
FALL IN PRICES

When the government put into effect the Silk Price Maintenance Law in the Spring of 1930, the price of raw silk was about ¥1,000 per bale in six-month futures on the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange. This was thought cheap enough, but in June, 1931, the price in future transactions fell to ¥500. Such low prices had never been experienced before, the cause being the economic depression in America, and the subsequent accumulation of stocks at home. The following tables show the prices on both time and spot transactions on the Yokohama and Kobe Raw Silk Exchanges from January, 1930, to May, 1931.

Yokohama Exchange

		Time Transactions		Spot Transactions "Saiyu"	
		Highest (per 13 lbs.)	Lowest	Highest (per bale)	Lowest
1931	May	¥59.50	¥55.40	¥545	¥510
	April	66.50	58.50	650	545
	March	70.70	65.10	690	630
	Feb.	74.40	67.10	720	655
	Jan.	78.80	68.50	760	660
1930	Dec.	70.50	61.30	660	570
	Nov.	64.60	57.00	610	560
	Oct.	62.90	55.01	630	540

		Time Transactions		Spot Transactions "Saiyu"	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
		(per 13 lbs.)		(per bale)	
1930	Sept.	¥73.20	¥57.30	¥720	¥560
	Aug.	74.60	66.40	730	690
	July	76.50	62.60	750	670
	June	85.80	70.50	820	750
	May	103.50	88.20	1,100	1,100
	April	109.50	99.60	1,165	1,100
	March	112.40	105.80	1,180	1,120
	Feb.	116.70	109.40	1,190	1,140
	Jan.	118.00	112.20	1,190	1,155



Examining Silk Yarns at the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House

Kobe Exchange

		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1931	May	¥59.50	¥55.60	¥540	¥510
	April	66.50	57.30	650	545
	March	70.20	65.80	690	630
	Feb.	74.40	66.90	720	655
	Jan.	76.40	66.30	760	660
1930	Dec.	70.30	61.00	660	570
	Nov.	64.70	56.00	610	560
	Oct.	63.70	54.30	630	540
	Sept.	73.90	58.50	720	680
	Aug.	75.60	66.60	730	690
	July	75.90	61.40	740	670
	June	85.80	70.00	—	—
	May	101.90	85.30	—	—
	April	109.00	97.10	1,165	1,100
	March	110.00	103.80	1,180	1,120
	Feb.	116.40	109.00	1,190	1,130
	Jan.	117.00	111.10	1,190	1,155

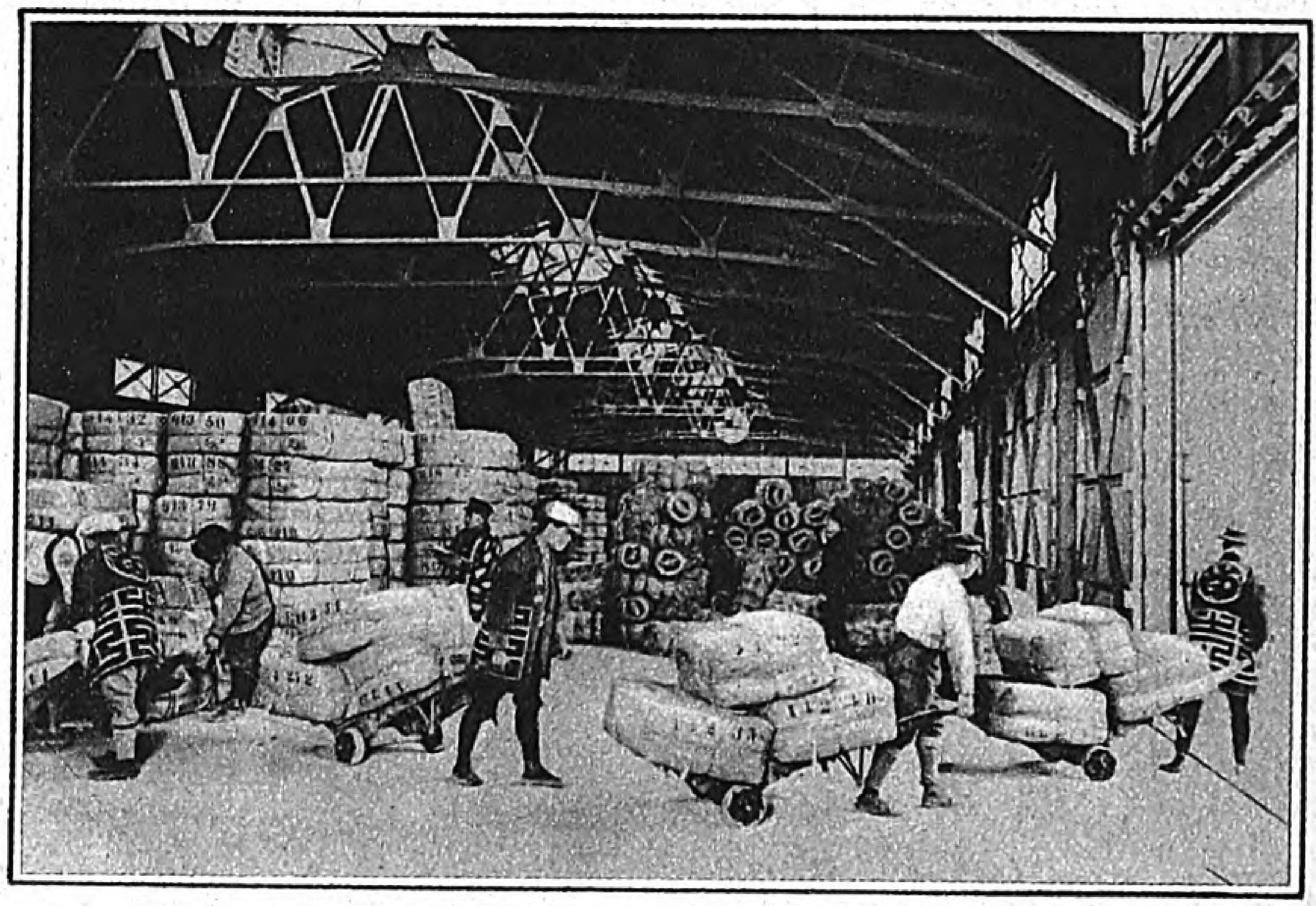
The above tables show how raw silk prices have reached the ottom. As compared with the prices of ¥4,000 ($2,000) during he World War, the present prices show a disastrous fall, a phenomenon rarely seen in any other commodity.

RELATION BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW SILK AND SERICULTURE

The prices of raw silk can not but affect sericulture. The umber of egg-cards hatched in the spring of 1931 decreased. Acording to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the number f spring egg-cards hatched at the end of April was 8,082,734, howing a decrease of 8.1% as compared with 1930. The number f egg-cards hatched in every prefecture showed a decrease of at least 10%. This was due to the fact that the farmers cut down production in view of the low prices of silk. They gave up he purchase of mulberry leaves and used only those produced by hemselves. At the same time, many farmers who had realized profits only through the cultivation of mulberrry leaves planted heir mulberry fields to other crops. Thus the summer and autumn egg-cards hatched will be further reduced.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR THE PURCHASCE OF RAW SILK

Supposing the spring and summer cocoon crops for 1931 are reduced by 15%, the output of raw silk will be reduced by 105,000 bales, which is 15% of the annual output of 750,000 bales. It means that just half the amount of the accumulated stocks of raw silk under the protection of the Silk Price Maintenance Law will be reduced. The fact that raw silk for 1931 is quoted at between ¥500 and ¥600 is partly due to the accumulation of stocks, the disposal of which is not yet in sight, and therefore it is safe to predict that prices will gradually be stabilized after the final reduction of spring egg-cards. Then it will be the best time for foreign importers of Japanese raw silk to buy.



Carrying Silk Yarns by Hand-Carts from Shed to Ship, Yokohama

FAILURE OF CHINESE SPRING COCOONS

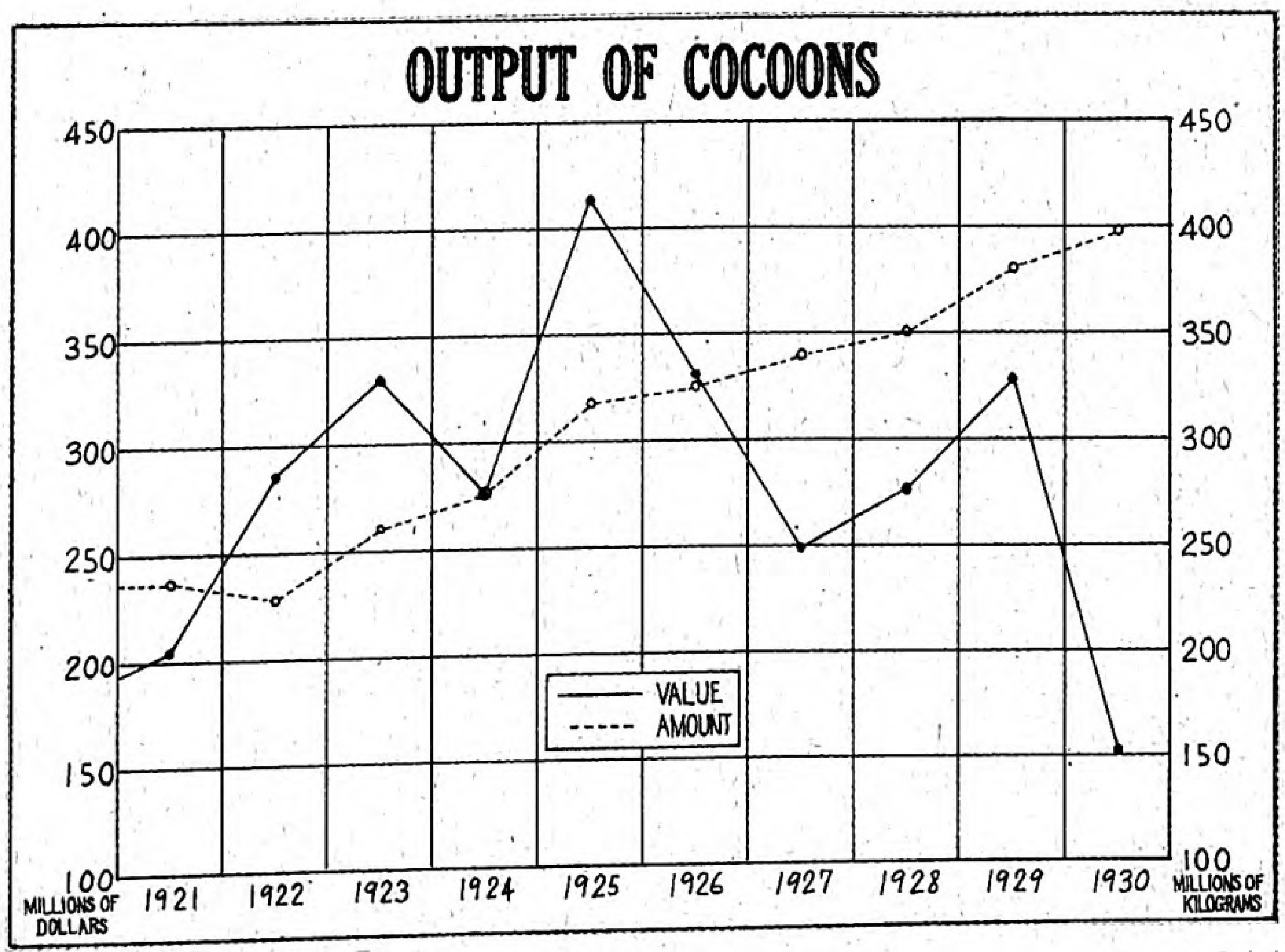
Owing to unfavourable weather conditions in Middle China, the cocoon crops in these regions will, it is feared, end in failure, although the egg-cards hatched were by no means unsuccessful. The rising of the price of cocoons through the failure of cocoon crops makes it difficult for silk reelers to realize profits out of the industry. Moreover their position has become worse through the great fall in the price of silver since 1930. All the filatures in Shanghai were forced to close down in June, before the spring cocoon crop was ready. It is, therefore, safe to predict a reduction in the output of raw silk in China for 1931. This fact ought to be considered by foreign importers of Japanese silk.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW SILK IN THE U.S.A.

The following table shows the consumption of raw silk in the U. S. A.

		Total Consumption	Consumption of Japanese Silk
1931	May	45,073 bales	38,482 bales
	April	41,356	32,471
	March	55,383	44,057
	Feb.	54,242	43,056
	Jan.	55,910	46,163
1930	Dec.	55,424	47,067
	Nov.	57,333	48,947
	Oct.	61,937	52,405
	Sept.	55,649	48,800
	Aug.	41,734	36,203
	July	39,948	31,672
	June	29,396	22,387
	May	40,823	29,716
	April	41,584	31,895
	March	50,863	38,251
	Feb.	49,852	40,292
	Jan.	57,683	47,795

The above table shows that the consumption of Japanese raw silk in the U.S.A. has been gradually increasing since June, 1930, when it fell to 22,000 bales.



Meanwhile raw cotton in the U.S.A., the chief product of the country, shows the lowest price since the World War. Her financial condition, as reflected by failures and liquidations of petty banks and the reduction of dividends by almost all companies has reached the bottom. This lead us to believe that a further reduction in the consumption of raw silk in the U.S.A. may not take place. Even if the recovery of American prosperity is not realized in the immediate future, an increase in the consumption of raw silk may be expected by autumn. Japanese silk producers are placing confidence in the recovery and development of the raw silk industry.

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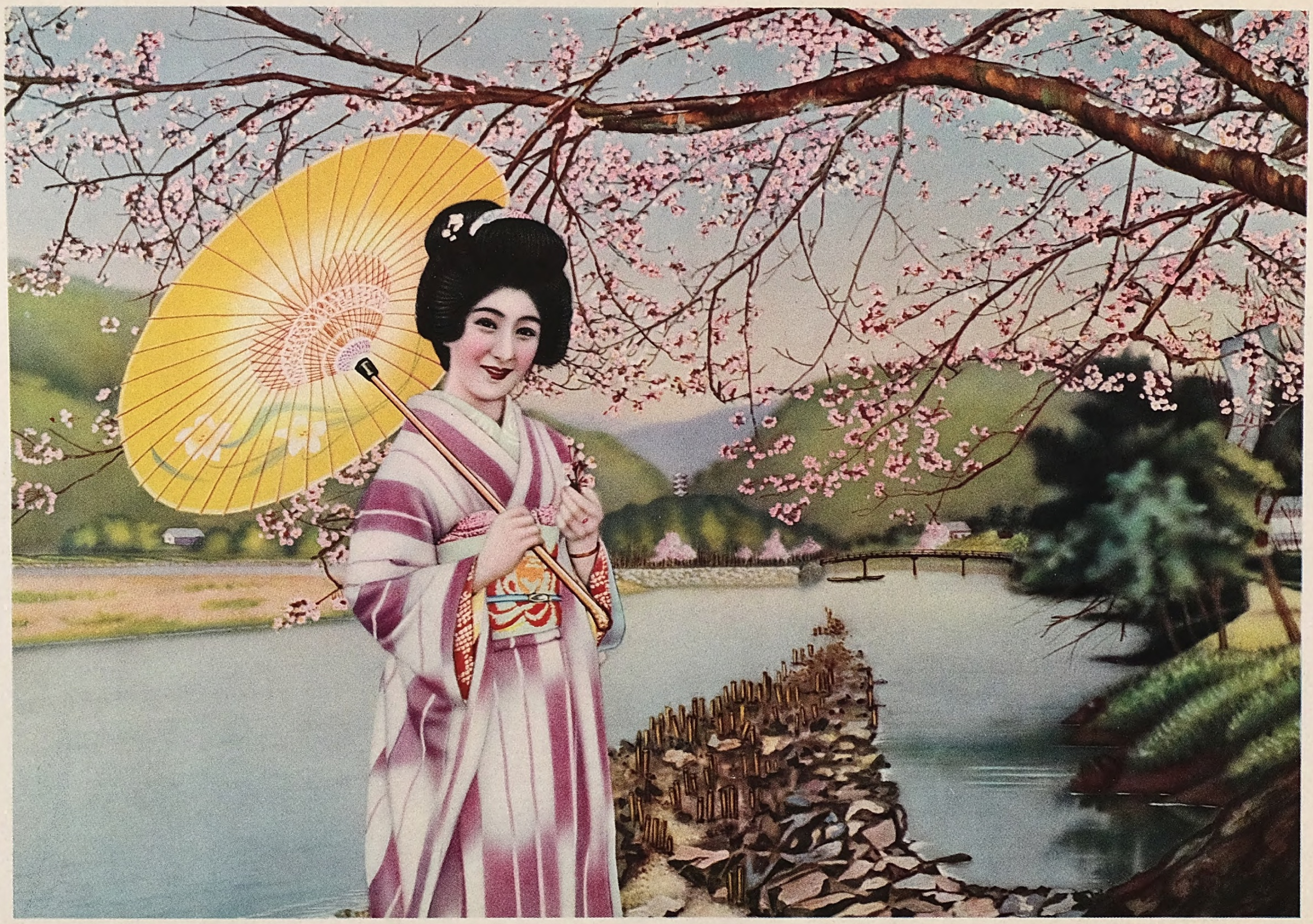
A Maiden Under Cherry Blossoms by the Uji River

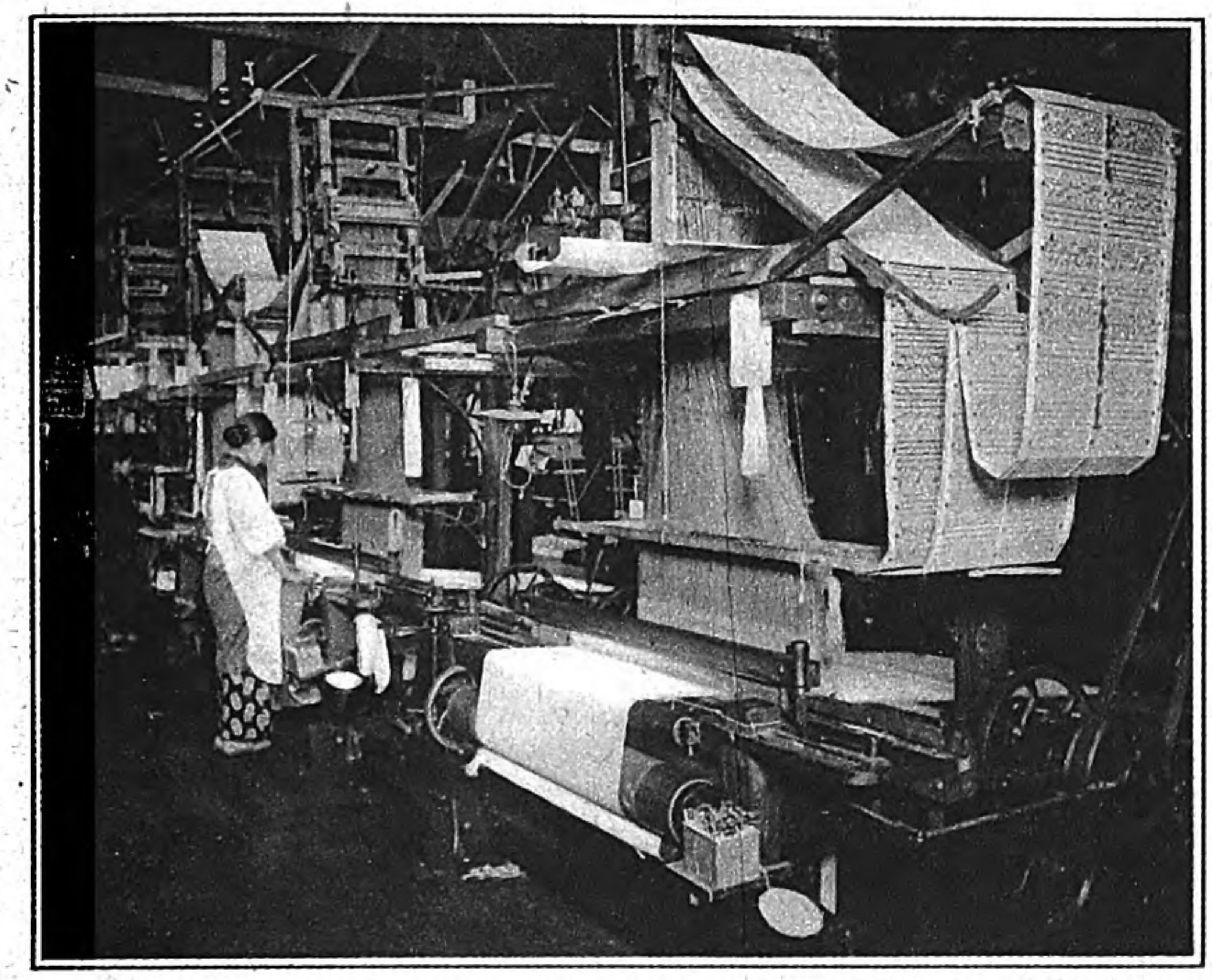
Uji near Kyoto is famous for its historic sites and natural beauty. In a cloud of cherry blossoms beside Byodoin, the ancient building that keeps alive today the gorgeousness of the old Heian period on the banks of the Uji River winding down through the green hills, stands a daughter of Japan in purely native dress comparing her loveliness with the beauty of the flowers. (Posed by Iizuka Toshiko, Shochiku movie actress.)



The Rayon Industry

HAS NOW BECOME A STAPLE INDUSTRY DESPITE ITS RECENT BIRTH

THE rayon industry in Japan dates back to 1918, in which year the first rayon mill came into being and turned out some 100,000 lbs. Since then the industry has made extremely substantial headway, the output having reached 36,000,000 lbs. in 1930 and promising to exceed 40,000,000 lbs. in 1931. If it does, Japan will rank third or fourth among rayon producers of the world. Accordingly the rayon textiles exported from Japan have been increasing enormously year by year, and have become one of the country's staple exports. In 1930 these exports amounted to 84,290,000 sq. yds. in volume or $16,400,000 in value, and surpassed British and French goods in Eastern markets. It is surprising that the rayon industry alone continues improving, though all other industries have fallen low during the economic crisis.



Interior of a Rayon Fabric Mill, Each Girl in Gharge of Two Looms

What has made possible such an uncommon development in such a short period of time? First, the appeal of rayon to the feelings of the Japanese people. In their long history of two thousand years, the Japanese people have been familiarly associated with natural silk, and they have also had the experience of establishing one of the world's greatest spinning industries in their land after the Meiji Restoration. This great familiarity of the people with natural silk and cotton has brought it about that capable reeling and spinning operatives are easily found everywhere in the country, and they are comparatively cheap. The rayon industry in Japan has been profiting by this fact from the beginning.

Second, the silk weaving districts scattered extensively about in the country consist for the greater part of numberless small factories run by individual enterprisers, where new experiments have been made more boldly and promptly than in big modern factories. In Fukui, Gumma and Tochigi districts, famous for silk textiles, were made the first attempts to weave the new rayon textile. The other districts followed suit and brought about the present prosperity. Recently cotton spinners, too, have been successful in turning out cotton and rayon mixtures. If satisfactory cotton and rayon mixtures are woven and the business pays, Japan's yearly consumption of rayon is expected to reach 100,000,000 lbs. With the silk and cotton industries in existence, Japanese rayon manufacturers have had only to make use of them to find an outlet for their products at home.

Third, the rayon industry in Japan is amply financed. All the enterprises in the industry are financed either by great banking interests or by great cotton spinning interests, with, consequently, a higher concentration in the industry than in other industries.

Fourth, Japan is destitute of raw materials. For pulp for rayon manufacturing, she depends upon imports from abroad, though certain paper mills are carrying on research in the preparation of pulp for rayon manufacturing. However, it is not a great burden upon the industry, since the raw materials make up only 15% of the cost of production. In electric power and labour wages, which make up the greater part of the cost of production, Japan is more favorably situated than other rayon producing countries.

Fifth, Japan is favorably situated geographically. She is very near countries in the East and the South Seas which are most important markets for rayon textiles.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF JAPAN'S RAYON INDUSTRY

Japan was formerly a great importer of rayon yarns, importing the greatest quantity, or more than 3,300,000 lbs., in 1925, while she took only 800,000 lbs. in 1930. On the contrary her export of rayon yarn had increased to 3,000,000 lbs. for the same yar. This is because of the low cost of production and of the protective tariff of $47 upon each 100 lbs. imported (this tariff was brought down to $28.50 in 1931). The following figures show the difference in cost of production per 100 lbs. of rayon yarn in the leading countries (the figures for Japan being taken from those published by the Commerce and Industry Office in Tokyo, and those for the other countries from the World's Silk Industry Year Book:

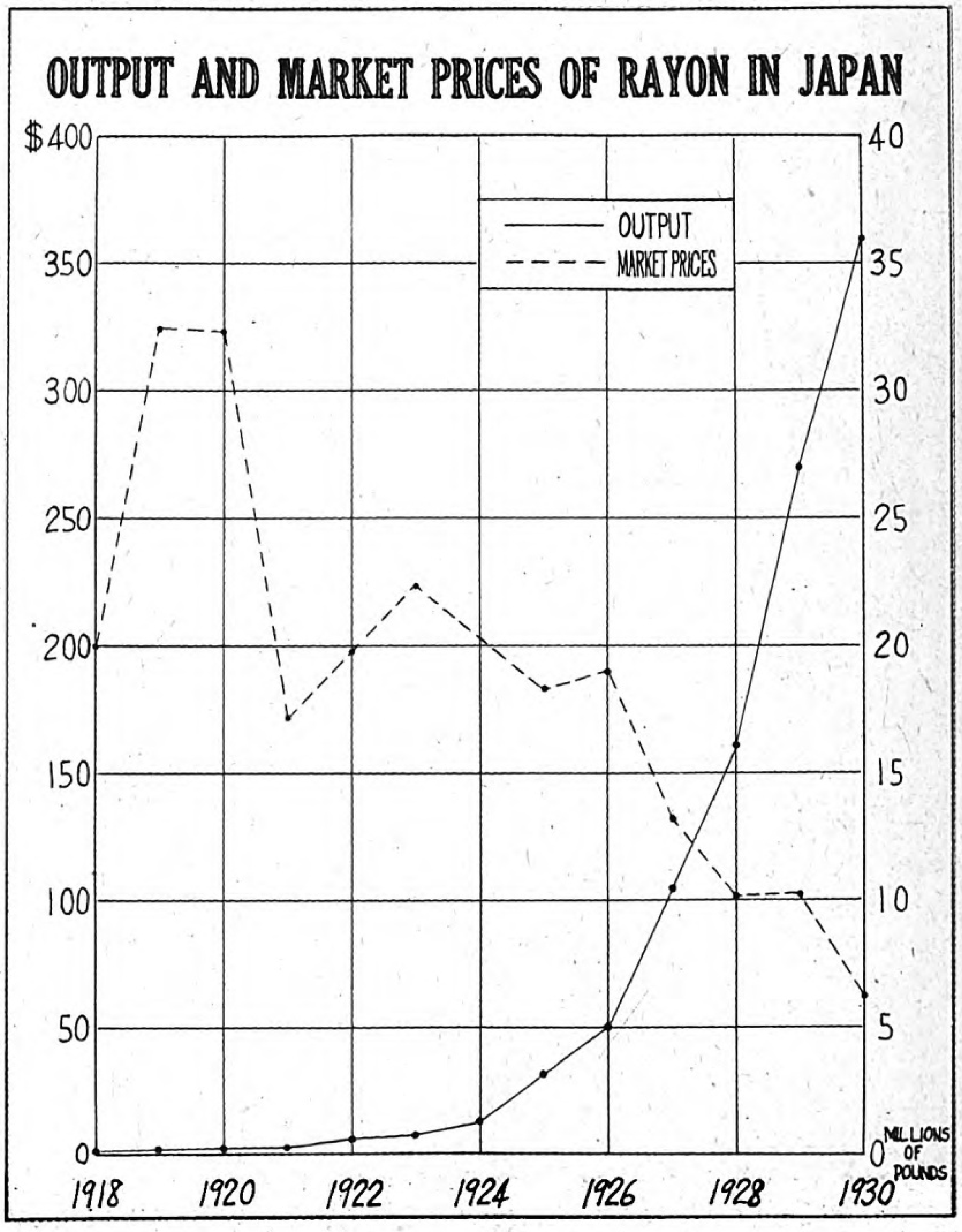
United States	$90—$100
Great Britain	85— 100
Germany	70— 80
Italy	55— 65
Japan	40— 63

Thus Japanese rayon is more favorably placed than foreign rayon for competition in international markets. The following table gives the total production of the different countries in 1930:

United States	119,000,000 lbs.
Italy	59,300,000
Great Britain	48,700,000
Germany	48,500,000
France	40,000,000
Japan	36,000,000
Netherland	18,500,000
Switzerland	10,670,000
Belgium	10,450,000
Others	23,610,000
Total	414,730,000

As shown above, Japan ranks sixth as a rayon producer. But it is noticeable that though the rayon output in other countries decreased remarkably in 1930 as against the preceding year, that in Japan increased by 44%. The increase in Japan's rayon output between 1918 and 1930 is shown in the following table:

1918	100,000 lbs.	1925	3,200,000 lbs.
1919	140,000	1926	5,000,000
1920	200,000	1927	10,000,000
1921	250,000	1928	16,500,000
1922	527,000	1929	27,000,000
1923	780,000	1930	36,000,000
1924	1,368,000		



OUTPUT AND MARKET PRICES OF RAYON IN JAPAN

Since projects for the enlargement of plants by various rayon firms are partly to be realized in 1931, Japan will soon contest evenly with Great Britain for third place among the great rayon producers of the world.

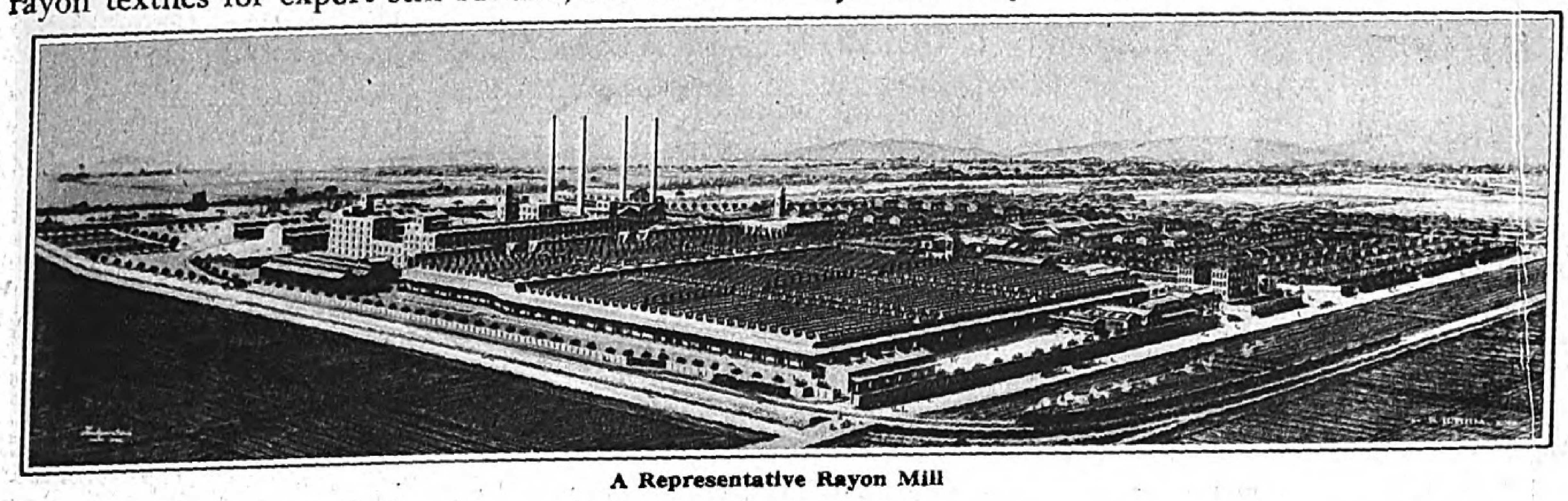
The aggregate sum invested in this industry was $29,987,000 in April, 1930, or 3% of the world's total investment. In other countries there is great complexity in the financing of this industry. But in Japan, as stated above, it is financed by great banking or cotton spinning interests at home, the only exception being the Asahi Silk Weaving Co. and its sister company, the Japan Bemberg, both connected with the Vernuegte Glanzstoff Fabriken, A.G. of Germany. So it can safely be said that Japan's rayon industry is both financially and technically independent.

EXPORTS OF RAYON TEXTILES

Japan exports rayon yarn in comparatively small amounts, not more than 3,000,000 lbs. a year, though she is counted among the leading rayon producers of the world. The consumption of rayon per head is also very small in this country, being in the neighborhood of 0.37 lb. This is explained by the fact that 70% of the rayon produced in Japan is woven into textiles for export purposes. The exports of rayon textiles were in amount 13,030,570 sq. yds. in 1928, 47,517,987 sq. yds. in 1929, and 84,209,497 sq. yds. ($16, 400,000 in value) in 1930. For the current year exports reached 38,410,106 sq. yds. between January and April. It should be noted that the exports in 1930 showed a gain of 78% over 1929 and an enormous gain of 600% over 1928, only two years before. It should also be noted that Japanese rayon textiles came to the top in 1930 in such important markets as India, the Philippines, Shanghai, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and China. The exports for 1930, classified according to the countries to which they went, were as follows:

China	2,617,000 sq. yds.
Kwantung	708,000
Hongkong	5,755,000
Philippines	11,400,000
Straits Settlements	10,497,000
French Indo-China	77,000
Dutch Indies	19,136,000
British India	24,779,000
Siam	2,337,000
Hawaii	108,000
United States	71,000
Canada	2,227,000
Others	4,491,000
Total	84,209,000

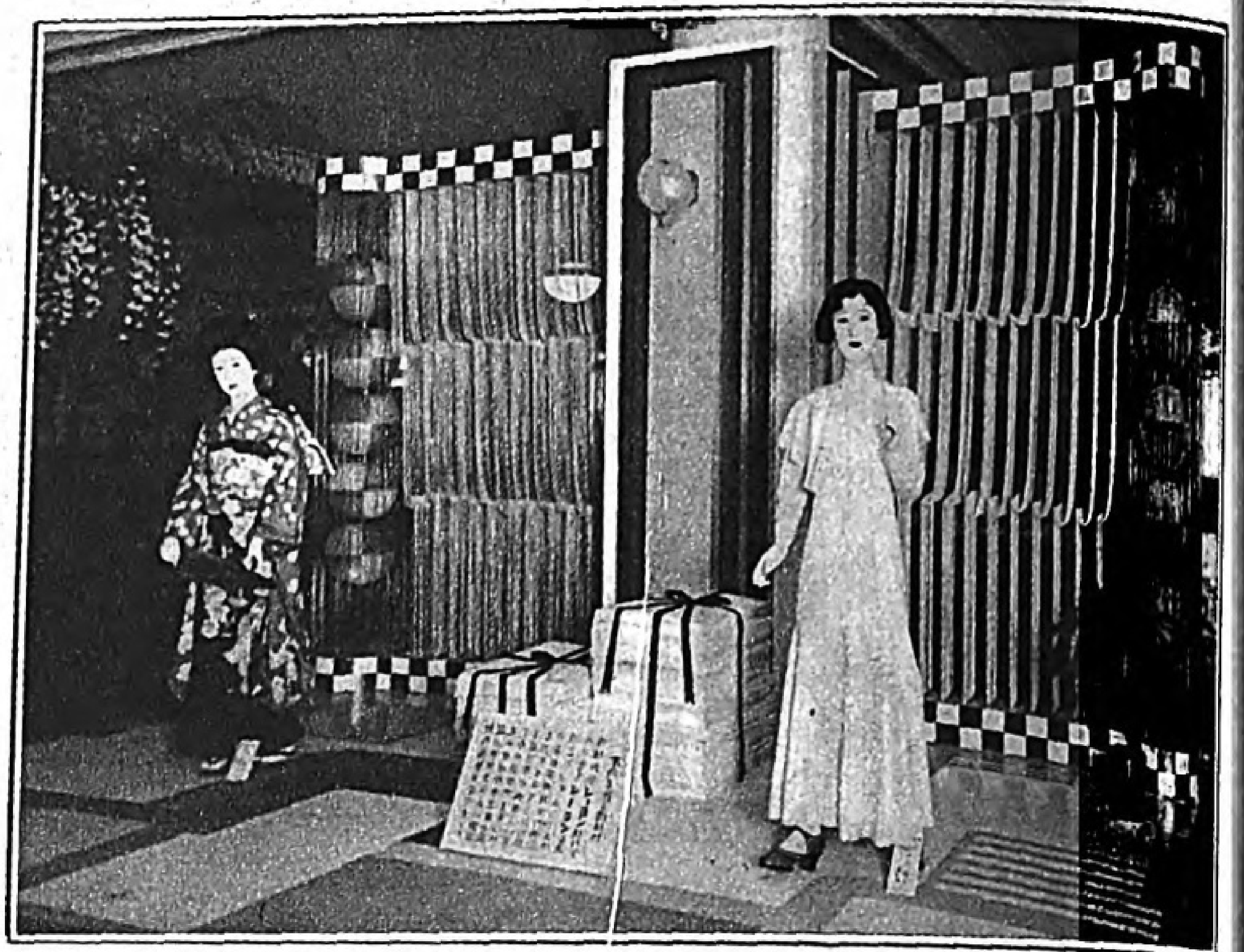
Because of their low prices, Japanese rayon textiles are gaining considerable ground in foreign markets. But the production of inferior goods should be suppressed, and for this purpose producers' associations in the industry are carrying out a strict inspection of export goods. They are thinking of lowering the price level of rayon textiles for export still further, and have recently been carrying on a campaign to abolish the excise upon rayon textiles. But the government has not yet responded to it, considering the interests of the raw silk trade.



A Representative Rayon Mill

JAPANESE RAYON FIRMS

The rayon firms in Japan being offshoots of outstanding banking and cotton spinning interests, there is no room for the advance of small enterprises in the industry, which is confined to the ten companies affiliated with the Rayon Manufacturers' Association. A capacity of 13,000 lbs. a day is considered the lowest economic unit for a rayon mill in this country, and for this reason each firm has been enlarging its plant, so that their capacities are now nearly equal. This has favorably affected the concentration of the industry. The viscose process is employed in all the plants, excepting one, which has been running since April, 1931, using the cuperammonium process. It is expected that acetate yarns will be produced in Japan before long. Certain big companies which are employing the viscose process have recently marketed their first multifilament yarns, with the result that Japanese rayon producers are becoming more and more interested in the manufacture of fine fibre yarns. Since 1928 the standard rayon yarn produced in Japan has changed to one of between 150 and 120 deniers. The price of rayon yarns, which stood as high as $470 for 100 lbs. of 150 deniers in 1920, continued falling until 1930, in which year it was below $50 in July. So the Rayon Manufacturers' Association had to curtail operations by 20% for the purpose of enhancing the price level, which, however, went down again to below $50 in June, 1931. At present the association is curtailing operations by 10%. Under such circumstances there are a few firms which pay no dividends, but none have closed down. The firm doing the best business continues to pay a 12% dividend. The percentage of profit of the five biggest rayon firms was, on an average, 24% in the first half of 1930, and 20.3% in the second half. Considered in connection with the above points, there can be no doubt that the Japanese rayon firms compare favorably with those in other countries in financial standing and business results.



Dolls Wearing Rayon Dresses for Propaganda At a Department Store

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND ITALIAN RAYON

The Japanese government levied a customs tariff of $47 upon each 100 lbs. of rayon imported in 1926, considering this important for the safeguarding of her rayon industry, which was still young as compared with those in foreign countries. But when the industry had been solidly developed with the advance in the business standing of the companies in it, a demand for the lowering of the tariff was raised by the manufacturers of rayon textiles for export. They had in mind the bringing down of the price of Japanese rayon yarns rather than the using of foreign yarns in their industry. Italian rayon yarns, apparently dumped goods, have come into Japan in certain quantities in spite of the high tariff wall. In 1931 the customs tariff in question was lowered to $28.50 by the Imperial Diet as a consequence of severe rivalry between the rayon weavers and the rayon manufacturers. Now it is practically impossible for the rayon manufacturers to bring the price of their products up above $60 per 100 lbs. at home, so long as Italy goes on dumping her rayon here. They are, therefore, endeavoring to lower their production costs to meet the situation. Italian rayon has an influence upon Japanese rayon not only in the home markets, but in China, as well, where it is bound to go into sharp competition with it. Some of the Japanese rayon firms, whose production costs are the cheapest, have already established a plan for the export of large quantities of rayon to Shanghai.

TRANSACTIONS IN JAPANESE RAYON

As is the case with cotton firms, the rayon firms in Japan do not do business directly with the weavers but through merchants holding agencies. Recently there has been a cry for time transactions in rayon, and it seems possible that the first rayon exchange for time transactions in the world will be established in this country. This is very important, in view of the fact that the prosperity of the Japanese cotton industry has been largely contributed to by time transactions in cotton yarns. The British Economic Mission which came to Japan in 1930 had it as an important object to inspect the cotton exchanges in Japan. When the rayon exchange has been established, it will add to the favorable conditions existing in the Japanese rayon industry in connection with the controlling of price movements and supply and demand.

FUKUSHIMA COTTON SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
2-chome, Tamaecho, Kita-ku, Osaka,
JAPAN

TRADE MARK
Cable Address:
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Codes Used:
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Bentley's Complete
Phrase & Private

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TAZUKE SHOTEN
(Tazuke & Co., Ltd.)
40 Minamihonmachi 2-chome, Osaka

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OSAKA, JAPAN

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HEAD OFFICE:
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EXPORT - IMPORT
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THE NIPPON LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED
(ESTABLISHED - - - - - - - 1889)

7 IMABASHI SHICHOME, OSAKA, JAPAN

Assets
YEN 240,000,000
Insurance Amount in force
YEN 10,050,000,000
Policies in force
809,000
Policyholders' dividends reserve
YEN 12,507,132,000

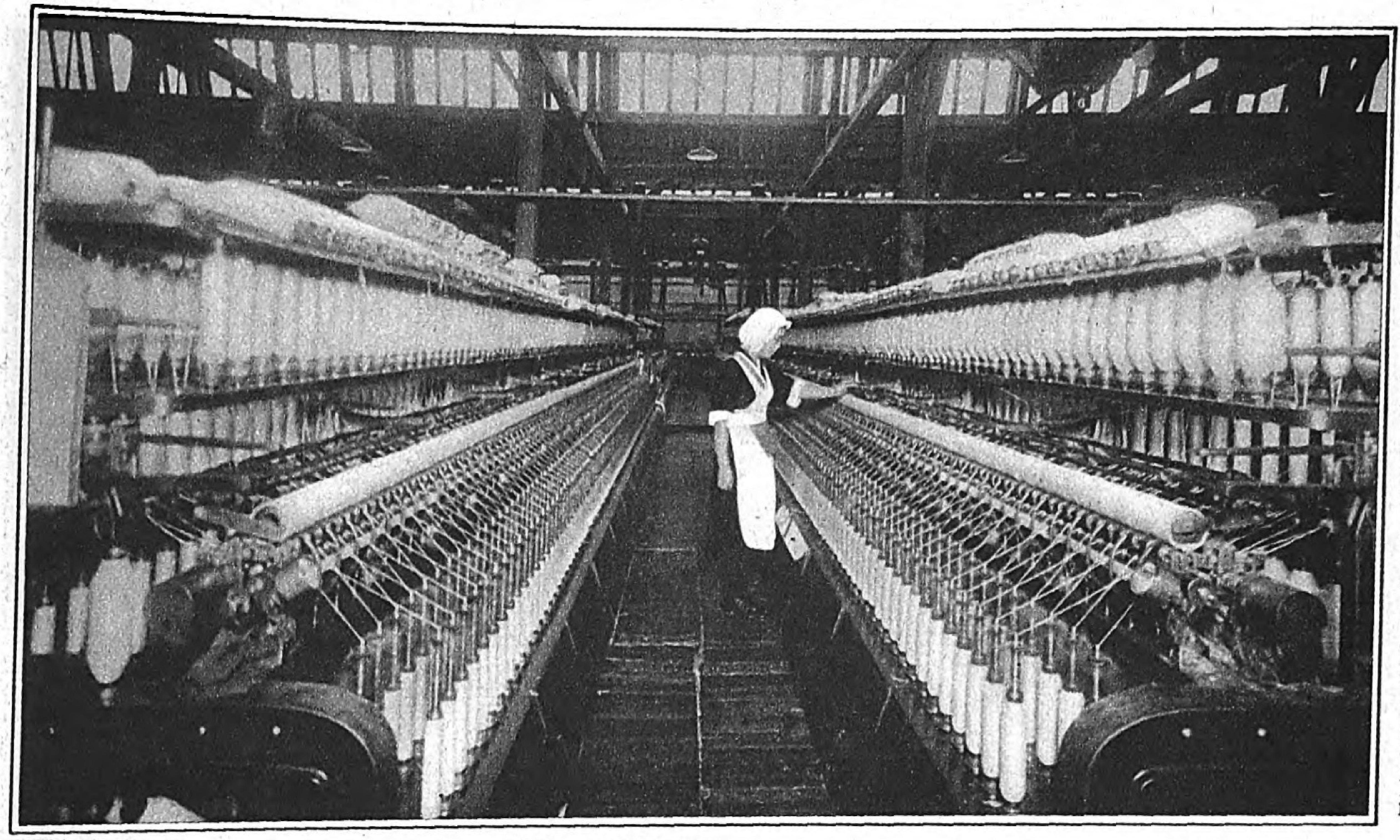
President:
SUKETARO HIROSE

Branch Offices:
OSAKA, TOKYO, KYOTO, NAGOYA, FUKUOKA, SENDAI, KANAZAWA, KEIJO (Seoul), HIROSHIMA, SAPPORO & TAIHOKU.

Agents:
1700 IN JAPAN, CHOSEN (Korea), SOUTH MANCHURIA, TAIWAN (Formosa), SAGHALIEN & CHINA.

The business of the company for the last few years has shown a marked advance. The new policies issued last year is the record in this country, amounting to over 2 hundred million yen, which was 17% of all life insurance companies. The insurance amount in force has covered one billion yen at the top of this year. The company's position as the largest life insurance company in the Orient is assured.

Japan is Still Strong in the World's Spinning Competition



Spinning Machines

ACCORDING to the report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, which is given below, Japan ranked seventh in total number of spindles, ring and mule together, at the end of January, 1931, while her consumption of raw cotton for the year from February, 1930 to the end of January, 1931 was second only to that of the United States of America.

	Number of Spindles Thousands	Raw Cotton Consumed Thousand Bales
Great Britain	54,933	2,026
U.S.A.	33,345	5,316
Germany	10,838	1,203
France	10,254	1,178
India	9,125	2,495
U.S.S.R.	7,612	1,966
Japan	7,192	2,694
Italy	5,346	861
China	3,905	2,384

In the above table, China and India are seen, like Japan, to have surpassed most of the other countries in the volume of raw cotton consumed in spite of their comparatively small numbers of spindles,—India was third in raw cotton consumed, while in number of spindles she was only fifth, and China ranked fourth in the consumption of raw cotton, despite the fact that in number of spindles she was only ninth. From these figures it is clearly evident that the Orient occupies the paramount position in the world spinning industry. Indeed the activity in the cotton industry in Japan and China in recent years has surprised the world and this phenomenal advance has been chiefly achieved since the world war. Therefore Great Britain, which had an unrivaled market for her cotton piece goods in the Far East, chiefly in India and China before the war, was menaced, and suffered marked decline in export, her consumption of raw cotton dwindling to fifth place, as shown in the above table, notwithstanding that she occupied first place in number of spindles. The Committee on the Cotton Industry of the Economic Advisory Council in Great Britain said in its report issued in July, 1930.

"From 1900 to 1914, the Lancashire cotton industry developed rapidly. The retained imports of raw cotton rose by nearly one-third, the number of spindles by over one-third, and the number of looms by one-fourth. The number of persons employed increased substantially. The yardage of cotton piece-goods exported also increased by a quarter. If the United States be excluded in each case, about half the world's spindles and half the world's looms immediately before the war were situated in this country and—in spite of the fact that, on the whole, Lancashire spun finer yarns than other countries—a quarter of the cotton consumption took place in this country. Of the export trade of the world in cotton piece-goods, Lancashire held, by value, about two thirds. On the eve of the war, therefore, the British cotton industry was larger in every respect than at any previous period of its history and held a predominant position in the markets of the world."

At present, however, this predominance of Great Britain is entirely upset and the report says in another column,

"The world consumption of cotton piece-goods appeared to have actually risen, but the yardage of such goods exported from this country is now less than two-thirds of what it was in 1910-13. Still more ominous is the fact that this decline in trade has not arrested. The main losses so far have been suffered in the course of standard lines which form a very important part of the whole trade. From these Lancashire has already been largely ousted, and the stress of competition is now extending also to medium goods. In high class goods, Lancashire still holds her own, but it can only be a matter of time before Lancashire may have to withstand an attack even in her own high class specialities."

Saying in conclusion, "The changed conditions abroad, particularly in the Far East, have vitally affected the position at home," the report insisted upon the need for an economic mission to be despatched to the Far East to make investigations there. Consequently in September, 1930, the "British Economic Mission to the Far East," with Sir Ernest Thompson as chairman, was despatched to Japan and China with the double objects of studying on the spot the actual conditions of the spinning industry in these countries and looking into the possibilities of recovery for British cotton piece-goods in the China market.

The Mission was in Japan in October and November, then went to China, where they spent several months. On their return to England in April, 1931, the Report of the Cotton Mission was issued on the 15th of the same month and in its Conclusions and Recommendations, the urgency for the recovery of the market in China for British cotton piece-goods was strongly advocated to the following effect:

"—and if Lancashire is to recover any of the ground she has lost in the China market, then she must place her goods on the market at prices not higher than those of her principal competitor—Japan."

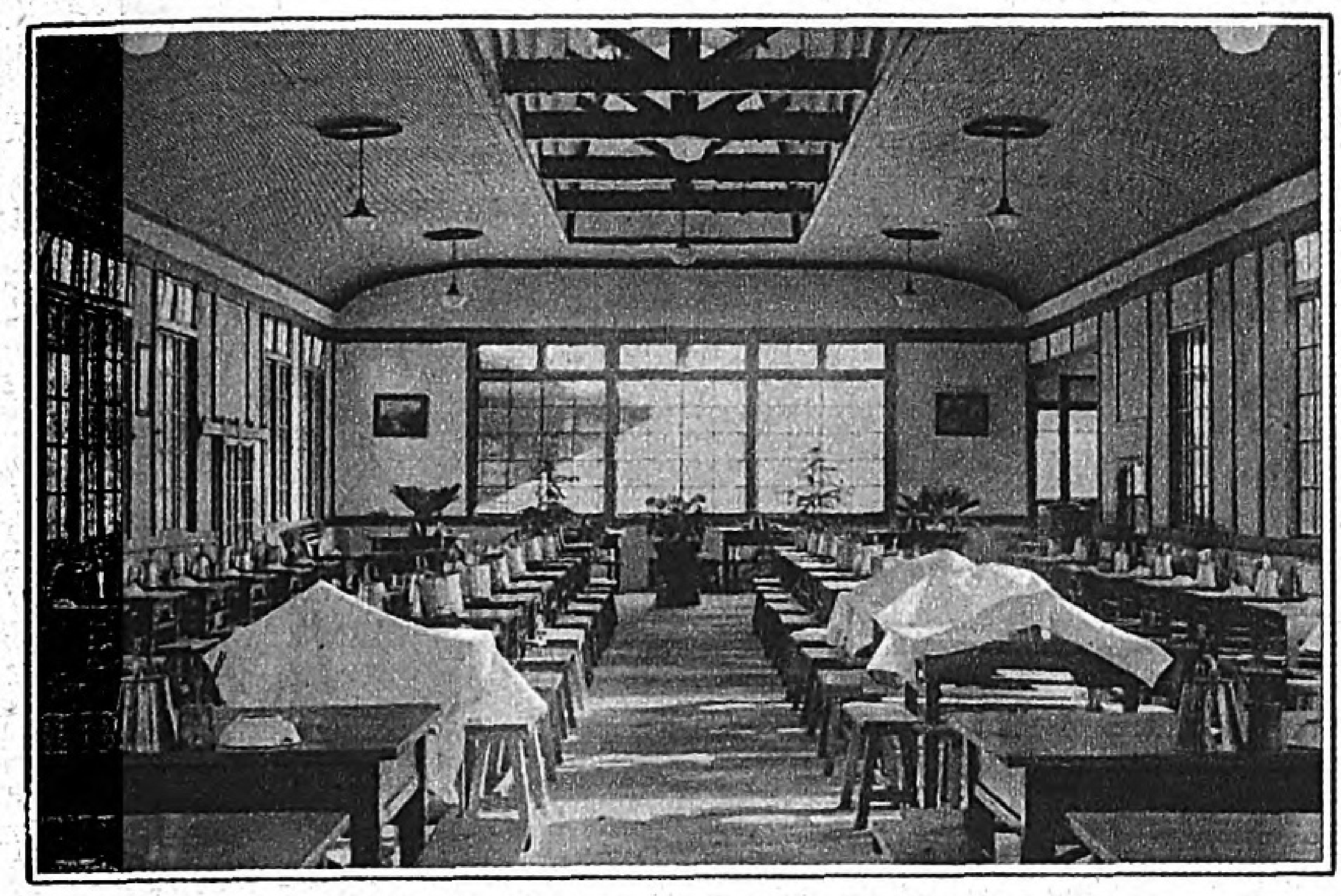
Simple as the conclusion that they reached after a prolonged investigation was, in this simplicy lies much truth. The low price of Japanese goods, as compared with those of other countries, is the fundamental cause which has procured for Japan's spinning industry its present predominance. The same report said in another column,

"At every stage—from the purchase of the raw cotton by the spinners up to and including the packing of the finished cloth—Japan has an advantage in costs over Lancashire. The advantage at some stages may be small, but the cumulative effect is considerable."

Female Operatives of a Spinning Mill, Marching Out of Their Lodgings to Work

For the low costs of Japanese goods are found two reasons, superiority in management and cheapness of labour. In the spinning ndustry, which uses by far more hands than the chemical or any other industry, wages are the most important consideration, and the drift of prosperity from Lancashire to the Far East in the spinning industry is largely due to this advantage in labour in the East, although some allowance should be made for geographical advantage, the greatest market for cotton piece-goods being in the Orient. And it is natural that the Japanese spinning industry, backed by these advantages, coupled with superiority in management, should have prospered.

However, the odds are not always in favour of Japan's spinning ndustry. The Chinese spinning industry is at present looming luridly against Japan, thanks to the very same weapon of cheaper labour. Fortune, therefore, may be destined to move from England to Japan and from Japan to China as the years pass by. Among these three countries there is now much difference in the wages paid per capita, the efficiency of labour, the hours and the power of labour unions. For instance, the hours in England are a single shift and an eight hour day, and in Japan two shifts and an eight and a half hour day or a single shift and a ten hour day, but in China they are two shifts and an eleven or twelve hour day. As for the power of the labour unions, the British trade unions are the most influential and fight with much vigor against any reduction of wages or increase in the number of looms to be cared for by each operative, but in Japan and China there are no influential labour unions. As for wages, the same tendency prevails, especially in China; because of the recent drop in the silver quotation, the situation is more advantageous and the cost of labour with characteristic cheap wages even in ordinary times is startlingly low when calculated in gold. At present, therefore, China is threatening the Japanese spinning industry with the formidable arms of low prices, as Japan did Lancashire in almost every market of the world. Thus has China become a strong competitor against Japan's spinning industry.


Dining Hall for the Operatives of an Osaka Spinning Mill

Attention should be drawn, however, to the fact that a colossal capital is invested by Japanese capitalists, mostly spinning magnates, in China's spinning industry with fairly successful results. Japan's investment in the Chinese spinning industry, as estimated by a Japanese member at the Pan-Pacific Conference in the autumn of 1929, was $125,000,000, of which $11,000,000 was in the silk spinning industry and the rest in the cotton spinning industry. According to the figures given by the China Cotton Spinners' Association, the mills in China at the end of February, 1931, numbered 113, of which 45 were owned by Japanese and only 3 by Britishers. The number of spindles and looms owned by Japanese, as compared with those owned by Chinese, estimated by the same Association, are given as follows:

(The difference of the figures from those of the International Federation of Cotton Spinner's and Manufacturers' Associations is due to the difference of the time when the investigation was closed.)

	Total in China	Those owned by Japanese
Spindles	4,210,338	1,630,436
Looms	33,580	14,082

The mills owned by Japanese are well managed and the yarns and cotton piece-goods manufactured in these mills have a higher reputation for quality than those manufactured in the Chinese mills. Therefore, it is not too much to say that the spinning industry in China is controlled by the Japanese; for Shanghai, the backbone of China's spinning industry, where 50% of the mills, 56% of the spindles and 60% of the looms in China are operated, is now controlled by Japanese spinning interests. This fact is worthy of the utmost attention, and from this angle should be studied the so-called drift of the prosperity of the world spinning industry from England to Japan and from Japan to China. The Japanese spinners were the only industrialists who, having foreseen this trend in the spinning industry of the world, adapted their management to these circumstances and made great investments in China's spinning industry. In this foresight can be seen the reason for Japan's predominance in the world spinning arena.

Despite this foresighted policy on the part of Japanese spinning capitalists, the development of the spinning industry in China was a hard blow to Japanese operatives at large and wrought havoc with the small mill-owners in Japan, who could not make investments in China. To compete with Chinese goods manufactured with cheaper labour, therefore, the alternative for the spinners in Japan, if the other important conditions such as efficiency of machinery and of operatives be the same, will be to reduce the profits of the industry in general or to cut wages on a very extensive scale. The decline of the silver quotation, also, complicates the situation.

Due to the world-wide economic depression, the export of cotton piece-goods from almost every country in the world declined in 1930 and 1931, and the decrease in the export to China and India was most conspicuous. In these stringent years, however, the price competition between England and Japan has been clearly evidenced as the decreases made by the former have been more remarkable than those made by the latter, although the boycott in India was chiefly directed against the Lancashire goods.

Export of Cotton Piece-Goods to China (Including Honkgong)
(Thousand square yards)

	England Reported by the British Commerce Dep't	Japan Reported by the Japanese Finance Dep't
1929	188,314	671,346
1930	61,372	587,782
Rate of decrease	68%	12%

Export of Cotton Piece-Goods to India.

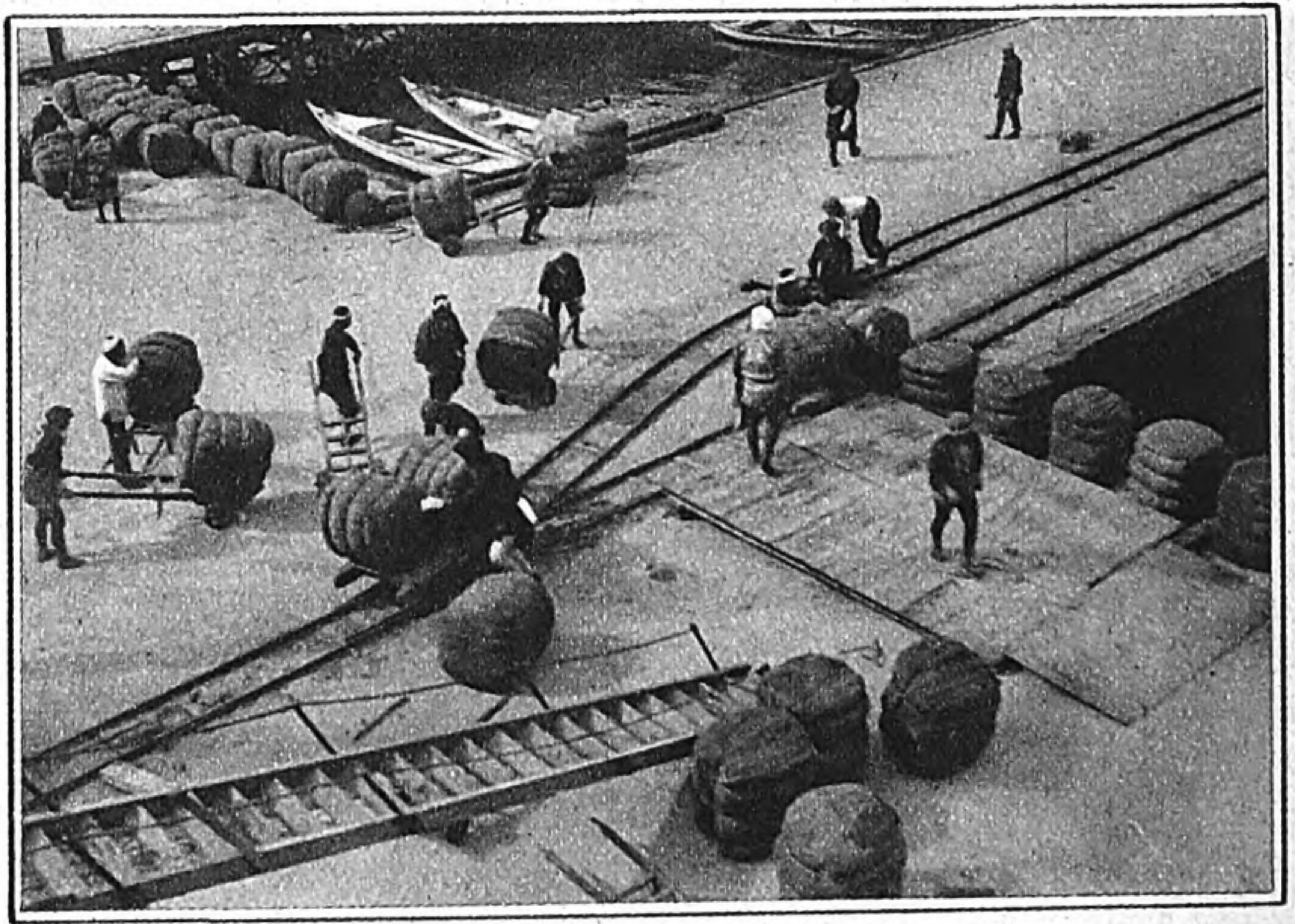
1929	1,374,179	581,105
1930	778,080	404,251
Rate of decrease	43%	30%

The export of Japanese cotton goods in 1930 was 1,571,825,000 square yards, with a value of $136,058,000 for piece-goods, $1,744,000 for blankets, $1,483,000 for towels and $15,230,000 for hosiery. Japan is now competing with Lancashire mostly in bleached and printed goods, for the fight over grey goods has already resulted in a victory for Japan. Concerning bleaching, the report of the Cotton Mission said,

"—Japan has had to build up her textile export trade on price, and in the past she has been more concerned to produce a cheap cloth than one which sold on appearance. There are, therefore, in relation to the spinning and weaving capacity of the country, a comparatively small number of large-scale bleach works or dyeworks, but the number is likely to grow fairly quickly."

And of calico-printing the report, admiring the printing in "Kimono" said,

"We have touched on this side of the Japanese print trade in order to emphasise that there exists in Japan a technique of the highest quality."


Unloading Raw Cotton at the Port of Osaka

The manufacture of cheap goods in Japan is not, according to the report, due to the lack of technique, but to the fact that the Japanese manufacturers take quality as a secondary consideration. In conclusion, we append a table showing the present status of the five big spinning companies of Japan.

	Paid-up Capital	Spindles	Looms
Toyo Boseki, Ltd., Osaka	$24,987,500	1,238,000	14,887
Dainippon Boseki, Ltd., Osaka	26,000,000	711,000	7,105
Kanegafuchi Boseki, Ltd., Tokyo	14,297,868	636,000	8,684
Nisshin Boseki, Ltd., Tokyo	9,149,962	423,000	3,539
Fuji Gasu Boseki, Ltd., Tokyo	17,000,000	512,000	2,772

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The Textile Industry

COTTON, SILK AND RAYON TEXTILES

Cotton Piece Goods

1930 was a year full of misfortunes in the Japanese cotton textile industry. Owing to the world-wide economic depression, together with the increase of tariff walls, the boycott against foreign cotton piece goods and the creation of preferential tariffs on finished cotton piece goods for Great Britain in British India, and also to the decline of the purchasing power in China due to the drop in the price ot silver, the export of cotton piece goods showed a marked decrease, and this tendency continued into 1931, as shown in the following table :

Export of Cotton Piece Goods
(In Million Square Yards)

	1929	1930	1930 From Jan. to Apr.	1931 From Jan. to Apr.
China	531	436	191	102
British India	581	404	198	131
Dutch Indies	193	183	41	52
Egypt	107	109	30	43
Hongkong	84	105	34	25
Others	294	335	101	124
Total	1,790	1,572	595	477

Thus the drop in the export of cotton piece goods in quantity in 1930, when compared with the previous year, was 12 per cent., but the decrease in value was from $203,000,000 to $136,000,000, a decline of 33 per cent.

To cope with this emergency, therefore, manufacturers and exporters at home made joint efforts to exploit new markets by such means as reductions in the cost of production, which has up to the present been decreased by 20 per cent. and in some cases by about 30 per cent. from that in 1929, and also the despatch of missions charged with studying new markets in Africa, South America, Russia and other places. These efforts gave the hoped-for results, and the exports to such new markets as the Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, Turkey and South America showed an increase, as given in the following table :

Export to New Markets
(In Million Square Yards)

	1929	1930	1930 From Jan. to Apr.	1931 From Jan. to Apr.
Straits Settlements ...	29	45	11	14
Philippines	27	35	9	11
Turkey	11	20	7	9
South America	14	24	4	12
Chili	4	6	2	1

Although the increase in the export to such new markets was not enough to counterbalance the decrease in the export to the old established markets, we feel assured that upon these new markets the future of the Japanese cotton textile industry greatly depends and through the advance in these directions alone, greater prosperity for the Japanese cotton industry may be expected.

Silk Textile Industry

There was also a conspicuous decline in the export of silk textile goods and this tendency continued even in 1931, as shown in the following table :

Export of Silk Textile Goods.
(In Thousand Square Yards, Habutae in Kilogrammes)

	1929	1930	1930 From Jan. to Apr.	1931 From Jan. to Apr.
Habutae	1,115	704	239	133
Satin	12,021	3,293	1,184	945
Pongee	25,848	17,041	6,557	8,297
Fuji Silk	43,602	30,891	10,473	5,645
Crape	26,194	20,727	5,852	7,251

The total value of the export of silk textile goods, which was about $75,000,000 in 1929, showed a decrease of about 55 per cent. and dropped to $32,890,000 in 1930. And in the first five months of 1921, another decrease was experienced and it dropped to $9,260,000, which was a decline of 38 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Such a marked decrease in the export of silk textile goods was due largely to a decline in the demand, because of the world-wide economic depression, and partly to the increase in the tariff barriers in such countries as the United States, Australia, Canada, Mexico and Egypt. To meet this situation, the manufacturers and exporters in Japan started the rationalization of the silk textile industry by such means as the improvement in quality of the goods exported through the enhancement of examination grades and the establishment of a central organization, through which the control of the industry is aimed at.

Packing Up Cotton Fabrics

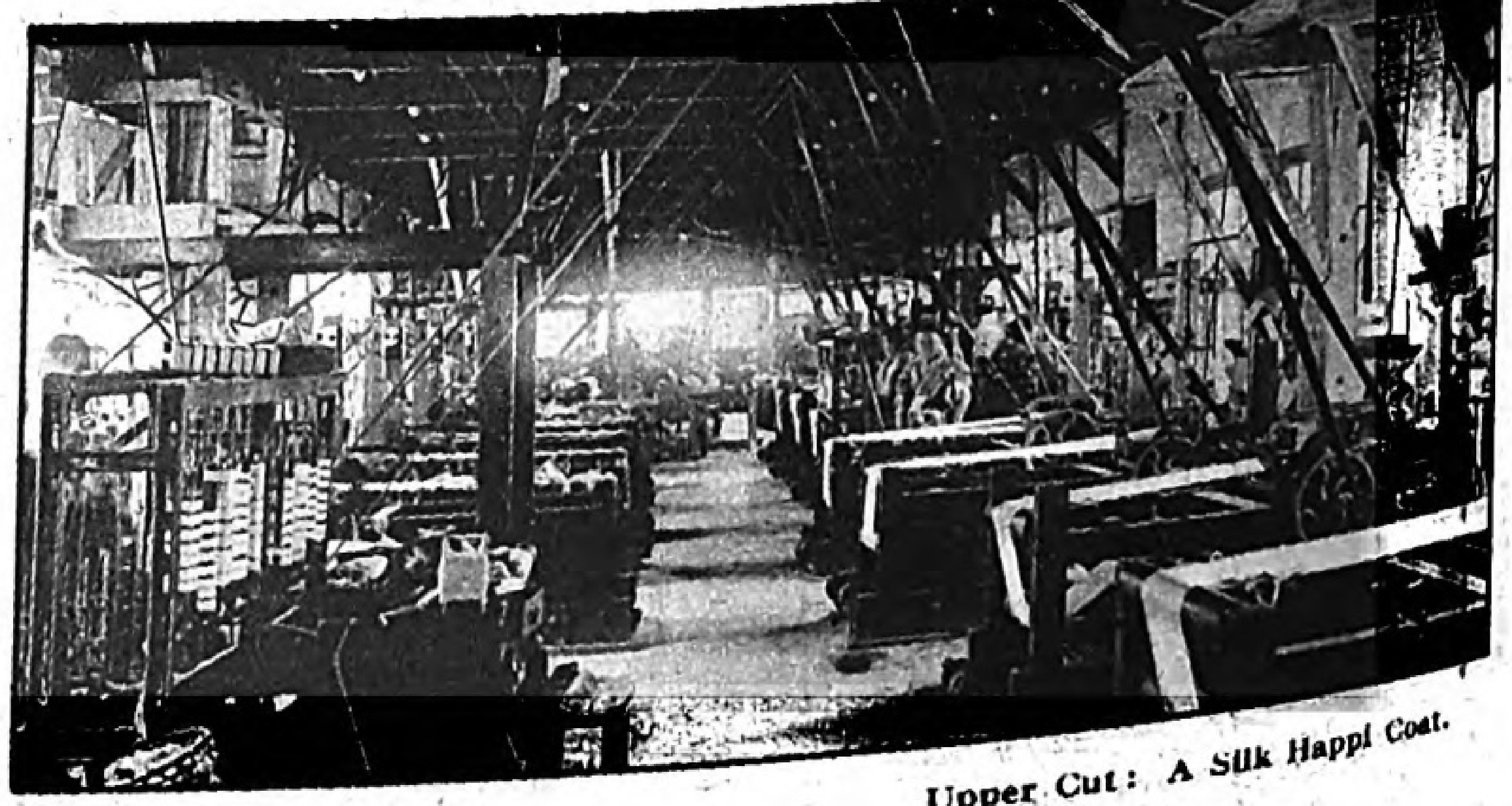
Rayon Textile Industry

The rayon industry has in recent years achieved the most remarkable development throughout the world, and in Japan, too, its development has been the most conspicuous and unparalleled. Therefore the export of rayon piece goods made such an extraordinary increase as from $1,500,000 in 1927 to $4,200,000 in 1928, to $14,000, 000 in 1929 and in 1930 to $17,700,000, and it now ranks fourth, being next to silk textile goods, in the value of exports. Due to the decline in prices because of the world-wide depression, however, the increase in the value of the export between 1929 and 1930 was only $3,700,000, but the gain in the volume of the export was double, as shown in the following table :

Rayon Textile Goods Exported
(In Thousand Square Yards)

	1928	1929	1930
China	2,215	6,005	2,167
Kwantung Province...	1,962	3,569	708
Hongkong	2,557	5,962	5,756
Philippines	2,429	5,317	11,400
Straits Settlements ...	1,118	6,996	10,497
Dutch Indies	747	6,487	19,136
British India	1,845	11,226	24,779
Siam	54	979	2,338
Canada	—	86	2,227
Others	103	757	5,261
Total	13,030	47,518	84,209

It is clear through this table that there have been changes in the destination of the rayon piece goods exported. At first China was the most important market, but in recent years markets other than China have become greater consumers of Japanese rayon goods. In 9128, the export to China, including Hongkong and Kwantung province, was 52 per cent. of the total yardage exported from Japan, but in 1930 it declined to 11 per cent., while the export to British India, the Dutch Indies, the Straits Settlements, and the Philippine Islands showed an increase from 48 to 89 per cent. And in these new markets, Japanese rayon goods, by dint of better technique in the manufacturing process, cheaper labour and geographical advantages for sales, has acquired a predominant position over European and American goods. Thus is a bright future promised for the Japanese rayon industry.



Weaving Silk Textiles.

Upper Cut: A Silk Happi Coat.

Mining Industry

HARD HIT AND DRIVEN TO CURTAILMENT

AMONG the industries hardest hit by the world economic depression are the iron, steel, coal and other industries handling the products of mines, which together are generally taken as an economic barometer. During the years 1929 and 1930, they experienced a severe slump, from which no recovery is yet in sight. Every measure is being tried for the improvement of the market. Rationalization of industry has been effected, a cartel has been formed in each branch of the industry, and other corrective measures are being pursued in a desperate effort for betterment of the situation.

COAL

With a view to controlling the supply, an association of mine owners was formed in 1921 under the tilte of "The Coal Mining Association." In January, 1930, the Association, in view of the general trade depression, adopted a resolution to reduce the market supply by 5% and the quota for each mine was fixed on the basis of the actual figures for coal marketed by it during the year from July, 1928, to June, 1929. The decline in consumption, however, was much larger, owing to the depression in shipping, cotton spinning and other important industries. The curtailment of supply had to be further extended, and by May, 1931, it had reached 25%. In addition to this curtailment of supply, a severe restriction has been imposed on the importation of Fushun coal, from South Manchuria, for the deposits of coal in this mine are so immense that it is said that its output alone would be sufficient to supply all the requirements of Japan. Moreover, the cost of production is much lower at this mine than in any Japanese mine, for there the wages are low, and railway facilities are excellent into the bargain. Under these circumstances, no Japanese coal could stand the competition of Fushun coal.

According to the returns of the Coal Mining Association for 1930, the amount of coal mined during the year was 29 million tons, the amount put on the market 25 million tons and the imports 2,650,000 tons, showing decreases of 10%, 9.7% and 17% respectively as compared with the figures for the preceding year, while there was no appreciable change in the export, which was about 2 million tons. The actual consumption showed a decrease of 12% and the stocks at the mines, ports and markets, put together, exceeded two million and a half tons at the end of the year.

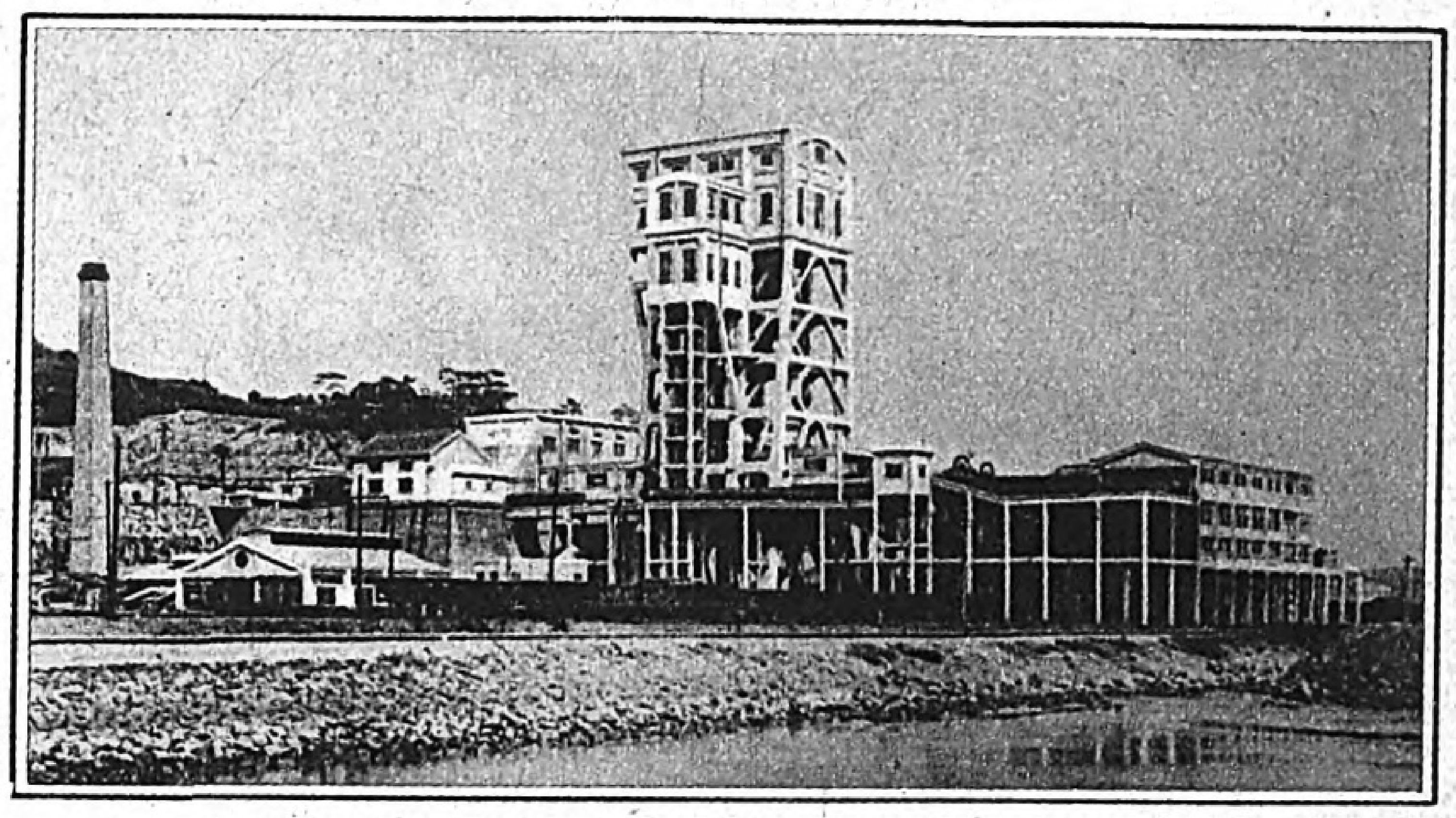
In Japan proper the largest coal producers are the mines in Hokkaido and Kyushu, which between them represent about 86% of the domestic coal on the market. These mines are worked by Mitsui, Mitsubishi and a few other big interests. The most important of all mines, however, is the Fushun coal mine, of South Manchuria, referred to above. The output of this mine during the past year amounted to 7,300,000 tons, most of which was either sold in the Japanese market or exported to the markets in the Far East, in the face of hard competition from Kaiping, Shantung, Indian, and Borneo coals.

OIL

Japan is not favoured in this fuel, most important after coal. About 80% of her requirements are supplied by importation from abroad, the home product of crude oil during the past year having been only three million hectolitres. The Government, which is alive to the importance of this fuel as the source of heat and power, has established a national oil policy, and is doing its best to develop oil fields and secure sure sources of supply at home and abroad. The import during the past year of crude and refined oil was 550 million gallons, most of which was from America.

IRON AND STEEL

This most important basic industry, which received a vast stimulus from the War, over-expanded during and immediately after the War, but has failed to carry out the necessary readjustment to meet the post-war deflation, as has been the case in most other countries. There are at present twenty-two blast-furnaces, with an aggregate capacity of 1,940,000 tons of pig iron a year. For the production of steel, there are 109 open hearth furnaces, with an aggregate capacity of 3,096,000 tons. If electric and other furnaces are taken together, the total capacity reaches 3,246,000 tons a year. Due to world-wide overproduction, the steel market has undergone a heavy depression everywhere. In order to hold their own against the dumping of foreign goods, the domestic steel producers are forced to accept very low prices indeed. To improve the situation various measures have been adopted.



Yotsuyama Coal Mine at Miike, Owned by the Mitsui.
Shaft: 1,350 feet Deep. Daily Output: 3,000 tons.

First came the formation of a cartel among the pig iron producers. With the co-operation of steel manufacturers, they succeeded in controlling the supply perfectly, and also in protecting their position against the competition of Indian goods. The import of pig iron from India during the past year was 220,000 tons, as compared with 400,000 tons in the preceding year. During the latter part of the past year and early this year cartels were formed in the different branches of the steel industry, and the production and sale of bar steel, steel plates and other steel products have been placed under perfect control. The steel trade has thus been saved from the old chaotic competition.

The curtailment of production was another measure adopted by the trade for the improvement of the market. In the pig iron trade, a voluntary restriction of production has been carried out to a considerable extent. During the fourth quarter of last year, many blast furnaces, one after another, extinguished their fires. The production of bar steel has been curtailed by more than 50%.

With all this reduction in production, they were not able to clear the market of its excess stocks, for the consumption was falling as fast as production was being reduced. The plight of the manufacturers had become extreme, when a big steel amalgamation, including the Government Steel Foundry at Yawata, was advocated among the trade, and with a view to stabilization of the market, a bill to raise the tariff on iron and steel was introduced in the 59th session of the Diet, but it failed to pass. The big amalgamation failing, the steel cartels were adopted as an alternative.

Depression in the steel trade is the rule throughout the world, and its extent in our country may be gauged from the following figures. The total sales during 1930 were 2,160,000 tons, a decrease of 15% from the figures for the preceding year. Of this total home products represented about 1,800,000 tons, which was 9% below the figures for the preceding year, while imported steel suffered a phenomenal decline of 50% at about 370,000 tons.

Although our steel industry, overtaken by the world-wide depression, has undergone a sharp shrinkage in operation, if you look back over the past of the industry, you find a marvellous development. The typical and biggest steel plant in Japan is the Government Steel Foundry at Yawata. The output of the Foundry in 1919 was, pig iron 267,000 tons, steel ingots 476,000 tons and structural steel 287,000 tons, but ten years later, in 1929, the figures had soared to 781,000, 1,335,000 and 1,059,000 respectively.

The Government Steel Foundry has a history of 30 years, the total capital invested aggregates to 130,000,000 yen, and it furnishes employment to about 18,000 people. Its recent budget showed 128 million yen on the expenditure side. It is the biggest works in the Far East. One drawback to the development of the industry in this country is the scarcity of the home supply of ore, the present supplies coming chiefly from Chinese mines and those at Penhsihu and Anshan in South Manchuria. The latter, which are worked by a joint concern of Chinese and Japanese interests, produce 500-600 thousand tons of ore a year. The principal source of supply, however, is the mines on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

The area from which Japan can obtain a supply of ore economically, covers Chosen, Manchuria, China, and other eastern Asiatic countries north of the Equator, and according to expert estimates, the ore deposits in the mines of those countries exceed 180 million tons, exclusive of ore containing less than 50% of iron. The steel industry, therefore, need not be much concerned over the poor capacity of the home mines, for the deficit can amply be made good by the importation of cheap ore from those regions.

COPPER

Copper has been hit even more severely than iron and steel by the world economic depression. Since the War, Japan's copper market has been absolutely controlled by the tone of the American market. Copper in America experienced a sharp decline throughout the year 1930, which has continued into 1931. In May, 1931, it touched the level of 9 cents per pound, a point which broke all previous low records for this metal. Naturally many weak mines were forced to shut down during the year. To save the situation, a number of measures was tried by the copper cartel, including export to Europe, which had long been abandoned but was resumed as a last attempt to save the market from the rapid accumulation of stock. In November, 1930, an international agreement was concluded between the copper producers of North and South America and Africa for a reduction of output by 12%, and Japan also entered into the agreement. Meanwhile the total output of copper in 1930 was about 80,000 tons, which was 6% above the figure for the preceding year.

MIYE PREFECTURE

MIYE Prefecture is naturally fit for agriculture because of its mild climate, rich soil and abundant water. But in industry, too, it is becoming more and more prosperous, favourably affected by the completion of means of land and sea transportation. For instance, there are such promising industries as cotton spinning, weaving and sericulture. Fishing is another promising industry of the Prefecture, its coasts abounding in fishing grounds and the deap-sea fishing being very active. Forestry is also important in view of the vast areas of unbroken forests in the mountains.

THE PORT OF YOKKAICHI

Yokkaichi is an important trade port situated between Yokohama and Kobe, having been first designated as a special exporting port in 1889 and later made a special importing port, and finally in 1899 an open port. Under the established policy of the government to build suitable accommodation for large ships in central Japan there, prefectural port extension work is progressing rapidly.

There is a 30 foot depth of water at low tide at the dredger moorings capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 tons and over. In the port the depth is about 40 feet. The breakwater is 956 meters long. Thus the port is regular port of call for N.Y.K. and O.S.K. steamers, and is a centre for the movements of many tramp steamers. When the present extension work is completed, it is believed that the port will advance its position as a trade port and distributing centre for goods produced in central Japan.

THE CITY OF TSU

Because of its mild climate and peaceful environment, the City of Tsu, capital of the prefecture, enjoys prosperity in commerce and industry. Of late the water-works and sewage system have been completed, and they are expected to help promote the development of the city. The special products of the city are towels, cotton fabrics, bamboo-ware, lacquer ware, copperware, fans, paper umbrellas, etc.

THE CITY OF UJI-YAMADA

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uji-Yamada.

The sacred city, the seat of the Great Shrine of Ise, Uji-Yamada, is one of the oldest towns in Japan, having a past of two milleniums. As the city is the centre of a scenic region, traffic facilities are perfect from Osaka and Nagoya, and it may be called practically a suburb of the two big cities. Lacquers, umbrellas and turnery are its specialities. Sarutahiko Jinja is a famous Shinto shrine visited by a great number of pilgrims every year.

MIKIMOTO PEARLS

As many as three million pearl-oysters are set out every year for pearl-raising by Mr. Mikimoto, pearl king of the world, at the Bay of Gokasho and the Island of Palao in the South Seas. The fame of "Mikimoto Pearls" has reached even such centres of vogue as Paris, London and New York.

Besides pearls, we deal in diamonds and other jewels.

Head Office : TOKYO.

Branch Offices : Osaka, London, Paris, New York, Bombay.

THE KAWAMURA GUMI, LTD.

(The Kabushiki Kaisha Kawamura Gumi)

Head Office : Naka-machi, Yokkaichi.

Manko Pottery is a special product of Yokkaichi and the annual output is valued at more than four million yen.

THE YOKKAICHI SOKO UN-YU KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Yokkaichi Warehousing and Transportation Co., Ltd.)

The company constitutes the backbone of Japan's warehousing business. The buildings owned by it are situated at the most convenient point connecting land and sea at Yokkaichi Port covering an area of about 330 ares.

THE AKOGIURA HOUSING AND ESTATE CO., LTD.

(The Akogiura Tochi-tatemono Kabushiki Kaisha)

The Gotemba Pleasure-ground at Akogiura is famous for its shoal fishing.

Head Office : Gotemba near Tsu
Place of Business : Marunouchi Hommachi, Tsu

THE KASUMIGAURA ESTATE CO., LTD.

The company office is at the seaside, Hazu-mura, Miye-gun, Miye prefecture.

THE GODO DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Godo Electric Co., Ltd.)

Head Office : Hashizu, Minamibori, Tsu

The company, a leading concern in electric circles, has a capital of ¥72,034,950 with 2,571 employees. Its business covers the prefectures of Miye, Gifu, Nara, Wakayama, Tokushima, and parts of Kyoto, Shiga and Hyogo.

THE KAMATA BELT CO., LTD.

The leader in our belt manufacturing circles, our company, managed by Zenzo Kamata, produces coin-belts and self conveyor belts by mass production, which are in great demand among industrial consumers. The head office and factory are in Yokkaichi.

MR. KAMON HATA, EXPERT IN THE CURE OF PILES

A doctor of the chinese school, Mr. Kamon Hata is an expert in curing piles. He has recently discovered an ideal medicine, which has opened a new era for the remedy of the disease, making surgical operations unnecessary.

He is now the president of the Hata Hospital at Uji-Yamada City.

ELEPHANT BRAND TOWEL

A genuine home-made article

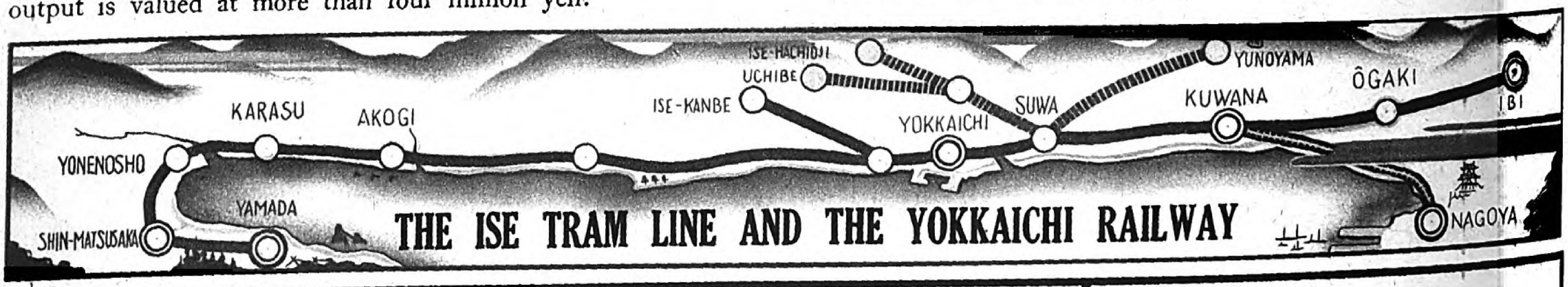
THE MIYE TEXTILE CO., LTD.

THE IGA NO-SHO GINKO

(The Iga Agricultural and Commercial Bank)

HEAD OFFICE : Ueno-cho, Miye Prefecture

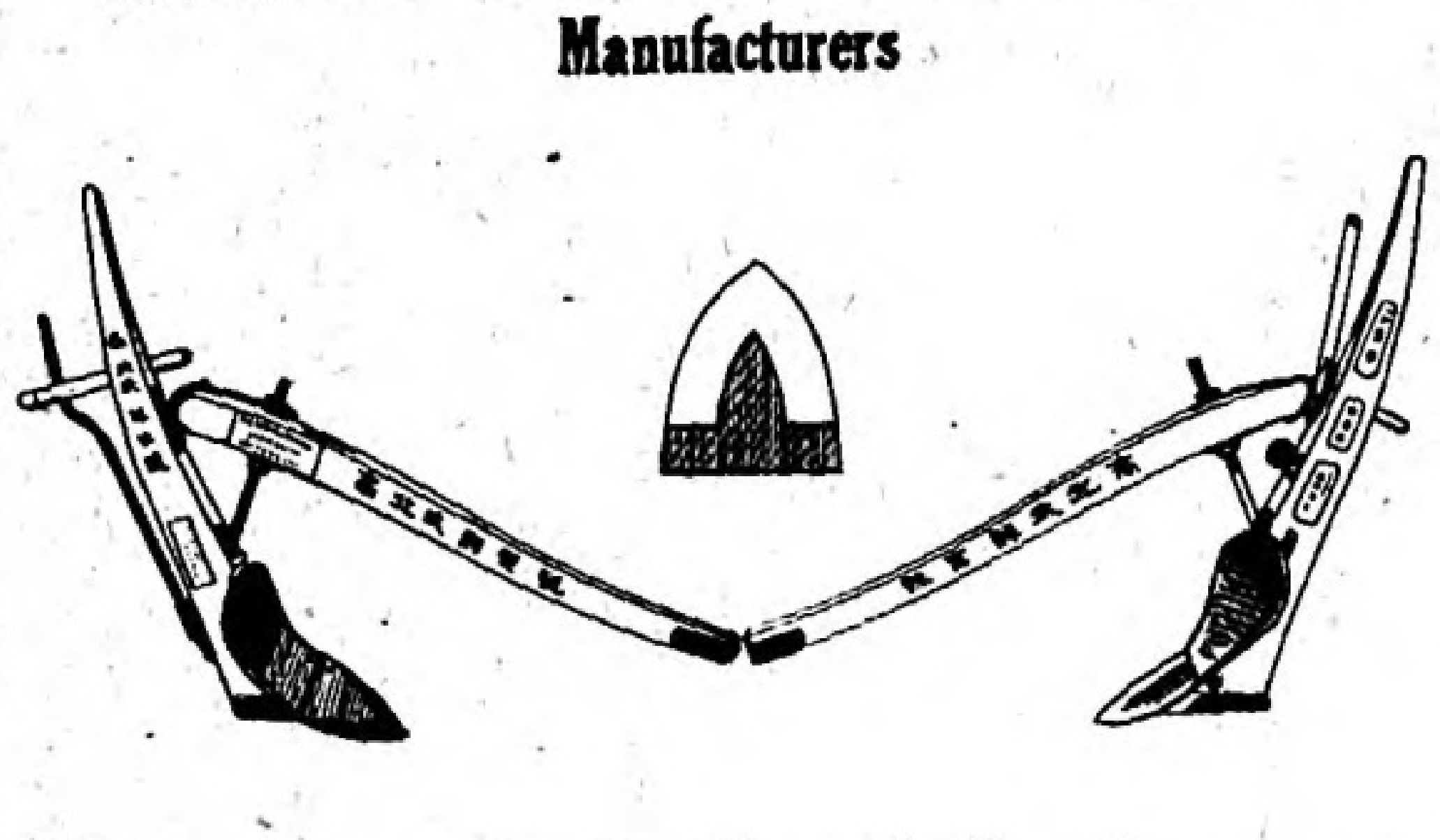
Photo : The Port of Yokkaichi



THE ISE TRAM LINE AND THE YOKKAICHI RAILWAY

TAKAKITA'S LABOUR SAVING & DEEP CUTTING PLOUGHS

One of the three greatest agricultural implement Manufacturers



Takakita Agricultural Implement Manufactory

Nabari-cho, Miye-ken

"Mankintan"

Indispensable electuary at home and for travelling

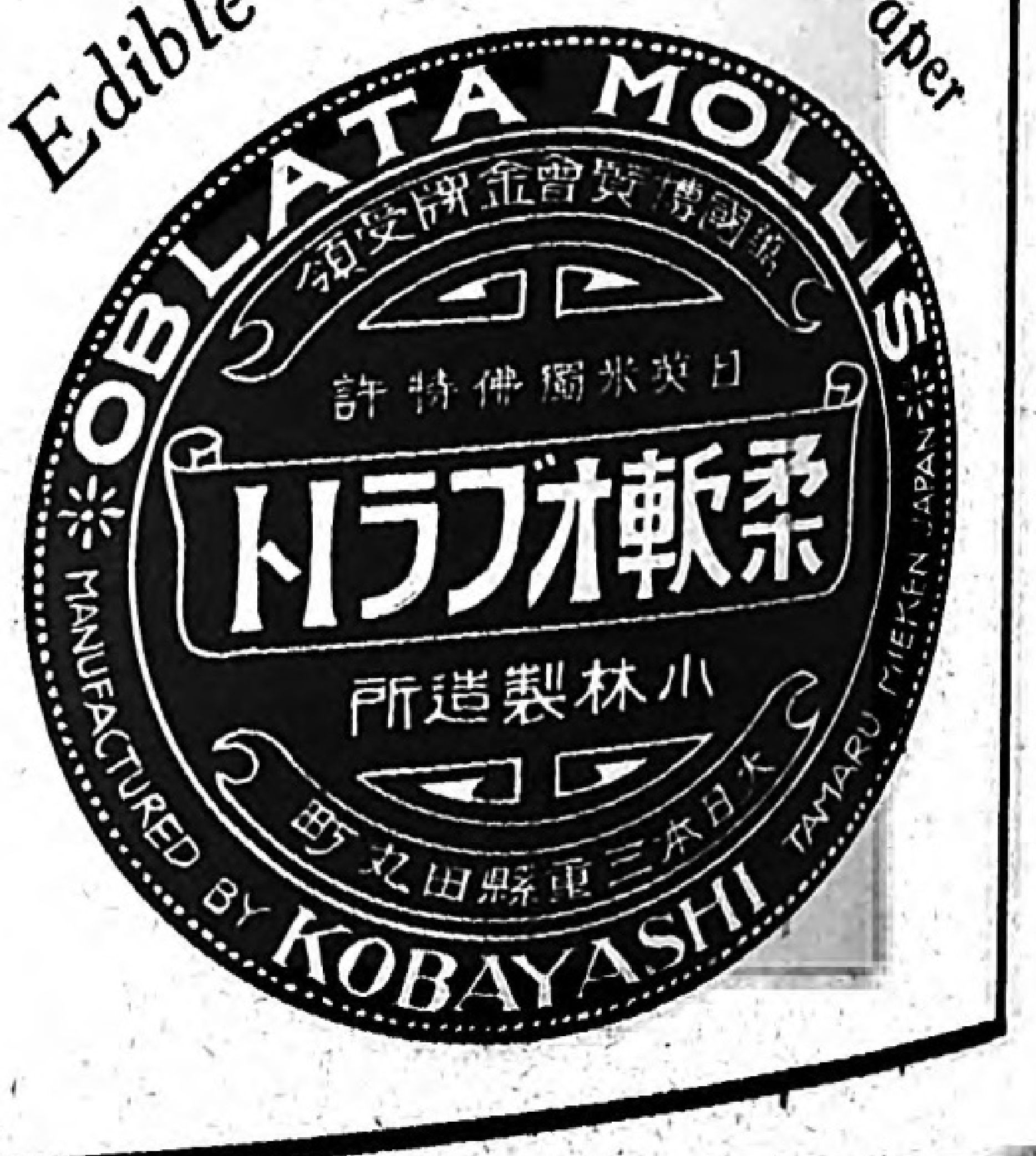
Head Office : Asakuma-dake, Miye Prefecture
Branch Office : Ogami-cho, Yamada

Zinc Chloride

The Shimozato Pharmaceutical Co.

HEAD OFFICE : YOKKAICHI
FACTORY : SAKAI

Edible Transparent Paper


OBLATA MOLLIS
萬國博覽會金牌受領
日英米獨佛特許
柔軟オブラート
小林製造所
大日本三重縣田丸町
MANUFACTURED BY KOBAYASHI
TAMARU MIEKEN JAPAN

The Ceramic Industry

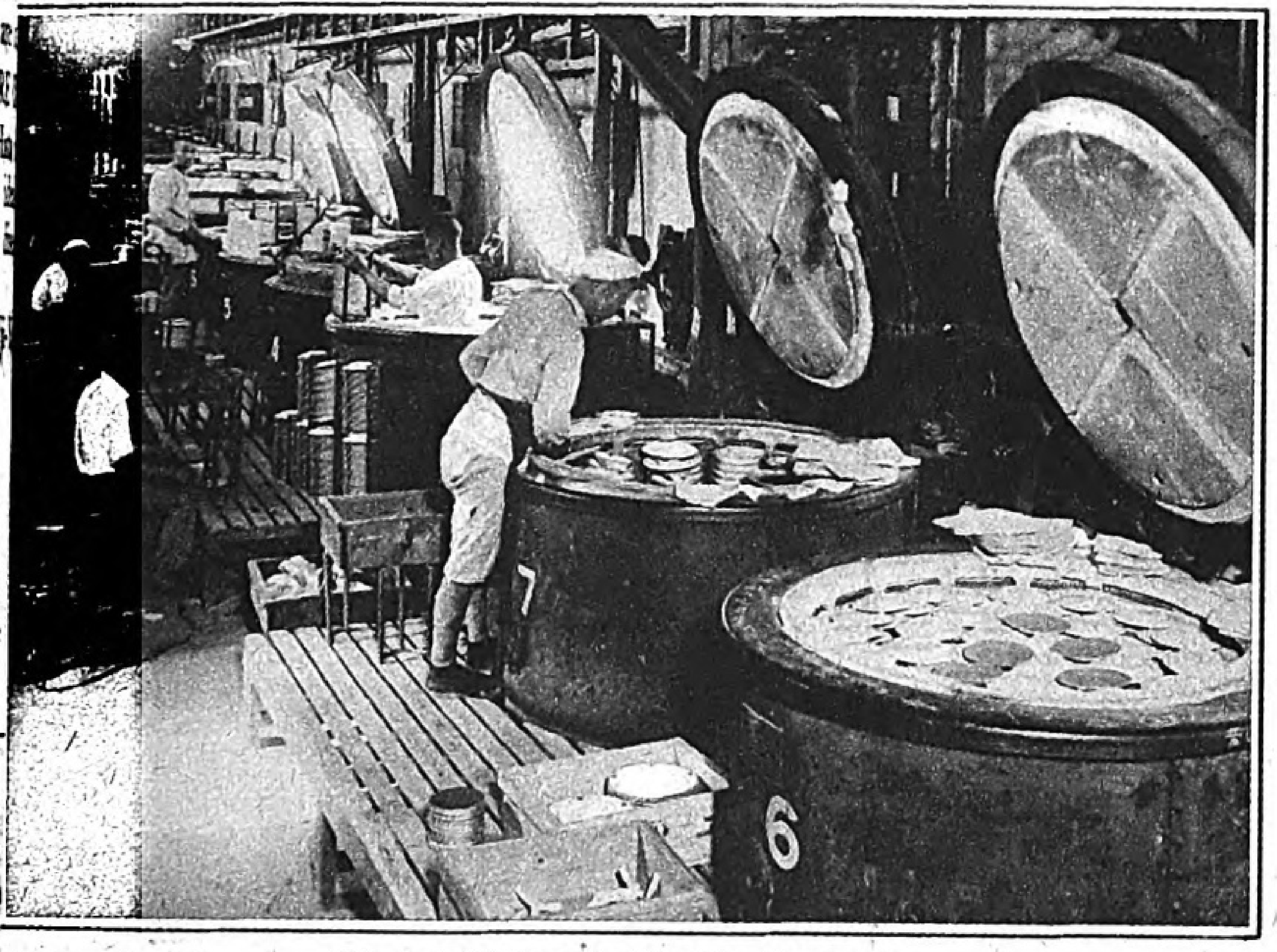
JAPAN IS THE WORLD'S SECOND GREATEST PRODUCER OF PORCELAIN AND POTTERY

THE World War acted as an impetus to the development of all branches of industry in Japan. The manufacture of ceramics, also favorably affected by it, has since grown up from merely a household industry to a machinery lustry based on mass production.

EXPORT TRADE IN CERAMICS

At present Japanese porcelain and pottery, which goes every-ere in the world, ranks among her leading exports, only next importance to raw silk and cotton goods. Not only that, but manufacture places Japan second to Great Britain, the world's atest supplier of ceramics.

That Japan's ceramic industry has in recent years achieved :h a high stage of development that its output is annually worth o,000,000 ($35,000,000) is partly due to the war boom and partly the following favorable conditions in Japan :



Glazing Pottery in Electric Furnaces

1. She is entirely self supplying as to raw materials.
2. She is technically capable of supplying the demand for any t of ceramics.
3. She is favorably situated as an exporting country.
4. She has cheap labor at her disposal.
5. She uses expert workers.
6. She has learned from western countries since the World ar the system and technique of mass production by machinery, d has skillfully adapted her original methods to the new condi-ns of manufacture.

The more important ceramic ware exports of Japan are table re, decorative ware, tiles, toilet fixtures and insulators, which go iefly to the United States, the Dutch Indies, China, British India, anada, Australia, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, South nerica, Europe and Africa. The United States alone takes half e amount exported. During the last three years Japan exported follows :

In 1928 ¥17,321,000 1930 ¥13,586,000
1929 18,481,000

EFFECTS OF HIGH AMERICAN TARIFF

The revision in tariff rates by the government of the United tates, the greatest taker of Japanese porcelain, has had an important earing upon the production of ceramics in Japan. The industry as turned more and more to the production of porcelain instead pottery, resulting in technical improvements in the making of orcelain.

The big falling off in the value of ceramic ware exports in 1930, shown in the foregoing table; is attributed more to a sharp de-reciation in prices as a consequence of the world's economic crisis an to a decrease in the amount of exports. Two other things ave affected the export trade in this line ; the recent advance in the hinese customs tariff and the continued slump in the silver market.

Japan's porcelain and pottery is produced principally in the ollowing places : (1) a district with Nagoya as centre in the middle f the main island, (2) the Saga and Nagasaki districts in Kyushu sland, and (3) Ishikawa Prefecture and neighboring districts in he northern part of the main island. Of these three districts

Ornamental Pottery

the second and third are represented respectively by Imari ware and Kutani ware. But the most important is the first, a locality including Aichi, Gifu and Miye Prefectures. The products, in the main Seto ware, Banko ware and Nagoya ware, make up approximately eighty per cent. of the total porcelain and pottery production of this country. This being the case, the first-rate producers and exporters of Japanese ceramics are situated in this district, centering round Nagoya.

To cope with the extreme slump in the industry, the producers of ceramics in these districts, hitherto organized in a number of small associations competing with each other, have formed one big partnership called the "Japan Federated Ceramic Industry Associations," designed to give unified control and leadership in the production and sale of porcelain and pottery. On the other hand, the Commerce and Industry Office has established in the provisional Industrial Rationalization Bureau a committee for the improvement of the industry, which will assist the Japan Federated Ceramic Industry Associations in the control of the export business. Thus, in the face of the world's economic crisis, the ceramic industry in Japan will be placed on a solid foundation through organized production at home and organized sale abroad, and Japanese porcelain and pottery will again increase in the world market.

Prices and Wages (*Continued from Page 129*)

In days of growing unemployment, it is no wonder that wages cannot be maintained. As was expected, the wage index of the Bank of Japan showed that the basic trend was downward, although there were some seasonal fluctuations. Thus the wage rate declined 4.7 points during 1930, and the actual earnings 8.7 points. The fall of wages was especially conspicuous in the case of female labour, being 12.4 points as against 9.2 points in the actual earnings of male labour. This steep decline in wages for female labour may be explained by the heavy depression from which the yarn and textile industries are suffering.

It must, however, be remembered that the statistics of the Bank of Japan comprise only the returns of the larger factories such as are controlled by the Factory Law, while the medium sized and smaller factories and family industries, which were hit severest by the business depression, are excluded. It is, however, believed that in these petty industries, the wage-cut in many cases amounts to from 30 to 40 per cent. and in the worst cases, payment has even been suspended.

Curtailment of operation and increase of holidays are prevailing generally in many branches, with the result that the actual income of wage-earners has been greatly reduced. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the reduction in the actual earnings of labourers is much heavier than that indicated in the index numbers of the Bank of Japan.

Index Number of Wages

(Average of 1926 = 100, calculated by the Bank of Japan)

		General Index Earnings	Male Labour Earnings	Female Labour Earnings
1929	Dec.	104.3	104.1	94.6
1930	Jan.	100.4	98.8	93.4
	Feb.	101.8	100.7	93.3
	Mar.	102.8	101.0	92.5
	April	100.6	99.1	90.8
	May	101.1	98.6	89.7
	June	98.9	97.5	88.5
	July	98.5	96.6	85.5
	Aug.	97.8	95.6	84.1
	Sept.	97.0	95.4	83.7
	Oct.	96.2	94.7	82.6
	Nov.	95.1	94.0	81.9
	Dec.	95.6	94.9	82.2

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRIES IN AICHI AND SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

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THE industries in Aichi Prefecture rank next to those of Osaka and Tokyo in magnitude, turning out various kinds of products worth some ¥900,000,000 annually.

Agriculture. Of agricultural products, the most well-known is "Moriguchi pickle."

Sericulture. Owing to encouragement by the Prefectural authorities and stimulated by the remarkable development of the export of Japanese silk, the industry has made noteworthy progress in recent years.

Live-stock raising. The industry has an ancient origin, Poultry-raising deserves special mentioned.

Commerce and Manufacturing Industry. These are the industries that have raised the prefecture, to a position next to that of Tokyo and Osaka in business actitivities.

CITY OF NAGOYA
A COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF JAPAN

The present City of Nagoya has an area only second to Osaka. The Port of Nagoya carries on a vigorous foreign trade, the export and import through the port amounting to ¥64,000,000 and ¥87,000,000 respectively a year. Deserving special mention, however, is the completion of the Nakagawa canal, which has a length of about 4 miles, thus bringing further prosperity to the city.

THE NAGOYA STOCK EXCHANGE

Chairman: Mr. Seijuro Goto.

The Nagoya Stock Exchange, the biggest of its kind situated between Tokyo and Osaka, now enjoys conspicuous prosperity. The Chairman. Mr. Shinjuro Goto, is a man of ability and diligence, whose strenuous efforts have contrituted much to the prosperity of the exchange.

JAPANESE EGGS ARE WARMLY RECEIVED IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Products of the Hattori Poultry Farm

The main farm of Hattori Poultry Co. is at Ishibotoke, Hirojimachi, Naka-ku, Nagoya, and the branch farm is at Handa Kurofuku, Toyohashi City. Mr. Eitaro Hattori, proprietor, is a veteran poultry raiser of Japan. The eggs produced at the farm are exported abroad. The chickens, eggs and instruments for poultry raising produced at the farm amount to ¥500,000 invalue annually.

THE CHUBU ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

Head office: Kagoda-machi, Okazaki City.

The Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd., a leading electric power supplier in Central Japan, has an authorized capital of ¥43,850,000. The president of the company is Mr. Ginzo Sugiura and the vice-president, Mr. Benji Takaishi.

Fur Market Upset
By the Amazing Progress of Rabbit-raising
Which is Suitable as a Side-line for Every Household.

Rabbit-raising can be carried on with a small capital, a small space of ground, simple equipment and cheap feed. Moreover, as the animals multiply rapidly, the profits are good. Of late the appearance of otter-rabbits is menacing the fur market, as their fur is so beautiful that it is taken for genuine otter fur, while the price is comparatively low.

The Kinhoen Breeding Rabbit Farm is the importer of excellent breeding rabbits. Anyone interested in rabbit-raising should apply to the farm at: Onuma Kaigan, Goyu, on the Tokaido Line of the Government Railway.

THE BISEI WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION

Bisei (Western Owari) district, which is famous for the production of serge and other cloths, now turns out goods valued at ¥100,000,000 a year.

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MATSUZAKAYA.

Matsuzakaya is one of the oldest department stores in Japan, having behind it over 220 years of experience.

Head store: Nagoya
Branches: Tokyo (Uyeno and Ginza), Osaka

CHOSHUNDO & CO., LTD.

"Cancer Anticrebtin" sold by the Choshundo Pharmacy is so effective against cancer that it promptly removes pain, increases appetite and restores nutrition, helping, at the same time, toward the diminution and absorption of cancer. Apply to Choshundo.

3 Tenma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya

CITY OF HAMAMATSU

The chief products of the city are musical instruments, hats and looms, all of which are well-known for their superior quality both at home and abroad.

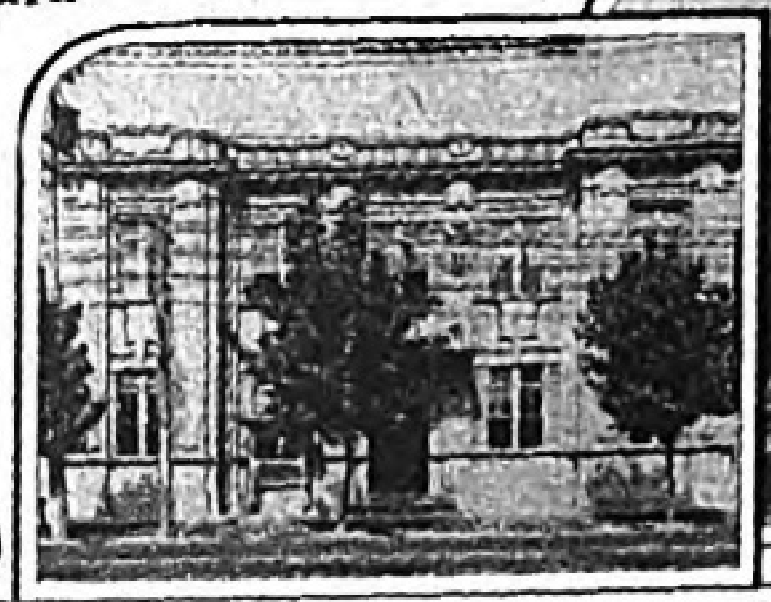
ASAHI GRAMOPHONE COMPANY

As "Crane" brand records manufactured and sold by the Asahi Gramophone Company, Nagoya, are made solely of home-made materials and are superior in many respects, they are warmly received by people of all calsses.

NAGOYA CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATION

As amusement for the masses radio broadcasting is now active in this country. The broadcasting by the Nagoya Broadcasting Station, with its excellent programs, is greatly welcomed by all listeners-in.

Photos:
1. Mr. Kosaka, Govenor of Aichi Prefecture
2. Mr. Shinagawa, Chief of the Dept. of Prefectural Administration of Aichi
3. Mr. Oiwa, Mayor of Nagoya
4. Mr. Nakamura, Mayor of Hamamatsu
5. Mr. Shinjuro Goto
6. Mr. Ginzo Sugiura
7. Fukuju life Assurance Co., Ltd. Nagoya
8. Castle of Nagoya
9. Port of Nagoya



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"Crown Brand" Felt Hats

The
Imperial Hat Manufacturing Co.
Hamamatsu City

THE THREE LEADING BANKS IN THE CITY OF NAGOYA

THE NAGOYA BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:
Sakae-machi 1-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya

THE AICHI BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
Miyukihommachi-dori, Nishi-ku, Nagoya

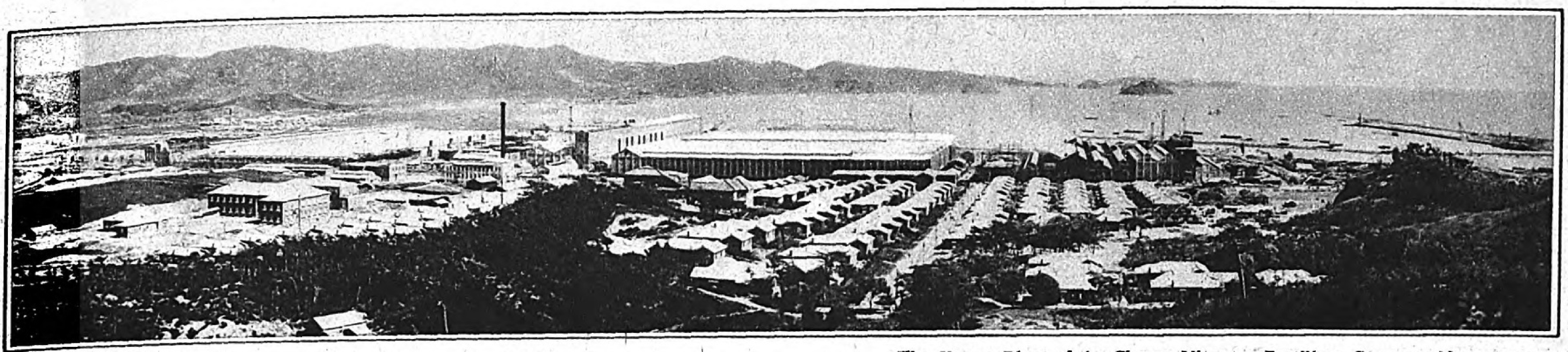
THE MEIJI BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
Sakae-machi 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya

Shono's
"MAMBYO KANNOGAN"
GOOD FOR:
Fever, influenza, vomiting, indigestion, giddiness, heart disease, stomach-ache, loose bowels.
PRICE: from ¥0.18 to ¥10,00
"MAWATA KUSURI"
GOOD FOR:
Mothers before and after child-birth and for women's diseases.
SHONO GENZO
Main Store: Hino, Shiga-ken
Branches: Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka

YAMAHA
PIANOS & ORGANS
Superior Musical Instruments
—
THE NIPPON MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture

Branch Offices:
GINZA, TOKYO
YOTSUBASHI, OSAKA

AD.



The Konan Plant of the Chosen Nitrogen Fertilizer Company Now under Construction. On Completion the Plant is Expected to Produce 450,000 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia Annually

Artificial Fertilizers

A SLUMP, DUMPING AND CUT-THROAT COMPETITION

SINCE the spring of 1930 the Japanese manufacturers and importers of artificial fertilizers have been playing a losing game. The world's financial and business depression caused a phenomenal fall in the market prices of silk, rice nd other agricultural products. Their decline had a very bad effect n the life of Japanese farmers, whose livelihood mainly depends pon the production of silk and rice. The decline naturally caused prominent decrease in the purchasing power of farmers. And it used a slump in the fertilizer market. The first half of 1931 is said have been worse than 1930 for Japanese manufacturers and nporters of fertilizers. The following table shows the decline in nportation of foreign fertilizers in the last three years :

	1928 (,000 omitted)	1929 (,000 omitted)	1930 (,000 omitted)
rude Nitric Soda	$3,038	$5,025	$1,542
ulphate of Ammonia	18,151	24,043	14,812
ulphate of Potassium	2,246	3,336	3,849
hosphorous Ores	5,988	6,227	6,005
ean Cake	36,681	32,402	28,865
otton Seed	2,150	2,397	2,516
thers	7,430	7,127	4,304
otal	75,684,	80,557	61,893

The depression has caused various problems. One of the rincipal of these was the so-called unfair dealing by foreign dealers sulphate of ammonia in the Japanese market. After the conusion of a gentleman's agreement by a big European fertilizer ndicate, almost all the countries adherent to the agreement tried expand their business in the Oriental markets through offers of heap prices. The Japanese fertilizer manufacturers were panicricken by this dumping. Deeming it unfair, they filed a petition r the application of the unfair business transaction law to dumping y some European concerns. While the Japanese government eferred the matter to an investigation committee, the Agricultural ssociation of Japan, representing the general fertilizer consumers, ied to swing the situation to their own advantage and made a counter tack against the accusation, stating that there had been no unfair ansaction. In the end the consumers won the case, and the movement by the Japanese fertilizer manufacturers for a higher tariff pon sulphate of ammonia was defeated. The fight made the tuation in the fertilizer market worse than ever and consequently nusual amounts of stock were reported. In April, 1931, a comromise was made by both camps, with the following temporary greement :

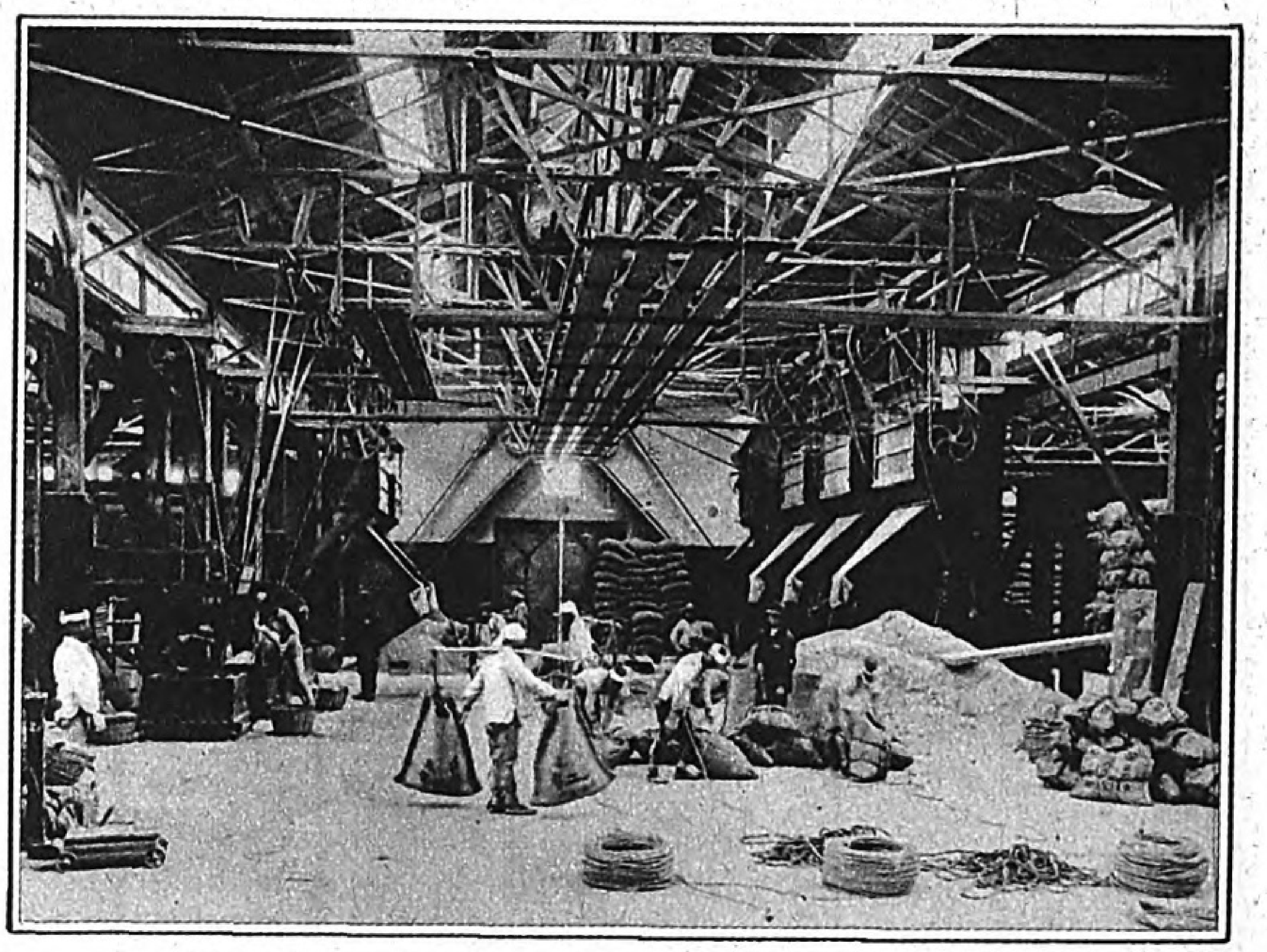
(1) The importation of British and German sulphate of ammonia hould be limited to an amount just sufficient to meet the shortage n the home supply.

(2) The imported sulphate of ammonia should be handled olely by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies at prices to be fixed n the basis of prices of home made fertilizers prevailing from time o time.

In 1930 the price of phosphatic fertilizer declined considerably wing to over-production. To promote the export of phosphatic ertilizer and to avoid competition, a union of manufacturers of hosphatic fertilizer was organised through the good offices of the oard of Industrial Rationalisation. It was expected that the overroduction would be relieved and the market stabilised by the ctivity of the manufacturers' association.

In Japanese fertilizer circles there were other troubles caused y the general financial and business depression throughout the orld. The fight between the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, two big agnates in the Japanese business and financial world, for supremacy the fertilizer market may explain the complicated situation. With s tremendous money power and long established tradition in the ackground, the Mitsui have been leading other dealers in fertilizers for many years, but recently the Mitsubishi, their rivals not only in foreign business but also in banking, mining and other enterprises, challenged the Mitsui and made a notable advance in fertilizer dealings at their expense. The above-mentioned agreement on sulphate of ammonia was temporary. Some differences occurred between the two big magnates concerning the understanding. So trouble is expected at the coming conclusion of the permanent agreement. There was another fight between these two concerns. It was a fight over nitre. The Mitsui have obtained the sole sales agency of the Nippon Chisso Hiryo Kaisha, (Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company), which has been understood to be with the Mitsubishi camp for a long time. Over calcareous nitrogen, too, there was a clash between these two concerns. When an understanding was reached in 1930 for a united front, among calcareous nitrogen manufacturers, the Mitsui concluded an agreement with them. According to it the Mitsui were able to obtain so large an amount of nitrogen as one hundred and fifty thousand tons a year. The Mitsubishi were not pleased with the treaty. Naturally the Mitsubishi tried to check the advance of the Mitsui. The Mitsubishi took advantage of the sole agency of large American concerns and sold American nitrogen at cheaper prices than the Mitsui. Next, while the Mitsui in 1928 obtained the sole Japanese agency for importation of nitre produced by the Association of Chili Nitre Producers, the Mitsubishi, as a counter manoeuvre, obtained, after a fierce fight against the Mitsui, the sole right to represent the Chili nitre producers outside the Association through the Gugenheim concern. And moreover, in 1931 the Mitsubishi was successful in getting the sole agency for a newly-established Chili nitre producer. The Mitsui and Mitsubishi were waging a duel over the agency for phosphatic fertilizer sold by a combination of almost all Japanese dealers. These two big houses were fighting for a bigger bean cake business, the bean cake from Manchuria.

Besides the struggle between the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, the presence and development of co-operative associations of farmers should be counted an element affecting the situation. In Japan the co-operative movement has been promoted for a long time, not only by the people in large towns, but also by farmers both rich and poor. Until several years ago, the unity between local co-operative associations of farmers was not strong and, therefore, their power was not great. But since the National Union of Farmers' Co-operative Associations was organized in 1923 under the aid and guidance of the Government or the better distribution of commodities, including fertilizers, there has been some change in the situation in the fertilizer market. The Government has helped the activities and development of the co-operative associations by bestowing grants and by other means. And the members of the co-operatives have been doing their best for their own growth. Recently it was reported that the National Union of Farmers' Co-operative Associations had decided to unify their front in the buying and distribution of fertilizers on a ten year programme.



Part of the Amagasaki Fertilizer Plant of the National Union of Farmers' Co-operative Associations

Agriculture

FACED BY PROBLEMS DEFYING IMMEDIATE SOLUTION

Representatives of Agricultural Societies of Japan, Discussing Measures for Preventing the Falling Off in the Prices of Agricultural Products.

ALL the agricultural countries in the world have suffered great hardships from 1930 up to the present, with Japan among them. The farm villages in Japan are now in the midst of the greatest crisis in their history. Rice, the most important farm crop in Japan, sold at $8.35 for two bushels at the end of 1930, which was an extensive drop of 46% as compared with the $15.50 it brought at the end of 1929. Another important crop, cocoons, was, if spring cocoons are taken for examination, $2 for ten pounds in 1930 as against $3.80 in 1929. As for fruits and vegetables, all showed a sharp decline of from 30 to 50 per cent. The receipts of the 5,575,000 farming families throughout the country in 1930 show a decrease from 1929, estimated at no less than $460,000,000. The annual yields of the principal farm products for the last three years, are in value, approximately as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	1930	1929	1928
Rice	511,709	792,287	816,504
Cocoons	152,122	327,500	275,839
Barley & Wheat	101,630	135,353	137,564
Miscellaneous Grains	70,548	99,475	112,658
Fruits	25,766	40,899	40,541
Vegetables & Flowers	69,744	127,737	138,053
Products for Industrial Use	41,565	54,980	58,583
Total	1,013,084	1,578,231	1,579,742

CAUSES OF AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

The cause directly responsible for this sharp crisis on the farms is an increase of more than 17% in the total crop of Japan and Korea combined in 1930 over the preceding year in the case of rice, and, in the case of cocoons, a big falling off in the consumption of raw silk owing to the disappearance of "prosperity" in the United States. But what has sharpened the crisis is undoubtedly the characteristics of or the conflicting elements in the organization of the agricultural industry in this country. There are several such things, of which the most fundamental is the system of small land-holding and land-cultivating. This is clearly evident in the following figures, which represent the number of land-owning families classified according to their holdings, and the number of farming families classified according to the areas of land cultivated:

Land-owning Families (in 1928)

Holdings of Land	Number of Families	Percentage to the Total Number of Families
Below 1.2 Acre	2,504,000	49.6%
1.2 Acre and Over	1,240,000	24.5
2.4 Acres and Over	909,000	18.1
7.2 Acres and Over	228,000	4.6
12 Acres and Over	112,000	2.2
24 Acres and Over	45,000	0.9
120 Acres and Over	4,000	0.1
Total	5,045,000	100.0

Farming Families (in 1928)

Cultivated Area	Number of Families	Percentage to the Total Number of Families
Below 1.2 Acre	1,946,000	35%
1.2 Acre and Over	1,894,000	34
2.4 Acres and Over	1,209,000	22
4.8 Acres and Over	321,000	6
7.2 Acres and Over	233,000	2
12 Acres and Over	70,000	1
Total	5,575,000	100

From the above tables it is clear that land-owners who hold less than 2.4 acres make up 69% of the total number and the families which farm less than 2.4 acres make up 69%. How have such small land owners and farmers come to existence in Japanese agriculture?

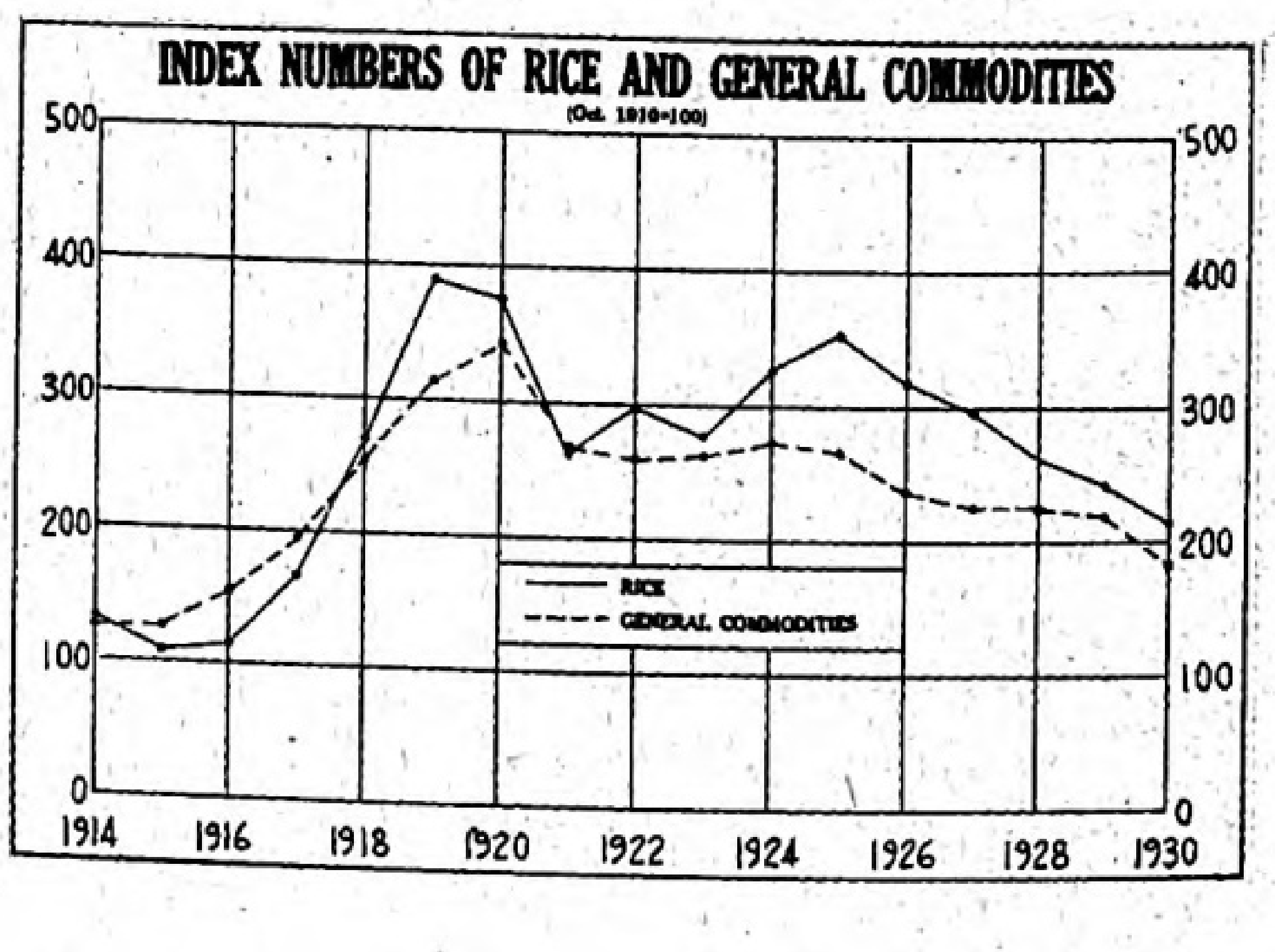
SMALL SCALE FARMING IN JAPAN

First this must be explained topographically. Japan is long and narrow from north to south, and has long ranges of mountains in the middle, leaving only a very limited area of land good for cultivation. The cultivated land is but 15.5% of the total area, and in this small territory live the large farming population, which makes up 55% of the whole population of Japan. Below are the total areas of land and the cultivated areas of different countries:

	Total Area (Hectares)	Cultivated Area (Hectares)	Population (1923-24)	Percentage of Cultivated Area to Total Area	Cultivated Area per head (Hectares)
Denmark (1926)	4,293,000	2,623,000	3,377,000	61.1%	0.78
Indian States (1924–25)	53,741,000	32,400,000	71,939,000	60.3	0.45
Hungary (1926)	9,296,000	5,513,000	8,209,000	59.3	0.67
Indian Provinces (1925–26)	268,771,000	123,355,000	246,920,000	45.9	0.50
Germany (1926)	46,872,000	20,478,000	62,642,000	43.7	0.33
Italy (1926)	31,005,000	13,258,000	39,657,000	42.8	0.34
Czecho-Slovakia (1926)	14,035,000	5,912,000	13,613,000	42.1	0.43
France (1925)	54,405,000	22,737,000	39,310,000	41.8	0.58
Belgium (1925)	3,044,000	1,214,000	7,744,000	39.9	0.16
Netherlands (1926)	3,268,000	926,000	7,298,000	28.3	0.13
Spain (1922)	50,510,000	16,030,000	21,763,000	31.7	0.73
Great Britain (1926)	22,820,000	5,443,000	43,780,000	23.8	0.12
Austria (1926)	8,383,000	1,929,000	6,536,000	23.0	0.29
Irish Free State (1926)	6,887,000	1,551,000	3,161,000	22.5	0.49
United States (1926)	770,212,000	138,676,000	112,079,000	18.0	1.23
Japan (1924)	38,792,000	6,015,000	59,155,000	15.5	0.10
Switzerland (1926)	4,129,000	506,000	3,902,000	12.3	0.13
Sweden (1926)	41,058,000	3,811,000	6,036,000	09.3	0.63
New Zealand (1925–26)	26,750,000	746,000	1,384,000	02.8	0.54
Canada (1926)	946,420,000	23,108,000	9,227,000	02.4	2.46
Australia (1925–26)	770,402,000	9,175,000	5,874,000	01.2	1.56

The second explanation is historical and economic. As late as 1870 Japan entered the stage of modern capitalism in her economic development after a long period of feudalism and national isolation. It was natural, therefore, that when Japan was first introduced to the capitalistic economics of the world, she had not yet fully achieved the original accumulation of capital on which capitalistic development would depend. The Meiji government fought the situation, endeavoring to remove capital from the villages to the towns by means of a revision in the tax law and encouragement of rapid progress in the banking system. There followed in the cities a headlong advance of modern industries accompanied by the same degree of development of cultural civilization; while, on the other hand, the villages, which were deprived of motive power for the advance of productive forces, were without the capacity to attain capitalistic large-scale farming, and have had to keep on in the small way of farming up to this day.

The seasonal unbalance of the distribution of labor on the farm is thought to put the agricultural industry in a considerably disadvantageous position as against modern industries, and this disadvantage is more acute in small-scale farming. This is because the smaller is the scale of an enterprise, the greater is the percentage of labor to the means of production, and the greater is the seasonal unbalance of the supply of labor. In the busy time of the year there is want of labor on the farm, and in the slack time an over-supply of labor. Since the land each farming family cultivates is usually so small that the family cannot live on it alone, surplus labor in the slack time must be given some sort of work so that the standard living of such farming families may be guaranteed. Ordinarily those farmers who do not find work on the farm in the slack time go for work to other districts, earn wages as day laborers or pursue some side-occupation.



The total receipts of typical farming families in 1927 were made from different sources as follows:

Receipts from Farming

	Peasant Proprietor	Peasant Proprietor & Tenant	Tenant	Average
eceipts from Cultivating	$809	$775	$731	$772
eceipts from Sericulture	154	108	93	118
eceipts from Live-stock Breeding	57	52	43	51
eceipts from Working on Farm Products	44	24	33	34
eceipts from Forestry	30	18	10	19
eceipts from Others	34	28	26	29
Total	1,128	1,005	936	1,023

Receipts from Other Than Farming

	Peasant Proprietor	Peasant Proprietor & Tenant	Tenant	Average
eceipts from Non-farm Products	19	17	15	17
alaries & Wages	60	96	97	84
eceipts from the Utilization of Property	73	26	5	35
eceipts from Others	33	22	32	29
Total	185	161	149	165
Grand Total	1,313	1,166	1,085	1,188

All receipts as considered from side-occupations, taken from mong the above figures, reach the following amounts :

	Peasant Proprietor	Peasant Proprietor & Tenant	Tenant	Average
	$277	$257	$256	$263
Percentage to Total Receipts	21%	22%	23%	22%

It is clear that the smaller the farmer, the greater his dependence pon income from side-occupations and wages. It is more particlarly so with those small farmers who cultivate less than 3.7 cres, who are not included in the above tables.

GREAT VALUE OF LAND

In consequence of the small cultivated area and the small-scale rming, cultivated land is in excessive demand and high in value, s in no other country in the world. The following figures, prepared y the Revenue Bureau of the Finance Office, represent the prices f cultivated land for 0.24 acre in 1927, which were from 20% to 0% higher than to-day's prices :

	Best	Medium	Poor
Paddy-field	$341	$155	$107
Dry Field	234	122	56

Having the characteristics above alluded to, Japanese agriculture s confronted with a variety of hard problems. The extreme smallness of the scale of farming closes the door against development into modern machinery industry. It is not to be hoped that Japanese agriculture will develop its productive forces enormously by adopting new means of production, but it may expect improvement only in some agricultural implements. This, together with the large landed capital and with the excessive burden on land in the form of public levies, makes the cost of production in agriculture remarkably high, and keeps it from falling. As the table below shows, the cost of production in rice is mostly made up of labor cost, public levies and interest on capital, of which the labor cost alone showed a considerable decline in 1930 as compared with the average for the last seven years.

Production Cost of Rice for 0.24 Acre

	1930	Average for the Last Seven Years	Increase or Decrease
Seeds	32 cents	44 cents	– 12 cents
Fertilizers	639	799	– 160
Labor	1,190	2,518	– 1,328
Animal Labor	145	180	– 35
Various Materials	87	77	+ 10
Implements	99	105	– 6
Houses	77	106	– 29
Public Levies	449	529	– 80
Interest on Capital	1,129	1,311	– 282
Total	3,847	5,669	– 1,822

The dependence of a fairly large part of the farming economy upon receipts from side-occupations and day labor wages damages its autonomy and presses heavily upon it especially in times of general economic crisis. For side-occupations are in nature small-scale enterprises, which have very limited capacities of production but produce varied goods without unified control of production and sale. As a consequence the influence of middle-class commerce and industry becomes larger upon the side-occupations on the farm, and oppresses them more freely. Worse yet, the earning of wages as day workers comes to an end in a business slump. It is evident that heavy declines in the price of cocoons, vegetables, fruits and other side products preceded the decline in rice in 1930.

As in other countries, so in Japan, the problems confronting agriculture and their solution make the most fundamental and most difficult question in connection with national economy. The impossibility of rationalization by use of machinery as a result of small-scale farming, the difficulty of lowering the cost of production owing to the greatness of landed capital, the dependence of farming economy upon side-occupations, and the difficulty of using up surplus labor on the farm—these are the questions awaiting fundamental solution, but without prospect of it now.

(*Continued from Page 123*).

Cartel Activity in Japan

Industries	January (1931)	April (1931)	Future, As Agreed
Cotton Spinning	30%	30.8%	25.2%
Silk Spinning	35	35	31
Rayon Spinning	15	10	10
Hemp Spinning	0	20	20
Ramie Spinning	Optional, From 30 to 35	20	30
Coal	22	22	27
Cement	53.2	53.2	To be agreed upon later, but to increase.
Copper	12	8.8	8.8
Iron & Steel In Kansai District	50	50	50
Iron & Steel In Kanto District	60	60	To be agreed upon later, but to increase.
Superphosphate	55	55	55
Sulphuric Acid	50	50	50
Bleaching Soda	45	55	55
Carbide	0	0	Optional, from 30 to 40
Paper	35	35	35
Cardboard	40	40	40
Japanese Paper	0	30	30

As the above table shows there were seventeen industries that limited production. And it may be noted that such large percentages of curtailment as from 20% to 50% are maintained by all the industries except copper, with a limitation of 8.8%. The case of iron and steel is extreme, the percentage being as large as 60% in the Kanto District. It is also to be noted that in general the curtailment percentage in and after April was not less than in January. Those industries in which the curtailment was moderated somewhat were only flour, cotton yarn, rayon yarn, ramie yarn and copper, and in most of these cases no moderation of limitation in future was promised, while in the case of bleaching soda, the limitation percentage was raised and in the cases of hemp, Japanese paper and carbide, curtailment was or was about to be put into operation for the first time in the history of these industries.

SOME CARTELS

The following items may explain the real situation in the cartel activities in eleven industries :—

Hemp Spinning :—In February, 1931, the Teikoku Seima Kaisha (Imperial Hemp Spinning Company) and the Taisho Seima Kaisha (Taisho Hemp Spinning Company), two big hemp yarn spinners, concluded an agreement for limitation of production and joint purchase of material. This meant that the whole hemp business of Japan was put under a severe control and system, although the limitation of production was restricted to mosquito nets and curtains. According to the agreement, the Teikoku Seima had to keep to its percentage of curtailment then prevailing and the Taisho Seima had to cut its production to 20% of full production capacity. These two concerns estimated the demand for flax yarn to be 1,000 bales and for hemp yarn 10,000 bales. The Taisho Seima was to produce 350 bales of the former and 3,300 bales of the latter, and the remaining was allotted to the Teikoku Seima. Next these two concerns established a joint sales agency through which exclusively their total production was to be sold. Accordingly the price for 100 reels of mosquito net yarn was raised from thirteen dollars and fifty cents to fifteen dollars.

Ramie Spinning :—All ramie mills in Japan that had been curtailing their production 20% were obliged to put another 10% curtailment into effect last May by the Association of Ramie Spinners, the total curtailment being 30% of full production capacity. Then they agreed to establish a joint sales agency with a nominal capital of 50,000 dollars. The Mitsubishi Bank agreed to loan the sales agency up to 100,000 dollars on security of merchandise. By such cartel practices the ramie spinners were able to face the general business depression with ease and succeeded in raising the market price of all standard yarns by twenty-five cents a reel on the average.

Silk Spinning :—The total production of Japanese silk yarn had been curtailed 30% by the silk combines, but the percentage of curtailment was raised to 35% with 27% of all reeling machines sealed and all mills closed for two days and two nights a month from June to July, 1931. In the light of the situation in the silk yarn market, the members of the silk cartel have decided to moderate the limitation a little by closing all the mills for one day and one night instead of two days and two nights a month and by sealing 23% of all machines instead of 27% from August to November, 1931. By such limitation practices the stock situation was eased and at some places shortage of stock was reported. The lesser moderation to be effective from August was expected to meet the shortage. In and after August the shipping of silk yarn to market was expected to be increased by 320 or 330 bales a month.

Industries in Middle Japan

THE chief industries in Gifu prefecture are agriculture, sericulture, forestry, mining and manufacturing. The rice produced here is called Mino-rice and is noted for its good quality. Sericulture is engaged in almost all parts of the prefecture. Pine, cryptomeria, and Japanese cypress are the products of the forests, and textiles, pottery, paper and paper-umbrellas of the manufacturing industry. The river Nagara is famous for its fishing with cormonrants, and Yoro Park for its legend.

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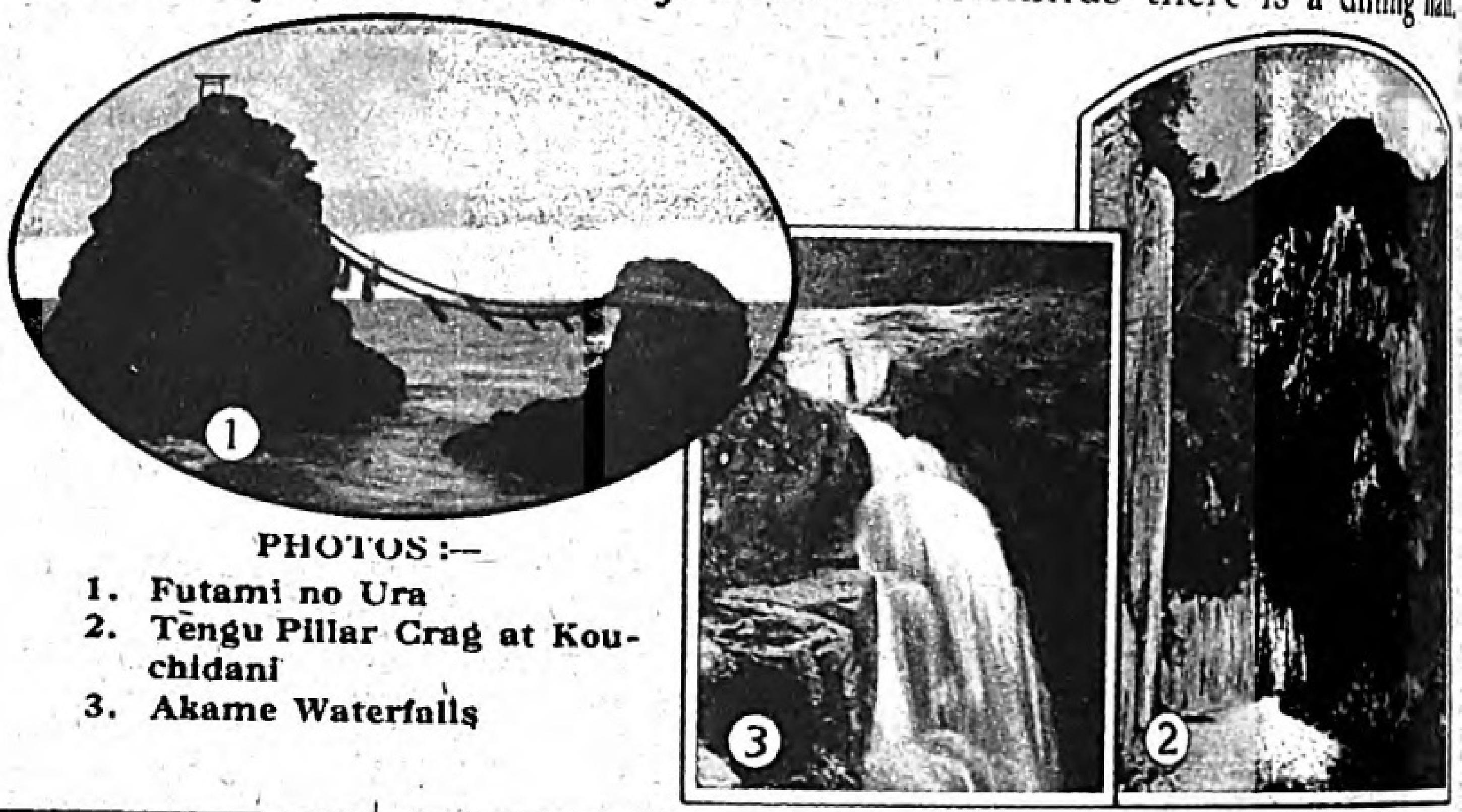

PHOTOS:—
1. Futami no Ura
2. Tengu Pillar Crag at Kouchidani
3. Akame Waterfalls

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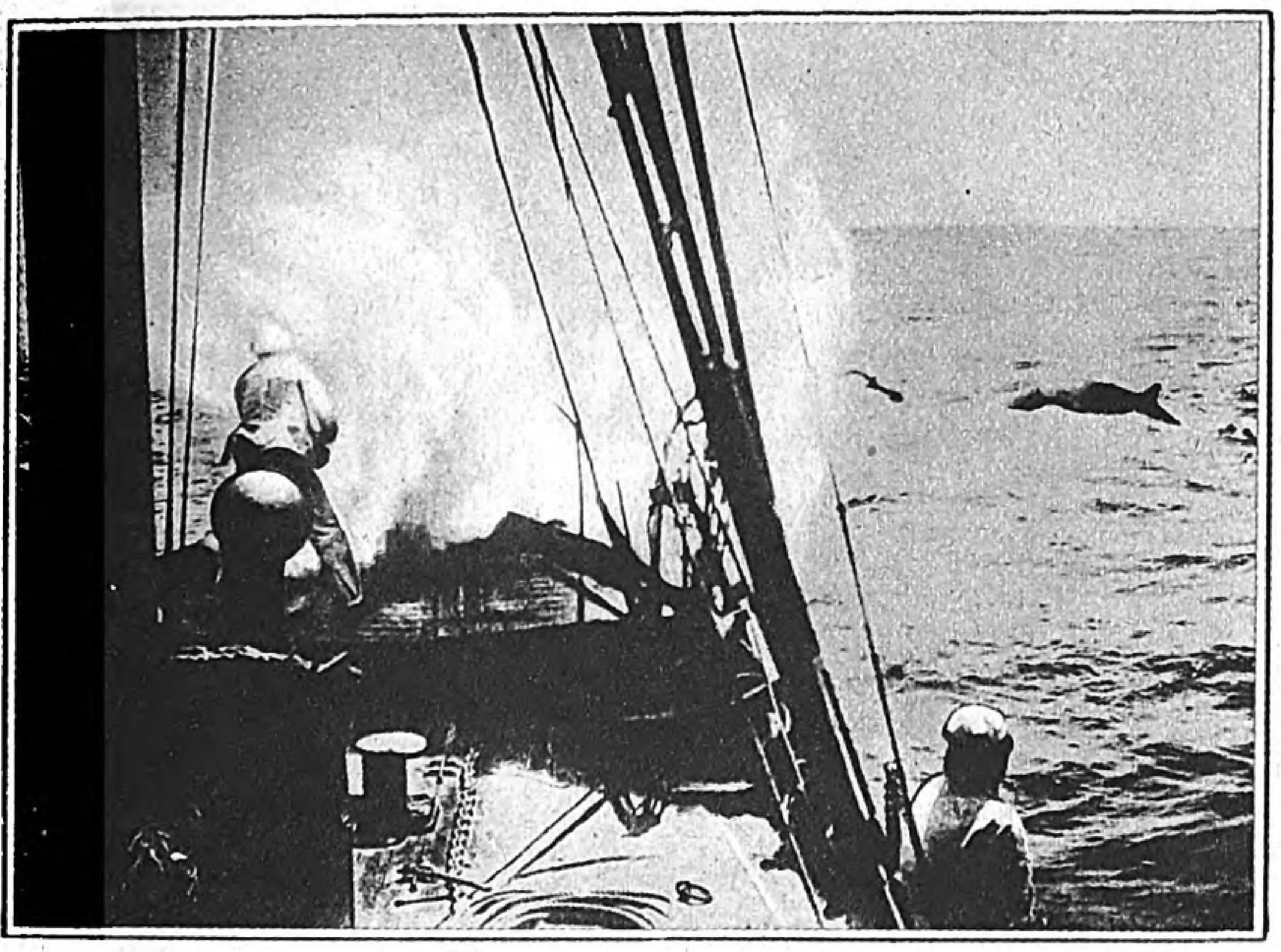
The Fishing Industry

THE WORLD'S GREATEST AND EXPORTS INCREASING

THE fishing industry is one of the main industries in Japan. Geographically speaking, Japan consists of a number of islands lying parallel to the eastern coast of Asia, the shore lines being long and both warm and cold currents urrounding the countless islands. So it is no wonder that the ishing industry in Japan should be prosperous and that there should e a great variety of fish. In Japan the products taken from the ea are mainly fish, shell-fish and sea-weed for food, corals and pearls or the industrial arts and fish oil and manure. Japanese methods f fishing have long been very primitive. But recently there has een remarkable progress. The development of capitalistic enterrise and the use of machines has caused a drastic change in the ishing industry in Japan. Especially has the progress of pelagic ishing been remarkable. But generally speaking there are numerous mall-scale fishing centres in Japan, just as in the case of agriculture, nd so there are many people of small means engaged in the fishing ndustry. At the end of 1929 the number of people who were ngaged in the fishing industry throughout the Island Empire was eported as about 1,490,000, the number being two and one third er cent. of the whole population, in comparison with 1,390,000 for 921, the increase being about 100,000 in eight years. The number f fishing boats at the end of 1929 was a little over 360,000 in comarison with 380,000 in 1920, the decrease being about 20,000 during the period. The reason for the increase in the number of people and the decrease in the number of boats is to be found in the fact that recently the decrease of small fishing boats without motors and under five tons and the increase of large boats with motors has been prominent. In 1920 the number of fishing boats with motors was about 5,000, but in 1929 it had increased to 31,000, the increase being about sixfold. The increase of fishing boats with motors is to be attributed to the fact of the development of the Japanese fishing industry along capitalistic lines, the progress of deep-sea fishing and the growth of fishing fields that demand large boats with powerful motors. It proves the progress of fishing ship-building and of fishing methods. Recent reports show that the development of the marine products industry on a capitalistic basis has been remarkable. At the end of 1929 the number of companies engaged in marine industry was 269, and the total capital invested in it was 77,000,000 dollars. In 1920 the number of companies was 259 and the capital was 32,000,000 dollars. During the last several years the increase in the number of fishing concerns has been as small as ten, but the increase in invested capital has been nearly twofold.



Whaling with a Harpoon-Gun

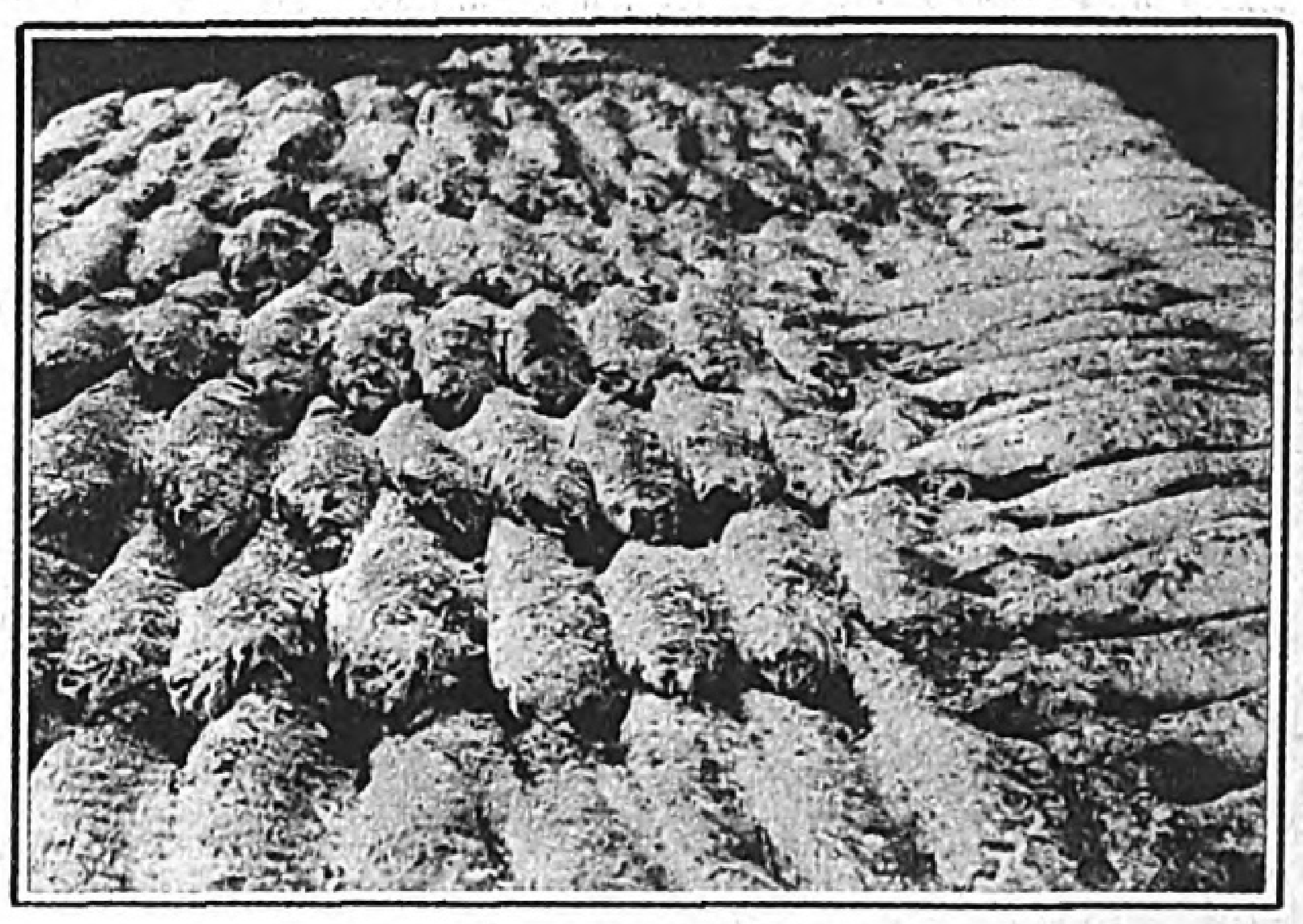
Number of Fishing People and Boats

Year		People	Boats without Motors	Motor Boats	Total
1920	....	——	378,000	5,000	383,000
1921	....	1,391,000	376,000	6,000	382,000
1928	....	1,498,000	334,000	25,000	359,000
1929	....	1,491,000	328,000	31,000	359,000

Number of Fishing Companies & Amount of Capital

Year		Companies	Capital Invested
1920	....	259	$31,560,000
1921	....	316	32,460,000
1928	....	251	68,860,000
1929	....	269	77,000,000

Lately the coast catch has decreased year after year because of intensity of fishing without concern for the future. On the other hand the increase in deep-sea fishing has been notable. The following table shows the catches for the last three years:



Piling Salted Salmon

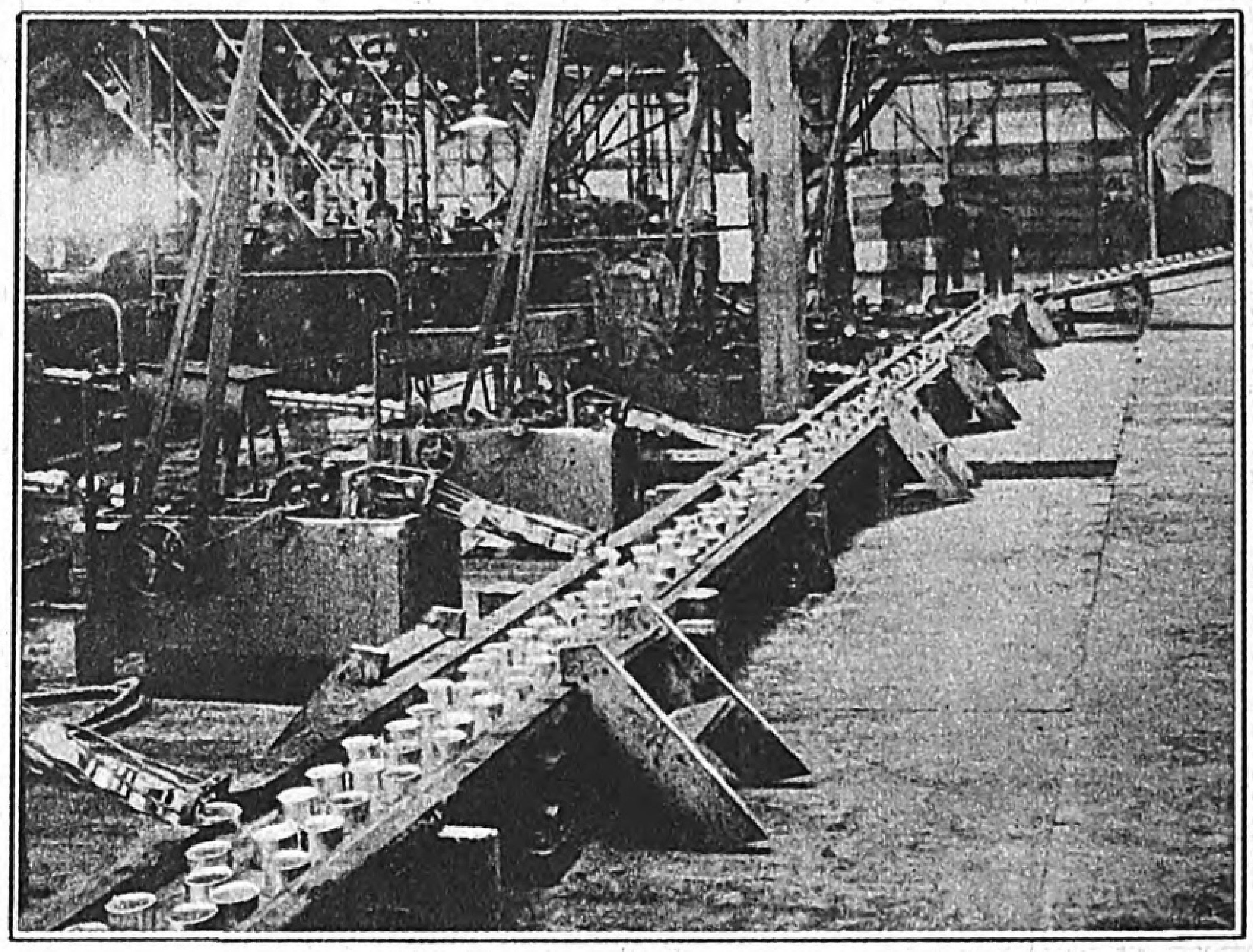
Year		Coast Catches (,000 omitted)	Deep-Sea Catches (,000 omitted)	Total (,000 omitted)
1927	....	$114,569	$44,633	$159,202
1928	....	104,632	46,242	150,874
1929	....	102,970	49,591	152,561

Thus the catch for 1929 was about 7,000,000 dollars less in value than that for 1927. As the table shows, this was because of a decrease in the coast catch of about 12,000,000 dollars. On the other hand, during the same period the deep-sea catch increased about 5,000,000 dollars.

Besides the progress in deep-sea fishing the progress in the aquicultural and marine products industries has been phenomenal during recent years. The following table shows the value of both the acquicultural and marine products industries, plus the value of both the coast and deep-sea catches:

Year	Catches (,000 omitted)	Marine Products (,000 omitted)	Aquicultural Products (,000 omitted)	Total (,000 omitted)
1920........	$157,670	$74,760	$6,642	$239,072
1927........	159,202	91,542	11,460	262,204
1928........	150,874	91,972	11,783	254,629
1929........	152,561	93,745	11,159	257,468

According to the above figures, the total value of fishery products in 1929 was 257,468,000 dollars, in comparison with 239,072,000 dollars in 1920, the increase being about 18,000,000 dollars, or about eight per cent. As already stated, the catches have been decreasing year after year, but the value of aquicultural and marine products in 1929 was far greater than in 1920, the increase in 1929 being about 19,000,000 dollars and in 1920 4,000,000 dollars, the percentage of increase being about twenty-five and sixty-eight respectively. A further great development is expected in the aquicultural and marine products industries.



In a Salmon Cannery

Although Japan ranks first among the world's fisheries, the export business in fishery products is not prosperous. The export in 1929 was only about ten per cent. of the total production. The import during that year was about five million dollars. The dullness of the export business is attributed to the huge home consumption. Japanese people may be said to be the largest consumers of fish and other marine food in the world. The following table shows the export of fishing products for the last several years:

Year		Value of Export (,000 omitted)	Year		Value of Export (,000 omitted)
1925	....	$22,266	1928	....	25,709
1926	....	22,849	1929	....	29,299
1927	....	24,750	1930	....	25,171

Generally speaking the export of fishery products has been gradually increasing. The decrease in 1930 was attributed to the general business depression that year, the amount of decrease being about four million dollars as compared with 1929. But it may be said that the decrease was not so much due to a fall in the quantity exported as to the fall in market prices.

Retailers and Small Manufacturers vs. Department Stores

POSITION OF THE RETAILERS AND SMALL MANUFACTURERS

THE social and industrial position of retail dealers and small manufacturers in our country as the backbone of the nation has been maintained side by side with that of landed farmers comparatively more securely than in other leading countries. This can easily be understood by the fact that this class makes up a considerable portion of our population and that the greater part of the national products, including exports, is produced by them.

There is no accurate census of the samll scale commerce and industry of our country owing to its highly complicated nature and the difficulty of defining its limits. This is true, too, perhaps to a lesser extent, of other countries. Judging, in the first place, from the angle of population, we may say that, excluding 30,000,000 farmers and 15,000,000 working-men, out of the 63,000,000 inhabitants of Japan Proper, at least 10,000,000 of the remianing 17,000,000 belong to the class above mentioned. If we further presume that 60% of the labouring class are engaged in minor commerce and industry, we find that about 20,000,000 are embraced in the class under discussion.

Secondly, let us consider this class from the point of view of national output. According to the Department of Commerce and Industry, the small scale industry of our country in 1926 comprised 99% of the factories (the number of labourers being for each from 5 to 500) and 63% of the employees, and its output amounted to $2,250,000,000 (63%). In addition to this amount, there were $445,000,000 from domestic industries from home markets and $125,000,000 for markets abroad, a total of $570,000,000. In the aggregate, therefore, the output of small scale industry amounted to $2,820,000,000, which was more than twice the $1,330,000,000 from large scale industry. The following figures show the amounts of production in 1929 from large scale and small scale industries classified according to manufactured goods as reported by the Department of Commerce and Industry.

(In thousands of dollars)

Number of employees	Spinning	Metal	Machine	Chemical	Food	Others
5–10	71,634	16,736	21,677	34,826	109,215	310,040
10–15	36,037	10,807	9,056	16,952	50,395	152,801
15–30	94,944	29,369	26,281	43,454	81,205	330,088
30–50	88,300	21,190	22,855	44,059	66,434	291,599
50–100	146,068	30,953	33,199	74,100	97,704	439,355
100–200	156,862	34,031	36,420	90,927	69,594	444,030
200–500	241,375	100,491	66,054	120,479	73,921	688,005
Total	835,217	246,025	215,541	424,745	548,466	2,655,915
500 and upward	770,159	74,963	188,569	96,308	19,691	1,213,445
Grand Total	1,605,376	320,988	440,110	521,053	581,657	3,869,360

JAPAN'S STRENGTH LIES IN HER SPINNING INDUSTRY

What has made the retail dealers and small manufacturers so vital in our industries? Partly the fact that capitalism in Japan has been tardy in development as compared with Western countries, but there is still another factor of the utmost importance.

Many Japanese goods are of rather complex design and require special manual skill, and these cannot be made in the mass production of big factories, but are chiefly the specialities of small factories and domestic industries. Japan's characteristic and supreme manufacturing industry is the spinning industry, the annual production of which, as shown in the above table, is $1,600,000,000, or 40% of all factory production. Of this, about one third is from textiles, knit goods, dyeing, refining, bleaching, arranging, etc., all of which are functions of small scale industry, the remaining two thirds being from raw silk, cotton-yarn, fujiginu, habutae, musline, etc., which are manufactured by mass production.

Not merely in the amount of production, but also in foreign trade do our spun goods stand first. Especially do our textiles enjoy a predominant position in the international market on account of their cheap prices and good quality, while cotton goods, silk, rayon fabrics and various kinds of textiles of mixed materials surpass those of all other countries. To be more exact, our rayon textile industry has already, in spite of its recent appearance, monopolized the Oriental market; for instance, 95% of India's imported rayon textiles for 1930 were Japanese manufactures. Countries senior in this line, such as England, France and Italy, may well be amazed by the success of Japanese goods.

This superiority of our textiles is due to the limitless creation of new designs and hues, and to ingenious handicraft, for which standardized large scale industry is quite inadequate. Another strong point of small scale industry is that it can most freely digest surplus local labour, and consequently wages, which make up the greater part of the cost in this kind of production, are very cheap.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN AN IMPASSE

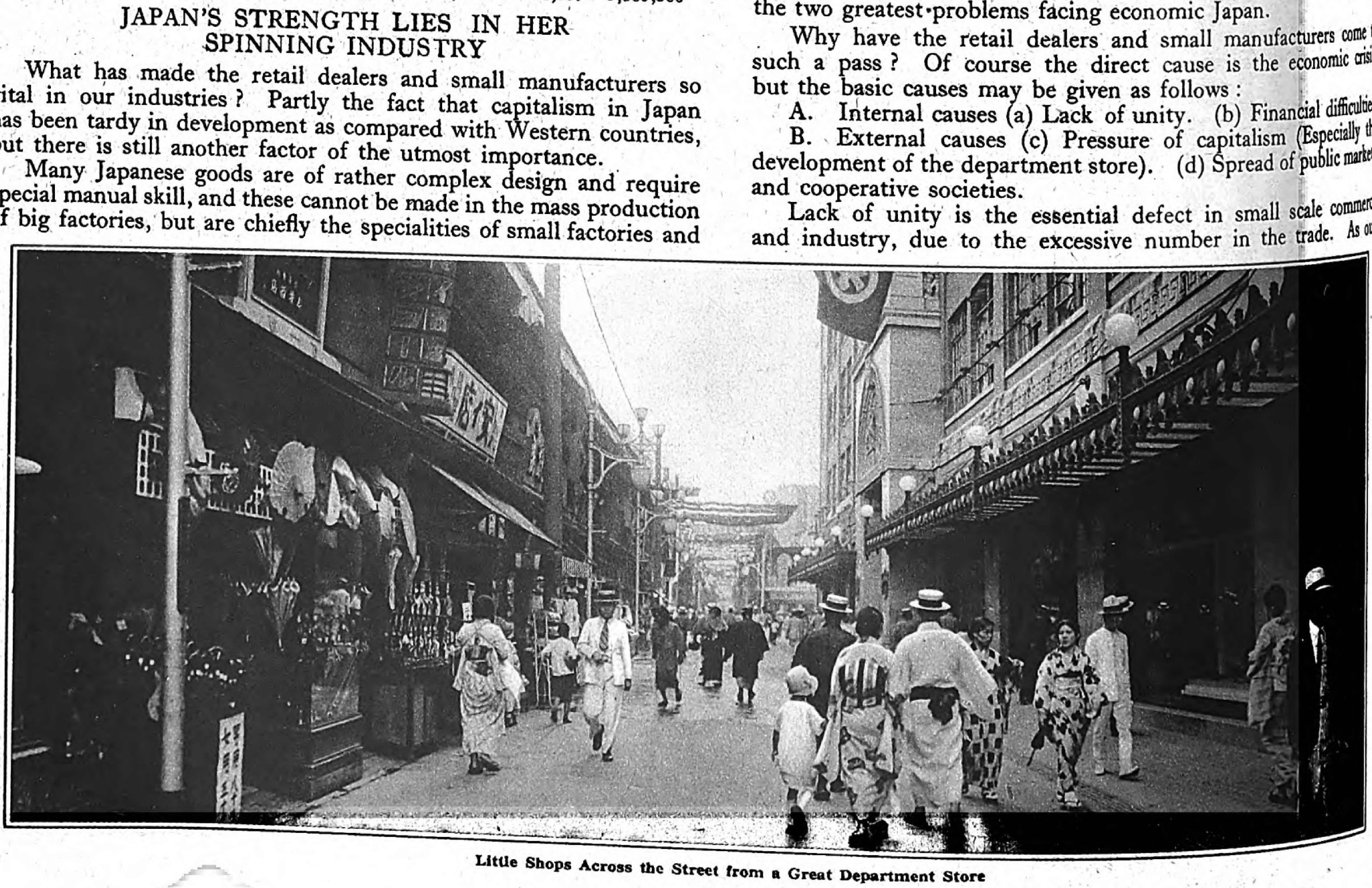
Besides such industries as are unsuited by nature for large scale management, there are also in Japan those industries which by nature do not obviate large scale management, but which make it impossible by means of low wages. They are farmers' subsidiary occupations and side-lines carried on by the lower classes in the cities. Again there are cases in which small and large scale management can co-exist, such as in those industries which manufacture different kinds of textiles, yarns, pottery, bicycles, brushes, hosiery, soap, electric tools and so forth. In general, however, it is beyond question that small scale industries in Japan have inevitably been on the decline under the pressure of capitalism, which has developed by leaps and bounds since the outbreak of the World War. Moreover, the worldwide panic since 1929 and the lifting of the gold embargo in our country have made the difficulties of retailers and small manufacturers more and more intense, resulting in the creation of the so-called Small Scale Commerce and Industry Problem. Indeed this problem and that of the rural communities are at present the two greatest problems facing economic Japan.

Why have the retail dealers and small manufacturers come to such a pass? Of course the direct cause is the economic crisis, but the basic causes may be given as follows:

A. Internal causes (a) Lack of unity. (b) Financial difficulties.

B. External causes (c) Pressure of capitalism (Especially the development of the department store). (d) Spread of public markets and cooperative societies.

Lack of unity is the essential defect in small scale commerce and industry, due to the excessive number in the trade. As our



Little Shops Across the Street from a Great Department Store griculture has already reached the saturation point, the annual crease in population must be absorbed by commerce and industry. et us illustrate this fact by the case in Tokyo City. If the 90,000 tail dealers trading in 33 different kinds of everyday commodities, which 51,400 pay business and prefectural taxes and 40,000 do ot, are divided by the 600,000 families of the City and neighbouring wns and villages, the results show that there is one retailer for very seven consuming families, which fact shows how excessive e retail dealers are.

This overabundance of retailers necessarily drives them into a ckless competition ending in financial difficulties due to lack of nity and credit. Facing bad times as they do at present, competi-on entirely exhausts them. In other words, while grand scale dustry is making efforts to soften the blow suffered from the epression by practising restriction of production and price agree-ents through cartels and other means, small tradesmen and manu-cturers take no measures at all to withstand it, but, on account lack of unity and financial difficulties, are being rapidly ruined gether.

The second thing that menaces retail dealers and small manu-cturers is the high pressure of capitalism, especially the appearance department stores, which have of late years been rapidly springing to existence. Though in industry there is, on the whole, a demar-ation between the goods manufactured by large factories and small nes, as mentioned above, and small manufacturers can maintain n independent position to a certain extent, department stores have, s their sole plan, the policy of encroaching upon the territory of mall scale commerce and industry with the mighty power of capital.

In a Little Toilet Goods Shop

INVASION OF DEPARTMENT STORES

Most Japanese department stores are old dry goods stores in he feudal age which, imitating European and American depart-nent stores, have changed their organizations. The Mitsukoshi epartment Store is the pioneer. It adopted the system of a joint-tock company in 1904. At present there are in Japan more than 0 department stores worthy of the name, but from the Occidental oint of view, the number is 40 or 50.

Of course, these stores try, as they spring up, not to develop ew markets, but to break into the fixed domain of retailers. The mounts sold by department stores are rapidly increasing year fter year, and according to a certain specialist, the proceeds of the department stores reach nearly 10% of the receipts of all the retailers n the city and its adjacent towns and villages, which, if we take into ccount the rate of increase of proceeds, new establishments under contemplation, enlargement of buildings, etc., must, at no distant date, reach 20 or 30%.

The following tables show the business results of the five leading department stores in Japan during the last several years.

(In thousands of dollars)

		Capital Paid up	Net Profit	Rates of Profit in %	Rates of Dividend in %
Mitsukoshi	1926, 1st half	4,500	672	29.9	14.0
	1928, 2nd half	7,500	995	36.2	15.0
Matsuya	1926, 1st half	1,500	232	30.9	12.0
	1928, 2nd half	1,500	337	44.9	15.0
Shirokiya	1926, 1st half	2,741	12	0.5	—
	1928, 2nd half	3,250	131	8.2	5.0
Takashimaya	1926, 1st half	2,000	107	10.8	5.0
	1928, 2nd half	2,000	178	17.9	8.0
Daimaru	1926, 1st half	3,900	264	6.8	4.0
	1928, 2nd half	3,900	609	15.6	8.0

		Presumptive Proceeds	Profits	Number of Capital Turn-over	Ratio of Net Profits against Proceeds
Mitsukoshi	1926, 1st half	17,637	2,822	12.9	3.8
	1928, 2nd half	23,645	3,784	14.7	4.2
Matsuya	1926, 1st half	6,943	1,110	13.3	3.3
	1928, 2nd half	8,826	1,412	12.6	3.8
Shirokiya	1926, 1st half	3,252	520	4.1	0.2
	1928, 2nd half	4,521	723	9.3	2.9
Takashimaya	1926, 1st half	4,934	789	6.0	2.2
	1928, 2nd half	6,003	960	7.0	3.0
Daimaru	1926, 1st half	9,511	1,521	7.0	2.8
	1928, 2nd half	16,262	2,602	11.3	3.7

Mitsukoshi is leading the others in credit and growth, and is equipped with every up-to-date convenience. The aggregate area of the head-store in Tokyo is 900 ares. In the near future when the addition work in progress is completed, the aggregate area will be more than 1,500 ares. It has seven branch stores in Tokyo, Osaka, and other principal cities, and the total number of employees is nearly ten thousand. How small retailers are being threatened by Mitsukoshi alone can be easily imagined. The other stores have now risen to the level of Mitsukoshi both in credit and scale and, with their local branches, of which they have two or three each, are invading the retail markets.

In recent years chain-stores have been so remarkably developed in America and France that they are almost getting ahead of department stores. In Japan there are chain-stores dealing in chemicals, foodstuffs, toilet articles, etc., but they are not yet conspicuous enough to attract public attention. The chief reason for this seems to be that in Japan the department store combines in itself the chain-store and mail-order house, and there is no hope of developing new markets.

COUNTER-MOVEMENTS OF THE RETAILERS AND SMALL MANUFACTURERS

To find a way out of the difficulties arising from the universal business depression and the attack of capitalism, the small merchants and manufacturers have taken up arms first against the department stores, which are most immediately threatening them.

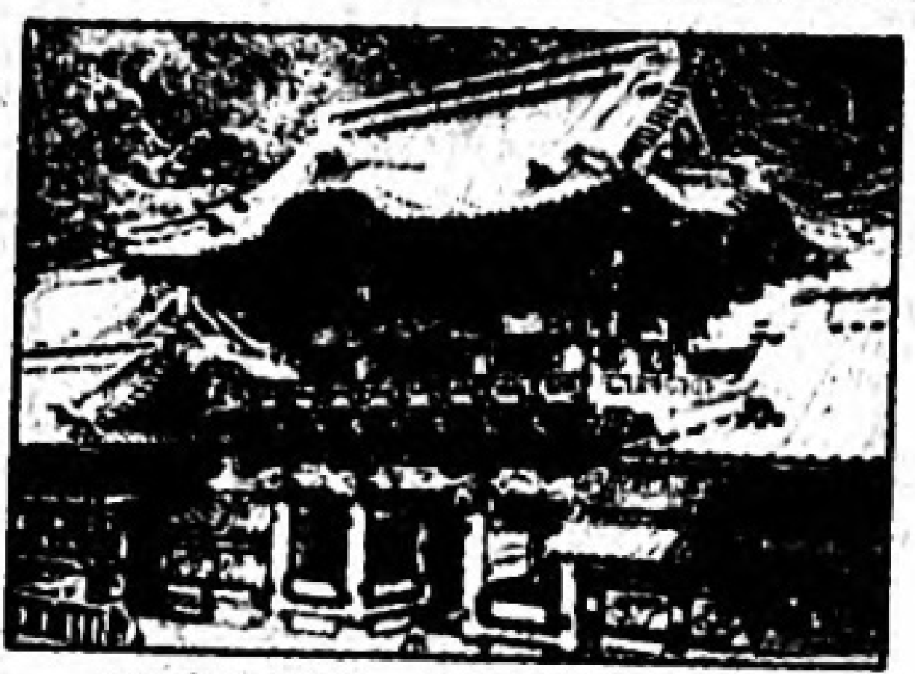
One of their negative measures was the so-called trade association problem. Its object was to force by law the department store, which had not had any relation with the trade association, to become a member of it. But the department store refused, saying that that would endanger the fundamental principle of the department store system, for if it took the step, it would be suject to restraint with respect to every article it sold. The government entered the quarrel, and the department store finally won the day.

In One of Japan's Great Department Stores

The next step was a demand for the prohibition of the sale of goods-tickets. The sale of goods-tickets by department stores has no parallel in America or Europe. Though not clearly known, the value of goods-tickets issued is supposed to be over $10,000,000. This the advocates of prohibition insist is contrary to the law preventing the publication of bonds resembling bank-notes. The question has not yet been settled.

Besides these, there are movements against the methods used by department stores to attract customers, for the balancing of unfair business taxes, and so on, but none of them has yet attained its object.

On the other hand, there are retailers and small manufacturers who realize the ineffectiveness of negative measures and are trying to resort to more positive steps. Their plans are to estalish among themselves department stores, chain-stores, arcades, shopping-streets, etc. with joint capital. Not only are these economic plans under contemplation, but politically the estalishment of three commercial and industrial parties in Tokyo and Osaka is being planned, which is an entirely new and unprecedented idea. Thus the efforts of retailers and small manufacturers to find a way out of their present crisis, and the rivalry between great and small capital, have become more and more serious. Whither they will lead us is a question for the future.



VISIT NIKKO!

The best-known place in Japan the Land of lovely Landscaps.

Nikko, one of the beauty spots of the Orient, should be included in the itinerary of every visitor to Japan. The fine art and fine scenery of Nikko foreign travelers than any other place in Japan. have been more written about and spoken of by On a hill near Nikko station, above the swift Daia-River, stands the mansoleum of Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first of the Tokugawa Shoguns; and, close by, the mansoleum of Iemitsu, his grandson. These mansolea and associated buildings are the most gorgeous buildings in Japan and have made Nikko internationally famous. They were constructed about 800 years ago by order of Tokugada Iyemitsu, the third Shogun. The work is said to have cost 10 million dollars. Into the decoration of these buildings and their gates, every applied art of the Orient has been incorporated, the structures being richly embellished with countless wood carvings and many coats of red or black lacquer.

The celebrated "Yomeimon" gate is popularly called "Higurashimon," because its beauty has the fascinate the beholder the whole day through. No tourist programme is complete that leaves Nikko out.

Don't say Kekko (magnificent), Until you have **seen Nikko**—The Toshyogu.

The Kameido Rubber Works

Leader of the Kwanto Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industry

The Kameido Rubber Works, on an unlimited partnership capital, is located at No. 938, Kami Ogu, Ogumachi, Kita Toshimagun, Tokyo Prefecture, and was founded in February, 1918. It is represented by Mr. Minoji Hashiguchi and reputed to be one of the most influential rubber industrial plants in the Kwanto district.

The chief manufactures include thin rubber sheet and its products, various kinds of rubber cloth (sulphuric rubber cloth and pasted rubber cloth) and their products, crepe rubber and its products, shoes, rubber mats (rubber linoleum), patent rubber hoofs and horse protectors of various kinds, remanufactured rubber (or reclaimed rubber) and others. The Works' products were last year selected by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as excellent Japan-made articles, among which are raincoats with one side fixed up with rubber, cover cloth, sea-bathing caps with thin rubber sheet applied, water shoes with crepe rubber applied, rubber applied to textile printing and sundry other purposes. The annual productive capacity of thin rubber is 100,000 pounds, that of rubber cloth 1,000,000 yards, that of crepe sea-bathing caps 5,000 dozens, that of shoes 150,000 and that of remanufactured rubber 300 tons. It has a surplus capacity for production. The manufacturing capacity for applied rubber harness is not exactly known. As regards its business policy, the Works attaches importance to the manufacturing of goods of genuine quality and directs its energy to the export of products, competing with European and American articles in foreign markets for superiority. Refined finish and solidity are features of its products. With these as mottoes of the Works, its goods are actively meeting the demand of consumers, as they are made to serve their convenience.

"Hayashi" Laminated Paper Bags Mechanicaly Prepared

An Invention that Startled the World

Paper Receptacles for Portland Cement, Salt, Wheat Flour, Sugar, Fertilizer, Rice, Wheat ano other Grains

Barrels or gunny bags used to be the receptacles for Portland cement in Japan. But a revolutionary change has come in these receptacles since several years ago when laminated paper bags mechanically prepared began to replace barrels and gunny bags. The paper used for this purpose is a heavy wrapping paper known as Patronen or Hatoron in Japan. These thick cement paper bags are now favorites in this country. They are scamless and in side there is a special water-proof paper between two layers of heavy paper. Paint on the water-proof paper is spontaneously dissolved by the high temperature of the cement when it is put in the bag and hermetically seals the pores of the bag, preventing the entrance of moisture. At the same time the complete sealing of the pores absolutely prevents the loss of cement. These bags are far cheaper than barrels or gunny bags, which fact has caused a rapid demand for them among cement manufacturing companies. This valuable invention was made by Mr. Tomokichi Hayashi, proprietor of Hayashi Shoten at Hashibacho, Asakusa, Tokyo. Cement companies are laying in large stocks of these paper bags. To meet the demand, Mr. Hayashi has erected branch factories in Osaka and Kyushu. He has already applied to the Dutch, British and American governments fo rthe protection of his invention by taking out patent rights in these countries. His invention ambition further has prompted him to complete a new design for laminated paper bags as receptacles for salt, and he is now devising a plan for appropriate bags for wheat flour, sugar, fertilizer, rice, wheat and other grains. When all these designs are completed to a point of utility, his enterprise will have contributed much to industrial circles. It is certain that the time will come when paper receptacles will reign supreme.

The Oriental Photo Co.

The Oriental Photo Industrial Co. is famed for its being one of the best of its kind in the world. Its products, including, Oriental photo printing papers, dry-plates, photo chemicals, etc., enjoy the highest reputation, reach ¥2,500,000 in value yearly. The company's photo printing papers are of 25 different kinds and have been selected by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as products of superior quality. All these are widely used by professional and amateur photographers throughout the country. The company takes pride in its having produced superior photographic dry-plates of small size called "Portrait Aso" and Oriental Rapid." These are very widely used by professional photographers. Of photo chemicals, the company produces more than 100 different products used by photographers.

The company is capitalized at ¥1,500,000. Its factory compound has an area of 11,000 tsubo. In it stand its ideal and model factories, which have been admired and praised by the Home Office. The company pays a 15 per cent. dividend to its shareholders and is recognized as one of the most excellent and soundest industrial concerns in Japan.

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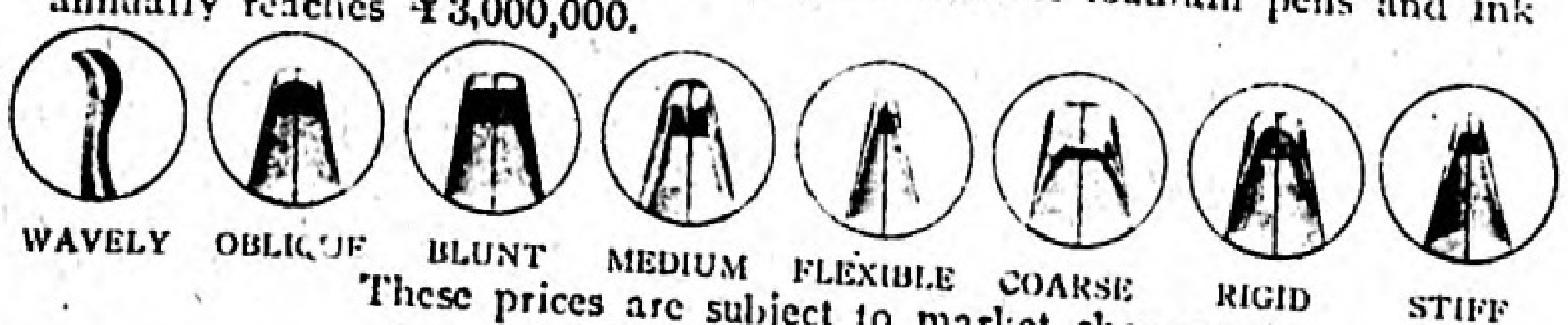

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THE MITSUI, THE MITSUBISHI, THE SUMITOMO AND OTHER PLUTOCRATS

Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui, Head of the Mitsui Interests

THE power wielded by a handful of plutocratic interests in Japan's economic world is strong and far-reaching and it is not too much to say that almost every branch of her industry is under their command. Why is this and how was the supremacy of these plutocrats built up? Many reasons can be cited, and one of the most important is that the capitalistic system of industry came much later to Japan than to the European and American continents, and when it was introduced, it made such a sudden development as to greatly curtail the period of free competition. In advanced countries, where capitalism underwent a natural development, this period of free competition was very long and enabled the entrepreneur of medium and small size to lay impregnable foundations. In Japan, however, this period of free competition was so short that only a few plutocrats already equipped with huge capital were successful in acquiring men of ability in their management and running their industries on such a scale as to meet the requirements of modern capitalistic production. Therefore, a handful of these plutocratic capitalists, whenever there was a disturbance in Japan's economic life, extended and increased their ramifications by crushing or amalgamating with industries of smaller enterprisers. In post-war panics, namely, after the war boom in 1920, after the great earthquake in the metropolis in 1923 and in what is called in Japan the "financial panic" in 1927, they emerged victorious, and the knell was tolled for a large number of minor industrialists, whose enterprises went to ruin under the pressure of these big capitalists. In the present world-wide enomomic crisis, therefore, the downfall of smaller enterprisers is progressing with greater velocity than ever, while on the other hand, the influence of these plutocrats is increasing day after day not only by such ordinary means as amalgamation and investment, but also by means of cooperation or cartels among fellow traders.

THE MITSUI AND MITSUBISHI INTERESTS

The Mitsui interests, the cradle of which can be found in a financial house of the Tokugawa era, is the most powerful among such first-rate plutocratic interests in Japan as the Mitsubishi, the Yasuda, the Sumitomo, and the Asano in the hugeness of the capital at its command and also in the wide range of the industries under its influence. Therefore, the power of the Mitsui in Japan's economic world is by far the greatest.

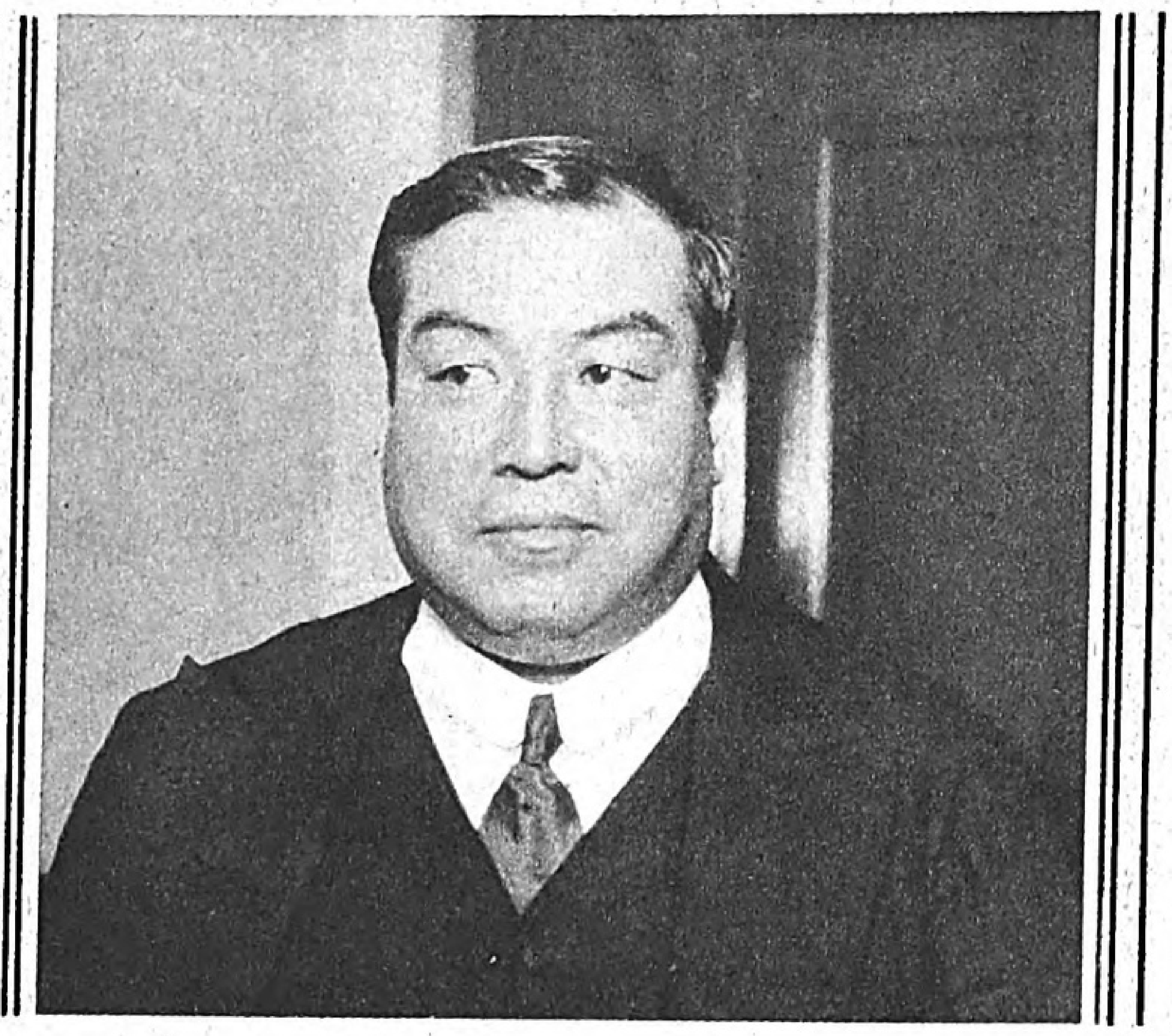
The headquarters of the Mitsui interests is the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, of which Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui is the president. Besides his family, there are ten other related families in the Mitsui kingdom, the members of which hold the position of president or director in each enterprise of the Mitsui interests. However, the brains of the Mitsui financial kingdom are in such personages as Baron Dan, N. Ariga, K. Fukui, N. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, Y. Yasukawa, T. Makita, G. Fujiwara and T. Isomura. And they are the leaders of the banks and companies under the direct and collateral influence of the Mitsui kingdom.

The direct enterprises of the Mitsui are the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsui Trust, the Mitsui Life Assurance, the Mitsui Bussan, the Mitsui Mining and the Toshin Warehouse companies, of which the first three are engaged in financing the whole business of the Mitsui interests. The total of the proprietor's assets, the deposits, the trust properties and other assets of these financial organizations amount to the colossal sum of $600,000,000. The latter three organizations with a paid-up capital totalling $53,000,000 and backed by this capitalistic monster, are carrying on the active business at the forefront in Japan's industrial world. The Mitsui Bussan, the importer and exporter, is the mainstay of the Mitsui interests, doing business every year to the value of $750,000,000, of which $250,000,000 is from home trade, $150,000,000 from trade between foreign countries and $350,000,000 from trade between Japan and foreign countries. The $350,000,000 represents about 17.5 per cent. of Japan's foreign trade for 1929. In some commodities, more than half of the import or export business is handled by the Mitsui interests. For instance, 80% of the wool imported, 40% of the wheat imported, 51% of the coal exported, 45% of the flour exported and 40% of the machinery exported pass through the hands of the Mitsui interests.

The number of companies completely under the control of the Mitsui interests is 130, among which are such first-rate companies as the Oji Paper Mill, the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co., the Taiwan Sugar Refinery, the Onoda Cement Manufacturing Co. the Shibaura Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co., and the Kamaishi Mining Co., Ltd. The authorised capital of these companies aggregates $620,000,000, the capital paid-up $430,000,000 and the value of stocks estimated at current prices approximately $800,000,000.

Side by side with the Mitsui interests in Japan stand the Mitsubishi interests, with the Iwasaki family as their central force. The Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, with Baron Koyata Iwasaki as president, leads all the enterprises under its control. In the case of the Mitsui interests, the investment in various industries is made through the Mitsui Gomei, but in the Mitsubishi interests, every member of the Iwasaki family makes direct investment to a considerable amount. And it is also said that the Iwasaki family is often concerned with important policies in the enterprises under its control, while the Mitsui family cares little about the actual business of the enterprises it possesses. However, the brains of the Mitsubishi interests are to be found in the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, with K. Kimura as chairman and M. Kushida, M. Miyakegawa, I. Mitani and H. Takeda members, all of them being chieftains of the direct or collateral enterprises of the Mitsubishi interests. K. Kagami, though not on the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Goshi, is one of the central figures of the Mitsubishi interests, being the president of the Mitsubishi Trust, the Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance, the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Companies. The direct undertakings of the Mitsubishi interests are the Mitsubishi Bank, the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding, the Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing, the Mitsubishi Trust, the Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance, the Mitsubishi Mining, the Mitsubishi Warehouse, the Mitsubishi Shoji and the Asahi Glass Manufacturing Companies, together with their sister companies, numbering about twenty-five. And the collateral enterprises are the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Meiji Sugar Refinery, the Meiji Life Assurance and the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing and thirty other companies with a paid-up capital aggregating $290,000,000. Besides these, there are about twenty-seven companies with a total paid-up capital

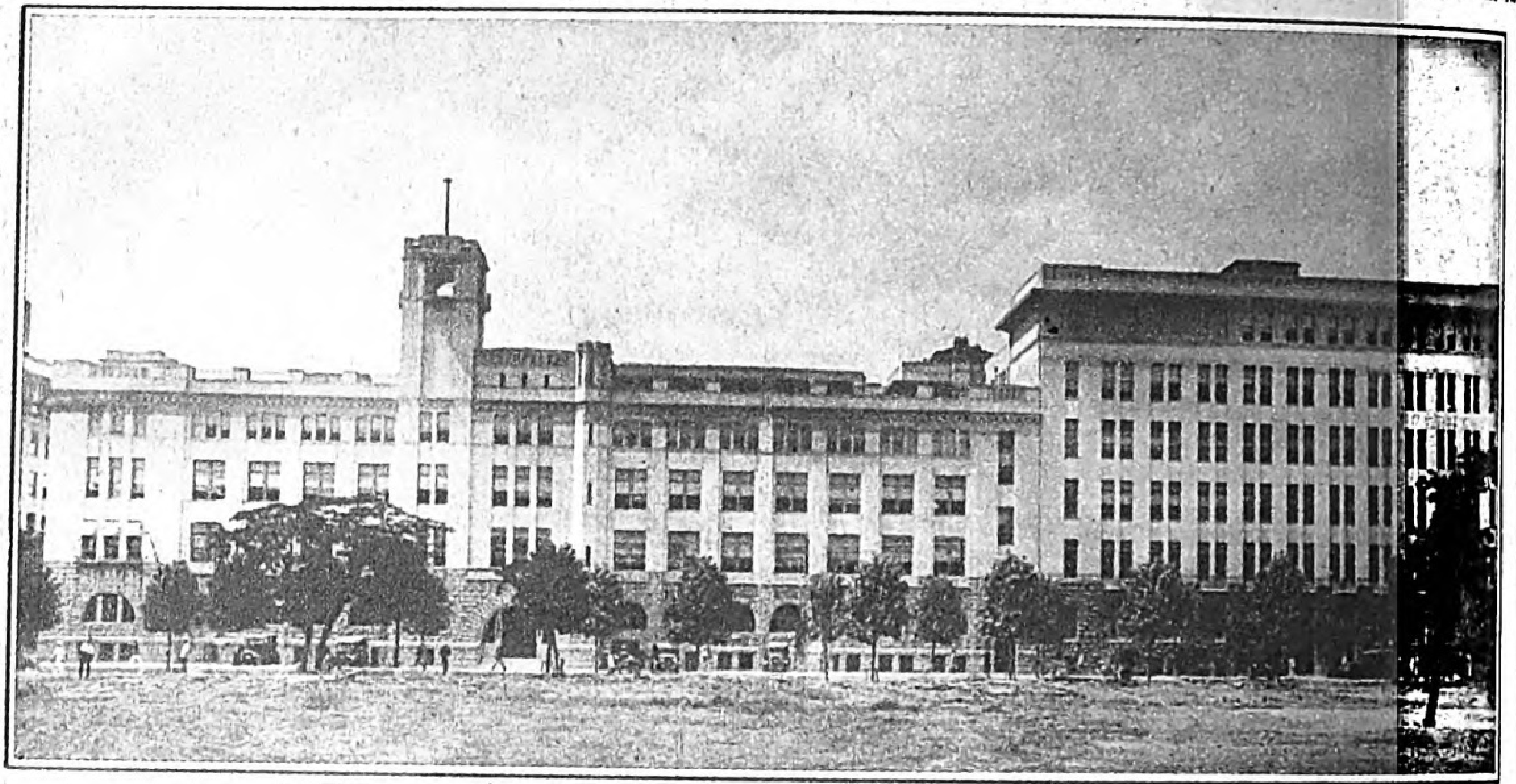
Mitsui Building, Tokyo, Headquarters of the Mitsui Interests



Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Head of the Mitsubishi Interests

of $110,000,000, in which the investment is made by the Mitsubishi interests. Even with this extensive array of industries under their command, the Mitsubishi compare favourably with the Mitsui in Japan's industrial world.

The Mitsubishi interests, availing themselves of the privileges given them as purveyors to the government, have so far fostered industries mostly in such lines as to meet the imperialistic objects of the empire under the special protection of the successive governments. The representatives of the Mitsubishi, therefore, placing more importance upon contact with the government than competition in the market, are lacking in vitality in their business activities, when compared with the men in the Mitsui interests. In conclusion, it is to be noted that the backbone of the Mitsubishi interests is their banking and financial enterprises such as the Mitsubishi Bank, the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance, the Meiji Life Insurance and the Mitsubishi Trust Companies while the backbone of the Mitsui interests is such commercial and industrial enterprises as the Mitsui Bussan, the Mitsui Mining Co. and the Oji Paper Mill.



Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, Tokyo, Headquarters of the Mitsubishi Interests

OTHER PLUTOCRATIC INTERESTS

Besides these two powerful interests of the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi, there are in Japan a number of plutocrats of medium size, such as the Yasuda, the Asano, the Okura, the Furukawa, the Kawasaki, the Okawa and the Shibuzawa all in Tokyo and in Osaka the Sumitomo, the Konoike, the Fujita, the Kajima and the Kuhara, and in Kobe the Okazaki. Those united because of special relations of localities or personages are the Koshu, the Goshu and the Osaka Shosen coteries.

Mr. Kichizayemon Sumitomo, Head of the Sumitomo Interests

The Sumitomo Interests. The Sumitomo interests are represented by Baron Kichizayemon Sumitomo, and their headquarters are the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha with M. Kokura as the chairman of the board of directors and J. Kawata and N. Yatsushiro on the board. And the financial backing of the interests is in the Sumitomo Bank, the Sumitomo Trust and the Sumitomo Life Insurance Companies, with a total of proprietor's and deposits accounts amounting to the colossal figure of $450,000,000. In spite of this big capital, however, the sphere of influence of these interests in Japan's industrial world is very limited and, if the Sumitomo Warehouse is left out of consideration, their direct enterprises are only in mining, such as the Kyushu Tanko Colliery, the Sumitomo Telegraph Wire Manufacturing, the Sumitomo Shindo Kokan and the Sumitomo Steel Manufacturing Companies, with a paid-up capital of $660,000,000 and even if the total of the paid-up capital of their collateral companies, $28,000,000, be added, the grand total does not excede $100,000,000.

The Sumitomo interests had long been very conservative and had confined themselves to the banking and mining business, taking little interest in enterprises of other kinds. But in 1917-20 the Sumitomo Bank adopted a positive policy, with good results, and since then it has been making active efforts to get industries of various kinds under its control. However, most of the promising industries already being under the influence of other interests, the Sumitomo, in spite of the monster capital available, are facing much difficulty in increasing their sphere of influence in Japan's industrial world. Nevertheless, there are a few companies, such as the Nippon Musical Instrument Manufacturing, the Nichibei Plate Glass Manufacturing and the Fuso Marine and Fire Insurance companies, which have come in recent years under the standard of the Sumitomo interests. At present it is through the acceptance of debentures and other financial methods that they are trying to augment their power in Japan's economic world.

The Yasuda Interests. The Yasuda interests place the utmost importance upon banking and financial business and, among the forty-four companies under their control, fourteen are banks. The proprietor's and the deposits accounts of these fourteen banks total $670,000,000, and the heart of this group is the Yasuda Bank, which is not inferior to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Banks in its organization and available capital. Besides these banks, there are under the direct influence of the Yasuda interests six life assurance companies and one trust company, making in all a tremendous accumulation of capital. In the industrial world, however, the influence of the Yasuda interests is not very great, only twenty-three companies with a paid-up capital totaling $50,000,000 being under its control, although some of the enterprises under the Asano interests are coming under the influence of the Yasuda interests, because of the pressure of financial relations.

The late Zenjiro Yasuda, the founder of the Yasuda interests, sticking to the banking and financial business throughout his life, paid little attention to industries, and this attitude of the founder has had much to do with its present characteristics. However, in this policy of "sticking to banking alone," the increased capital accumulated by the interests can not long be left as mere bank loans and is destined to go into investments in industries, and when it does, control begins in the enterprises, in which the investments are made, and a handful of plutocrats gradually increase their influence over various industries. Thus the Yasuda interests have changed their policy so as to bring under their influence as many enterprises as possible. In this way have come under their control the Chugoku Railway, the Teikoku Hemp-Dressing, the Nippon Paper Goods and twenty odd other companies, while the enterprises initiated by the Yasuda are only two, namely, the Yasuda Shoji and the Tokyo Building Co., Ltd.

The Asano Interests. The most important enterprise of the Asano interests is cement manufacturing, and the Asano Cement Manufacturing Company, which was founded in 1881, is the oldest in Japan. The other enterprises under the influence of the Asano interests number forty, among which are shipping, shipbuilding, Mining, reclamation, steel manufacturing and electric power companies. Although the economic standing in some of these companies is said not to be very sound, the total of the paid-up capital amounts to $80,000,000 and in addition there are a good many companies with which the Asano interests have a special connection. Contrary to the Yasuda interests, the sphere of activity of the Asano interests does not include the banking business but is entirely confined to industrial undertakings. This tendency is due to the policy of the late Soichiro Asano, the founder and powerful leader of the interests, who being an enterprising man, extended their sphere of activities in many directions by his own will power alone and it is natural that some of the undertakings of the Asano interests are in need of rationalization in their management and have caused doubt as to the soundness of their economic standing. The financing of these enterprises is carried on by loans from other financial interests, chiefly from the Yasuda and it is to be noted that the supervision by the Yasuda over the industries carried on by the Asano has become very conspicuous in recent years.

THE POSITION OF THESE PLUTOCRATIC INTERESTS IN JAPAN'S ECONOMIC WORLD

It is impossible to state in exact figure to what extent a handful of these plutocratic interests control Japan's economic world and what proportion the total of the capital at the command of these interests bears to the aggregate capital of the whole Japanese empire. However, the following table gives some idea of the supremacy of the plutocratic interests in Japan :

	Bank Deposits	Trust Properties	Liability Reserves of Insurance Companies	Paid-up Capital of the Banks and Companies under their control
	(In Million Dollars)			
Mitsui	330	198	4	430
Mitsubishi	300	102	90	290
Sumitomo	331	112	5	94
Yasuda	329	96	33	125
Asano	—	—	—	80
Shibusawa	314	—	12	35
Kawasaki	141	13	38	48
Okura	—	—	—	75
Total (A)	1,745	521	182	1,177
Aggregate Total of the Country(B)	4,638	715	703	5,877
Percentage of A against B	37.6	72.9	25.9	20

In the above table, only a general idea is obtainable of the distribution of capital in Japan, and especially in the case of the paid-up capital, allowance should be made for the double counting of proprietorships, which sometimes happens due to the interwoven relations of the companies. However, the fact that these eight plutocratic interests hold 38% of the deposits of the commerical banks, 73% of the trust properties, 26% of the liability reserves of insurance companies and have, besides, a great volume of indirect investment in various other industries, is surprising and worthy of attention. In this way, the plutocratic interests in Japan, through the acceptance of debentures and other financial methods, by taking the lead in the industries in which their authority is strong and by availing themselves of the business privileges that only accumulated capital can secure, have acquired the predominant position over the whole economic structure of this country. And the effect of this predominance by a handful of these plutocratic interests upon the social and political spheres in Japan is incalculable.

Sumitomo Building, Osaka, Headquarters of the Sumitomo Interests

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Japan's Sugar Industry

HOLDS A HIGH POSITION AMONG WORLD COMPETITORS

DURING the past twenty years the sugar industry of Japan has made tremendous progress, and Japan is now counted one of the greatest sugar producing countries in the world. The output may not be very great as compared with that of other countries, but it fully meets the domestic demand, and the surplus is even exported to China, and other countries. According to the latest returns, the total sugar production of the world during 1930 was 29,717,000 tons, of which Japan produced 951,000 tons (cane-sugar 920,000 tons, beet sugar 31,000 tons), i.e. a little over 3% of the total. The figures come above those of Hawaii, which are 830,000 tons, but come far below those of Cuba and Java, which are 3,627,000 tons and 3,173,000 tons respectively. The sugar production of Japan is thus too insignificant to affect the world market, but the fact that such great progress has been achieved during so short a time is worthy of notice. Eleven years ago the total sugar output of Japan was only 4,892,613 piculs, which was increased to 15,486,116 piculs in 1930. And for 1931, an output of 15,523,115 piculs is forecasted, which would be an increase of threefold as compared with the fugures for 1920. When economic recovery is effected and consumption of sugar is increased, a further increase of 5,000,000 piculs will be realized. The present progress of the industry is due to the government's policy of granting subsidies to planters of sugar canes the giving of various conveniences by means of registration, and the protective tariff.

AGREEMENT ON LIMITATION OF OUTPUT

The great falling off in sugar consumption, owing to the economic depression, caused the leading sugar producing countries to convene a conference at Brussels in May, 1931, and to pass a resolution on the limitation of output for five years. Japan had already controlled its output, and distribution as well, through the Federation of Japan Sugar Companies. In 1931 was made an agreement in which the estimated output of sugar for the year was put at 14,026,000 piculs, to which was added the stock carried forward from the preceding year, amounting to 314,000 piculs making a total of 14,340,000 piculs, of which 878,000 was set aside as surplus for storage or for export.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

Up to 1928 the amount of sugar imported was double the amount exported, but since 1929 import and export have balanced. Although home produced sugar supercedes the domestic demand and further export is possible, the importation of sugar still continues simply because the production cost of Formosan sugar is higher than that of Javan and Cuban sugar; so if the production cost of Formosan sugar is lowered, there need be no further import of foreign sugar. The total annual import of sugar is ¥32,529,000 in value, or 3,595,000 piculs, of which Javan sugar amounts to 3,473,000 piculs,the rest being from Cuba (101,000), the Philippines, Hongkong, the U.S.A. and China.

EXPORT OF SUGAR

From Japan are exported sugar candy and refined sugar. During the World War, Japanese sugar extended its market to Europe, but at present the export is confined to China, the Kwantung Provinces, and Siberia. Of these, China heads the list, and on that account, the internal conditions of China greatly influence the export of Japanese sugar. The total amount of sugar exported is 3,273,000 piculs, or $18,433,000 in value, of which 2,370,000 piculs is exported to China and 547,000 piculs to the Kwantung Provinces, 93,000 piculs to Siberia, 168,000 piculs to Hongkong and 31,000 piculs to British India.

FUTURE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

During the prosperous period of the world war, the consumption of sugar was greatly increased in Japan, but since that time the increase in consumption has been very slow, amounting to only 600,000 piculs a year. But if the present increase, though slow, is maintained, it will not be difficult to reach an output of 36,000,000 piculs a year after thirty years in the case of the Formosan sugar alone, as shown in the report of the Formosan Government. The beet sugar produced in Hokkaido is also being increased, and it is estimated that the output will reach 2,000,000 piculs in future. Under the circumstances, it is within the bounds of reasonable expectation that under the protection of the government and the the diligent efforts of the sugar manufacturers, the export of Japanese sugar will be further increased.

Amazing Progress of Industries in Chosen

No. 1

THE CHOSEN SHOK SAN GINKO
(THE KOREA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.)

Capital : ¥30,000,000

As king of the financial circles of the peninsula, we have striven to make resources abundance and their circulation rational, thus rendering needful service for the development of Korean industries.

Head Office : Ni-chome, Nandaimon-dori, Keijo
President : M. Ariga
Directors :
E. Yanabe
Y. Watanabe
I. Ueno
A. Ito
Inspectors :
T. Kugimoto
K. Hara
K. Hara
K. Yamamoto

THE SAVINGS BANK OF CHOSEN, LTD.

Established in 1929
Ni-chome, Nandai mon-dori, Keijo, Chosen
Capital : ¥5,000,000
President : G. Mori.
Managing Director : W. Kimura
Directors :
F. Sekoma
T. Nishizaki
I. Ueno

THE CHOSEN BRANCH OFFICE OF THE DAI NIPPON SEITO CO., LTD.

Senkyo, Daidoko, Heian-Nando, Chosen
Annual Manufacturing Capacity :
Beet Sugar : 120,000 bags.
Refined Sugar : 580,000 bags.
(One bag contains 100 pounds)

The object of the branch office is to bring to perfection the beet-sugar industry undertaken for the first time in Japan.

THE CHOSEN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(THE CHOSEN TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Head Office : Ni-chome, Kogane-cho, Keijo
Branch Office : Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo
Capital : ¥54,500,000
Established in 1926
Mileage :
Railway : 437 kilometres
Automobile : 3,550 kilometres
President : Heisaburo Okawa
Managing Director : T. Nitta
Inspector : S. Yamamoto
Manager : T. Noda

JODK

Owing to circumstances peculiar to the peninsula, the broadcasting business in Chosen has remained in its infancy for the 4 years and a half taht have elapsed since its establishment, but it is now in the practical stage and doing much for the progress of Chosenese culture.

Head Office of Chosen Shokusan Ginko

PHOTOS
1. " Shokei-en " in Keijo
2. The First Studio, J.O.D.K.
3. Broadcasting of Korea Court Music

(Konan Factory)

CHOSEN CHISSO HIRYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Korea Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., Ltd.)

CAPITAL: . . . YEN 30,000,000

TRADE MARK

PRODUCTS:

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE
(RYU-RIN-AN)
LIQUID ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

HEAD OFFICE:
Konan, Kankyonando, Chosen

REISUI
TOKYO
NAGOYA
OSAKA

THE SHORTEST CUT BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND SOUTHERN KOREA

Solidary Transportation by the Government Railways in Japan Proper, the Korean Railway Bureau Lines and the Shimonoseki-Reisui Connecting Steamship Service

THE SOUTHERN KOREAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

Fusan Associated Banks:

The Fusan Branch of The Bank of Korea
The Fusan Branch of The Korean Industrial Bank
The Fnsan Branch of The First Bank
The Fusan Branch of The Yasuda Bank
The Fusan Branch of The 18th Bank
The Fusan Branch of The Korean Commercial Bank
The Fusan Commercial Bank
The Fusan Branch of Kanjo Bank
The Fusan Branch of The Keisho Joint Bank
The Fusan Branch of The Oriental Colonization Company, Limited

REGULAR AIR SERVICE

SAFEST
QUICKEST

Fokker F 7. 3 motors eight passengers Monoplane

Excellently equipped airplanes and kind services are waiting for you to save your precious time, and introduce the scenic beauty of Japan.

DAIREN HEIJO KEIJO URUSAN FUKUOKA OSAKA TOKIO

BUSINESS:
Passenger-Mail-Express-Excursion Flight

THE JAPAN AIR TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

Sakurada-Hongo-cho Shiba-ku.
TOKIO

For particulars please apply to the abovementioned, or Japan Tourist Bureau

Amazing Progress of Industries in Chosen

No. 2

THE KEIJO PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOL

perior Technical Education
hool Years
Regular course : 2 years
Special course : From 3 months to
 year
Training course : Variable as required.
bjects
Regular : Architecture, Furniture making, Mechanics.
Special : Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Railway construction, Commerce.

Besides the abovementioned the Pre-tural Government of Keiki has veloped a new world for the educa-nal circles in rural districts.

HE TSUJI BREWERY COMPANY

Taiden, Chosen.

anaged by Mr. Mantaro Tsuji
Soy, Chosenese Sake, Miso (bean-ash), Chosenese Malted Rice, Stud-gs, Orchards.

HE ASAHI JOZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(THE ASAHI BREWERY CO., LTD.)

apital : ¥1,500,000
tablished in 1919
ead Office : Keijo
ctories : The Momoyama Shochu Brewery

THE MATSUSAKA SAKE BREWERY

anaging Director : Ichjtaro Nagai
Kongo-zuru (sake) and Kongo-sho-u, the products of our company, are mous for their good qualities and ve won many prizes in various com-titive exhibitions. In November, 28, they were accepted by the Im-rial Household as offerings at the ne of the Grand Ceremony of Ac-ssion.

THE CHOJIYA DEPARTMENT STORE

Keijo, Chosen.

Modern 5-storied building. Pleasant rvice. The leading retail-dealer in eijo.

THE KEIJO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

(THE KEIJO DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

apital : ¥15,000,000
apital Paid on : ¥12,600,000
eserve : ¥2,720,000
ead Office : 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo
eijo Branch : 2-chome, Nandaimon-dori, Keijo
nsen Branch : Miyamachi, Jinsen
Masan Branch : Miyako-cho, Masan
hinkai Branch : Wakamatsudori, Chinkai

The chief businesses of the company re the supply of electric light and ower, the operation of an electric ilway, and the manufacture and supply f gas, and its by-products.

resident : Shintaro Ohashi
Managing Director : Renzo Musha.
Shigeki Nakaya.
irectors :
T. Yamaguchi
K. Kimoto
K. Fukushima
S. Yoshitani
nspectors :
E. Haku
Y. Fukushima
R. Kodzu

TRAVELS IN KOREA

Three sister ships of more than 3,600 tons, the Keifuku, Shokei and Tokuju, bring you to Fusan, the entrance of Chosen, after an eight hours' voyage from Shimonoseki.

FUSAN TO KEIJO

A score of steps from the pier, and you enter the train for Mukden. Different from the railways in Japan Proper, the railway here is broad gauge, with spacious and comfortable cars, which at once remind you that you have landed on the Continent. Along the line from here to Keijo, you will find among other noted places the rising city of Ten-an, the junction for the Keinan Railway Line, where there is a well-equipped hot-spring called the Paradise On'yo Hot-spring under the direct management of the Keinan Railway.

KEIJO TO ANTON

Shingishu, the northernmost city of Korea, faces Anton across the famous Yalu River. The long brigde connecting the two cities is an iron bridge 944 metres long of opening and shutting type. Fastened along both banks are to be seen a great number of rafts

KEIJO TO KAINEI

The train begins to climb the Tetsugen Highland at Rensen-daikori and finally stops at Tetsugen. Tetsugen is the junction for Mt. Kongo climbers, who go from here by tramway to "Kongo." This makes a one-day trip from Keijo to Mt. Kongo possible. On the eastern coast of Katsuma Peninsula is a summer resort called Wonsan Beach, well-known among foreigners.

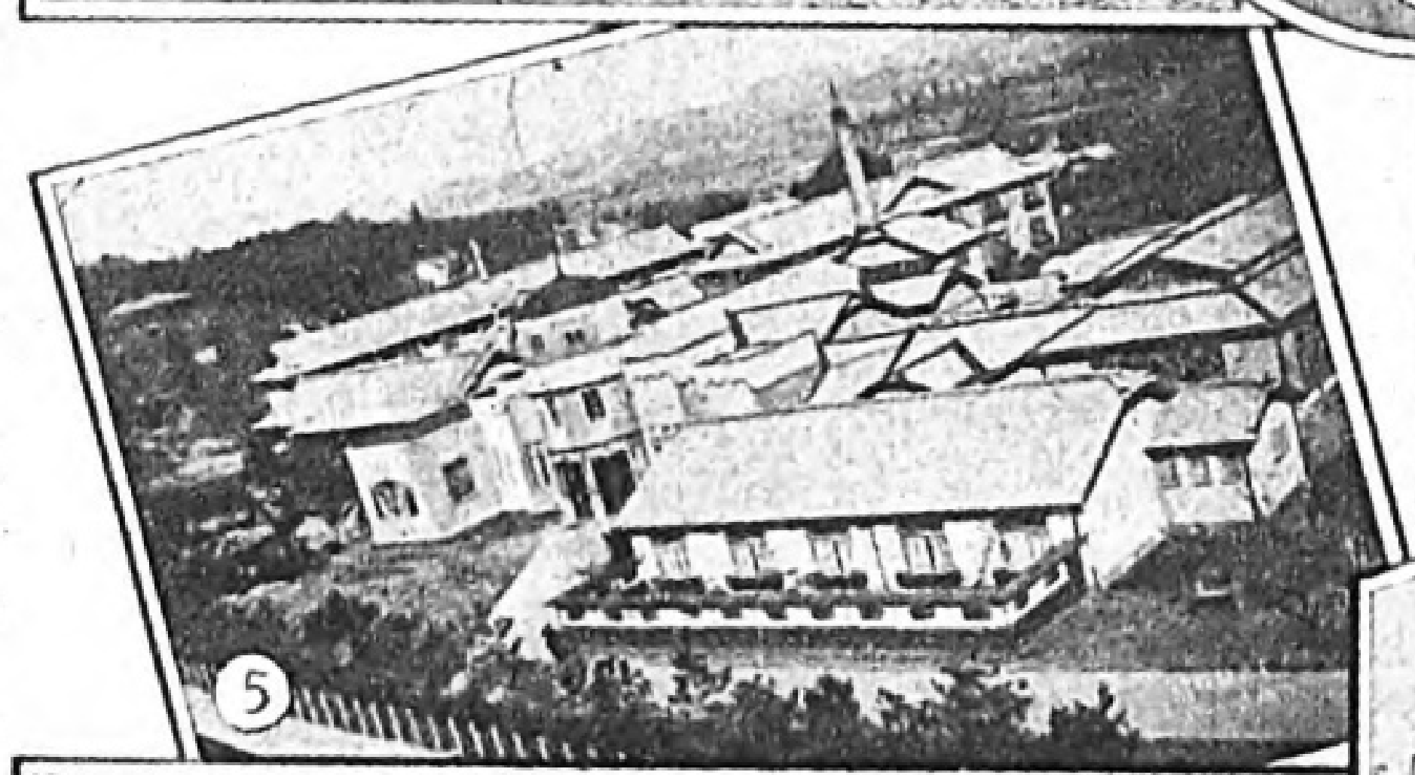
Hotels under the direct management of the Chosen Government Railway are the Fusan Station Hotel, Chosen Hotel in Keijo, Railway Hotel in Heijo, Shingishu Station Hotel, Onseiri Hotel in Outer-Kongo, and Choanji Hotel in Inner Kongo. There is a dining-room in Keijo Station.

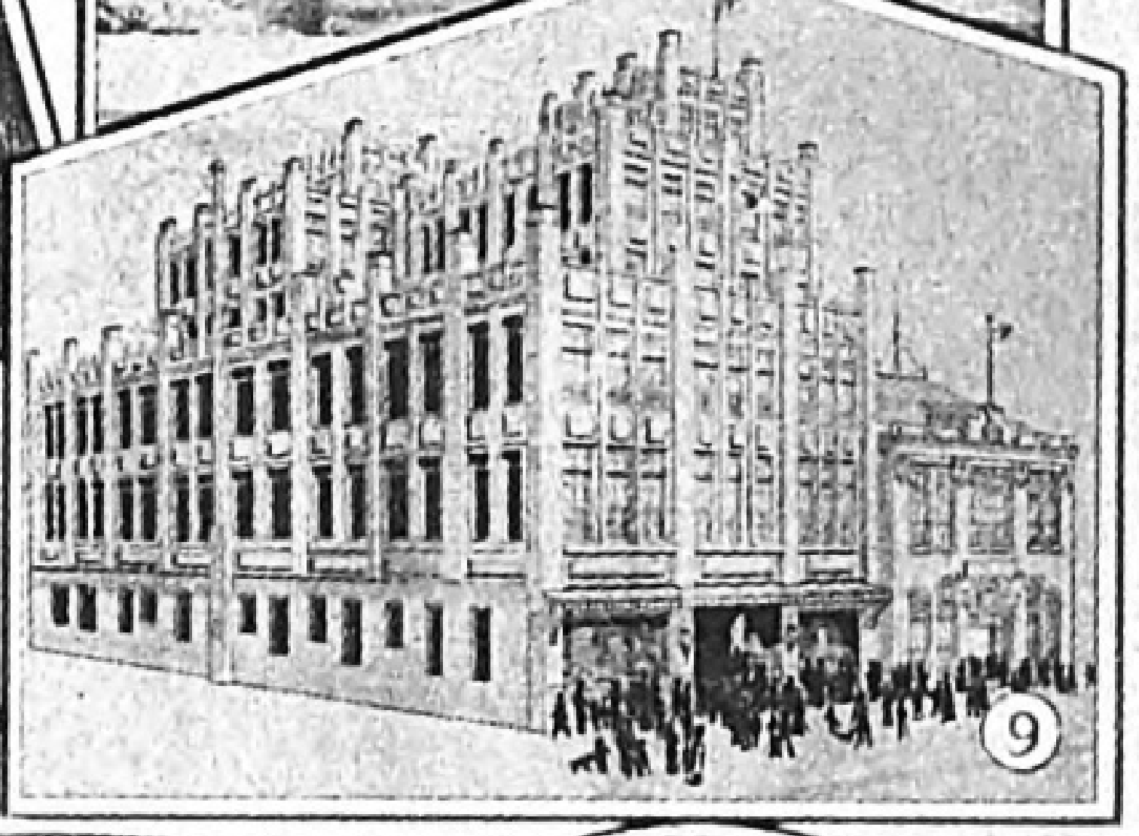
THE CHOSEN MAIN BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY

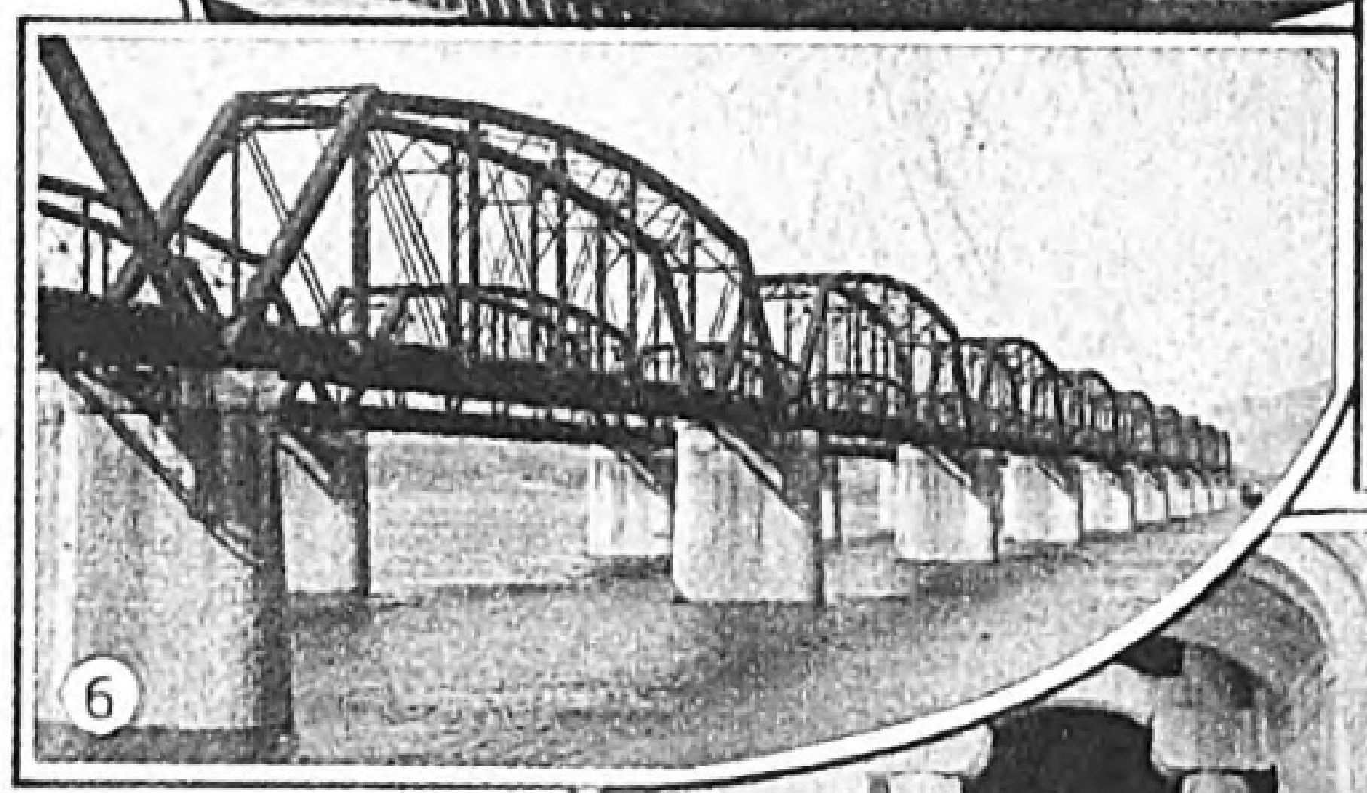
(THE KOKUSAI TSUUN CHOSEN SHIBU)

14 Branches, 25 Subsidiaries, 9 Agencies, 20 Correspondents, 150 Associates.

For land transportation we have more than 200 motor trucks which run on roads extending 800 kilometres. For marine transportation we have a special contract with the Chosen Yusen, Osaka Shosen, Shimatanai Kisen, Kinkai Yusen, Kita Nippon Kisen, Urusan Kaiun, Amagasaki and Kita Kyushu Kisen.







PHOTOS :

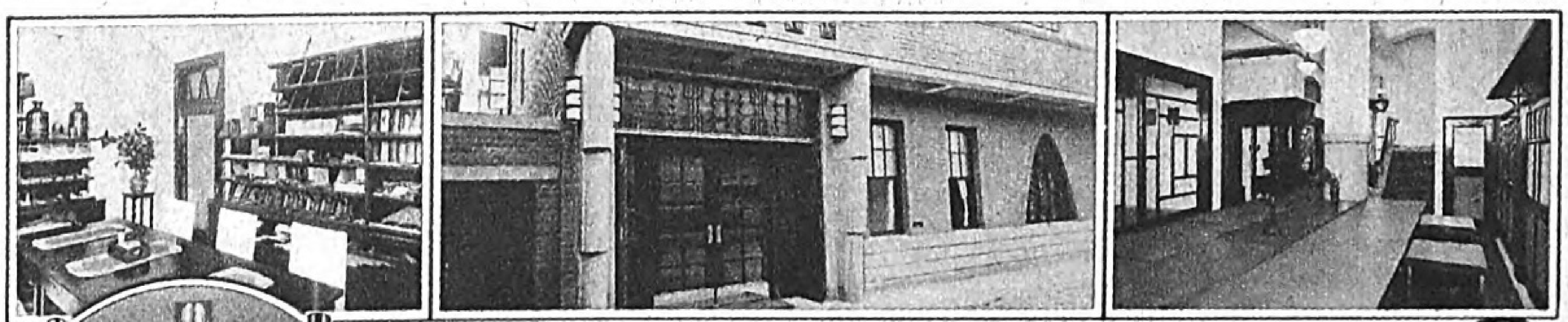
1. **City of Keijo**
2. **Keijo Branch of the Keijo Electric Co.**
3. **Near Futokukutsu, Mambakudo, Inner-Kongo**
4. **Botandal, Heijo**
5. **Shinsei-kan at On'yo Hot-spriugs**
6. **Iron bridge over the Kan-ko**
7. **A kiisan, the Korean Geisha**
8. **Sekkutsuan at Bukkokuji Temple**
9. **The Chojiya Department Store in Keijo**
10. **Mr. K. Tsuji, Mr. M. Tsuji's father**

Kurumi Yokan
(Bean-Jelly with Walnuts)
Sweet and Nourishing
The
Shimura Confectionery
Ten-an, Chosen

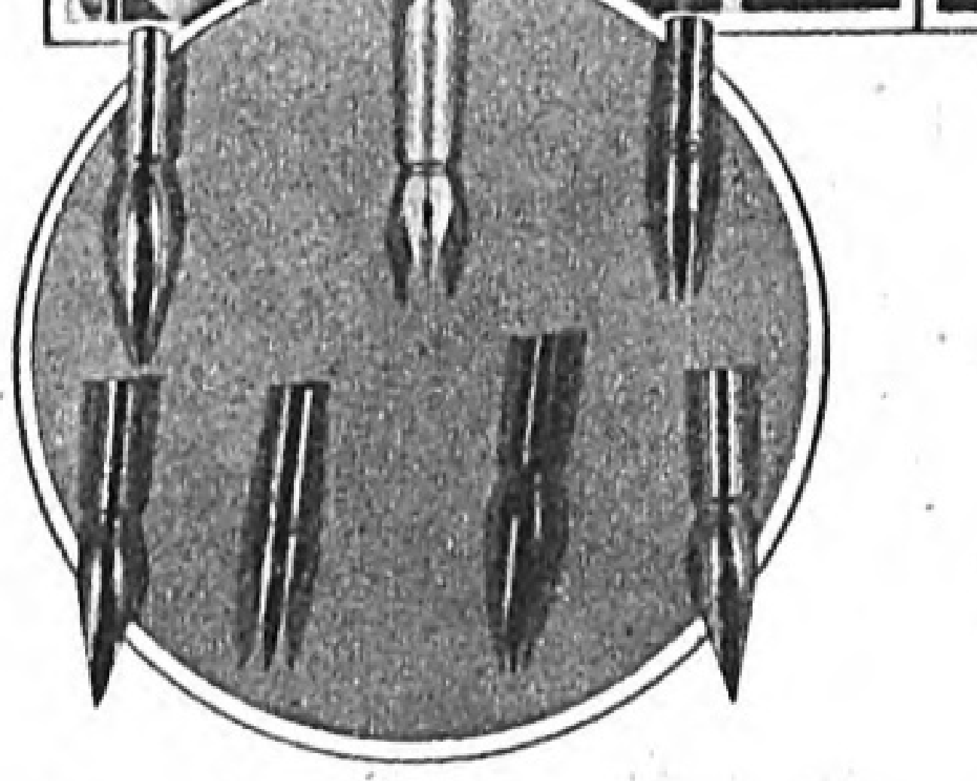
TRADE MARK
BEST SOY
THE TSUJI BREWERY COMPANY
TAIDEN, CHOSEN

Anchor Brand Briquette

THE YAMASAKI BRIQUETTE MANUFACTORY
Kamashima-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, OSAKA



Photos of the Heod Office



Mussolini pen

Mr. Sawai

"MUSSOLINI PEN"
Genuine home product Many kinds
THE SAWAI CO., LTD.
3-chome, Andojibashi-dori, Osaka
Phones : SEMBA 128, 337, 782
P. O. TRANSFER : OSAKA 153
(Catalogue on application)

AD.

Amazing Progress of Industries in Chosen and Manchuria

No. 3

THE CHOSEN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

Capital : ¥2,200,000 (fully paid up)
Head Office : Furuichi-machi, Keijo (Seoul)
Branch offices : Fusan, Basan, Taikyu, Gunsan, Koshu, Jinsen, Keijo, Heijo, Shingishu, Gensan, Kankyo, Seishin.

HEIAN NANDO PREFECTURE

Striking development in every direction

Heian Nando Prefecture is one of the big prefectures of Chosen, having an area of 967 square ri or just one eighth of the whole peninsula. All branches of industry in the Prefecture are making remarkable progress. The chief products are as follows :

Agricultural : Rice, millet, wheat, soya-beans, corn, sorghum, buckwheat, cotton, tobacco, hemp, beets, etc.
Live-stock : cattle and swine.
Manufacturing is vigorous.

The production of cocoons is noteworthy, the prefecture having been a famed sericultural district from olden times.

Rice, wheat and soya-beans exported from the Prefecture are of superior quality, as they have undergone strict examination at the grain conditioning houses established in the ten chief grain distributing centres.

Heijo is the capital of the prefecture, while Chinnampo and Kenjiho are excellent ports, well equipped for the accommodation of shipping.

THE DAIREN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Yamagata-dori, Dairen.
Dairen-Chingtao-Shanghai line.
Dairen-Tientsin line.
Tientsin. Chingtao-Shanghai line.

THE DAIREN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Capital authorised : ¥500,000.
Capital paid-up : ¥150,000.
Motor cars : 150 (50% of all the taxis in Dairen).
Branch offices 14 in the city of Dairen
President : Mr. T. Tanabe, formerly a director of the South Manchuria Railway Company
Managing director and chief manager : Y. Kuzuwa.
Managing director : K. Magoshi, Ito.
Chiefs of departments : S. Takahashi, K. Miyoshi and S. Oshima.

THE CITY OF HEIJO

Heijo is also called Kijo, Gakuro, Saikyo, Seito and Ryukyo, and is famous for its many historical remains, such as Otsumitsudai, Genbumon, Shichiseimon, Kishi's tomb, Renkotei and Daidomon. Heijo is also an industrial centre, producing tobacco, socks and stockings, rubber shoes, liquors and briquettes.

THE FUKUSHO INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(THE FUKUSHO KAO KABUSHIKI KAISHA)
H. Takao, Managing Director.
Head Office : At the wharf, Dairen
Tel. 4510.

PROGRESSING CHUSEI-NANDO

The chief product of this prefecture is its Kanzan ramie fabrics amounting to 350,000 rolls and ¥1,600,000 in value annually. Next come marine products. The prefecture has a coast-line of about 2,000 kilometres on the west and takes ¥2,400,000 worth of fishes annually. Efforts are being made to develop forestry and civil engineering enterprises.

There are eleven banks and other financial associations in the prefecture. The rice called Chunanmai has a market even in Japan Proper, and the annual output is now about 250,000,000 kilograms.

THE KOKUSAI UNYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Transportation by land and sea, management of transportation, warehousing, agency and guaranteeing, contract of labour, sale on commission, supply of funds directly or indirectly connected with transportation, etc.

Head Office : Yamagata-dori, Dairen
Branch Offices : Manchuria, Korea, Japan Proper, Formosa

THE DAIREN KABUSHIKI SHOHIN TORIHIKISHO

Nominal Capital : ¥5,000,000
Established in 1920
Securities (stocks), hempen bags and cotton yarn and cloth are dealt in.
Brokers licenced by the Governor-General of Kwantung.
Office : Dairen

THE ORYOKKO SAIBOKU KONSU

The only company of its kind in all Manchuria under Sino-Japanese joint management.

Established 23 years ago

Felling and purchase of wood, loan of felling funds, selling of wood, adjustment of drifting wood, superintendence of fraudulent wood and custody of wood

THE MINAMI MANSHU GAS KABUSHIKI KAISHA

As this is the only gas enterprise in South Manchuria, great have been the sacrifices it has suffered and the services it has rendered, the company motto being "Service First."

Head Office : Tokiwagi-cho, Dairen

THE MINAMI MANSHU ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Territory Supplied : Mukden, Changchun, Anshan, Haichen and Lienshankwang.

1. Electric Lights : 451,378 in number (first half of 1930).
2. Electric Power : 16,101,300 k.w. (1st half of 1930.)
3. Eliectrc Heat : 2,009,709 k.w. (do.)
4. Special Electric Power : 31,814,000 k.w. (do.)
5. Management of Street Cars in Dairen and Buses
6. Investments in Other Enterprises

Capital : ¥25,000,000.
Directors : Mr. T. Yokota.
Mr. J. Takahashi.
Mr. E. Imai.

THE DAIREN STOCK EXCHANGE AND TRUST CO., LTD.

On account of the heavy fall in silver the company's hypothecating power has greatly increased, but the commission income converted into gold has shown a decrease. In order to regulate this excess of the hypothecating power, the company has decided to rationalize its management by reducing its capital from ¥15,000,000 to ¥11,500,000 and its 300,000 shares to 230,000.

THE TOA KANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Head Office : Mukden
Lines of business :

1. Acquisition, management and disposition of land
2. Raising and utilization of resourses for agriculture, stock-farming, forestry, etc.
3. Encouraging and settling of immigrants
4. Construction, leasing, buying and selling of buildings
5. Supply of funds and property for the enterprises above mentioned
6. Working-up, purchase and sale, and handling on commission of farm produce and other goods.
7. Enterprises incidental to the businesses above given

THE DAIREN TORIHIKISHO SENSHO SHINTAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Managing Director : Yumihiko Takasaki
Capital : ¥5,000,000.

The 27th business report of the company for the second half of 1930 says that though commercial and industrial circles in Manchuria have suffered considerably from the heavy fall in silver as well as from the worldwide business depression, this company alone has experienced an outstanding success, bills cheared exceeding ¥1,100,000,000, an amount only second to that for the second half of 1920, which amounted to more than ¥1,200,000,000.

THE "MITSUKOSHI" KEIJO BRANCH

The Greatest Department Store in All Korea and Manchuria

Mr. Tada has worked for North Korea, for more than twenty years at Shingishu, rendering valuable service in the development of border communication.

In 1928 he had the Junior Sixth Court Rank conferred upon him on the occasion of the Grand Ceremony of Accession. He is working particularly for the Rinsen Co. and the Frontier Bus Co.

INDUSTRIAL KANKYONANDO

Since the opening to traffic of the Kankyo Line in 1928, the large scale industries of Korea have been concentrating in Kankyo Nando. The Chosen Hydraulic Power Co., the Chosen Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., the Onoda Cement Co., the Katakura Filature, the Eiko Coal Mine, etc. have entered the prefecture. The perfection of her water utilizing associations is the pride of the prefectural office. The prefecture is famous for its abundance of aquatic, mineral and agricultural products. Sericulture is also highly developed.

In commemoration of his services, private and public, to the city of Chinnanpo, where he has lived for more than twenty years Mr. Nishizaki has recently contributed to the city a fine white-walled modern-style three storied public auditorium costing more than seventy thousand yen. He is a prominent figure in mining circles in Korea.

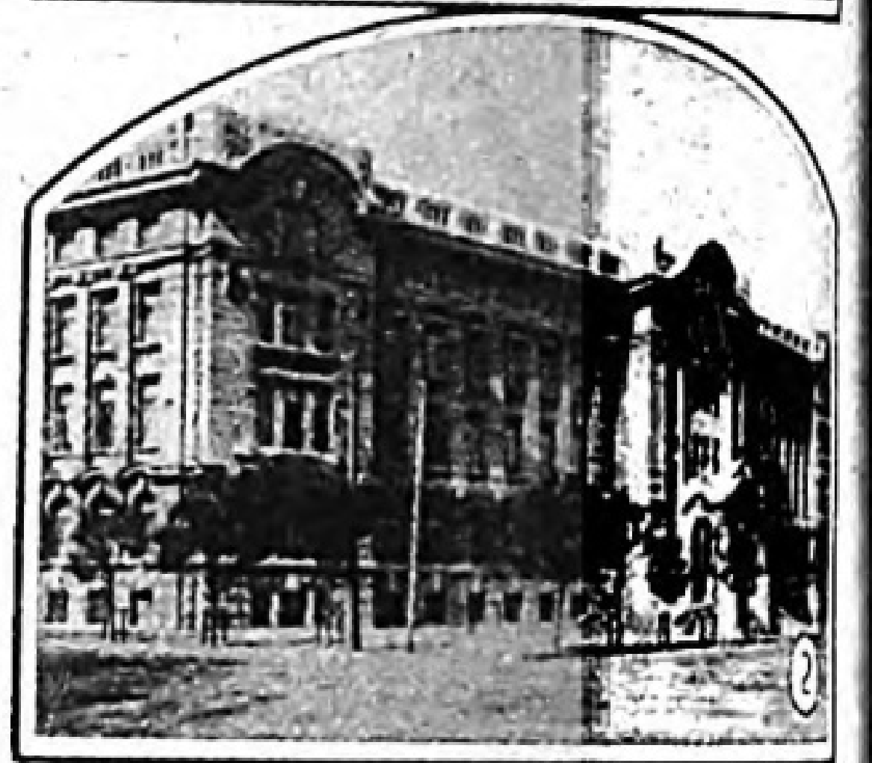
Mr. Ri is president of the Chamber of Commerce in Chinnanpo and conducts the Sansei Rice-cleaning Mill. It is one of the largest mills of its kind in Korea. He was born the son of a wealthy farmer in Kokaido, well talented in business management, progressive, clear-headed, and of a determined character. In a word he is a natural-born business man.

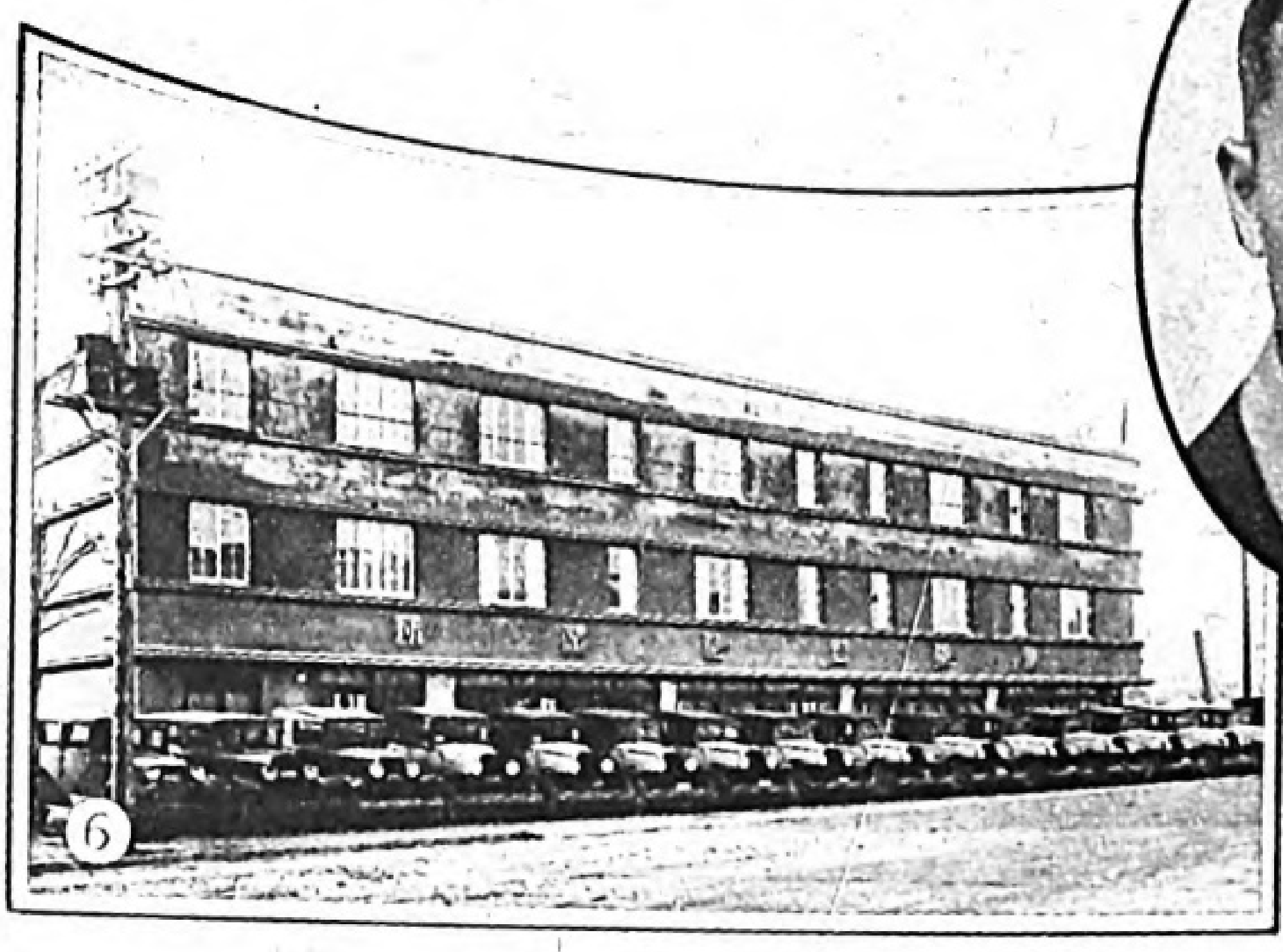
Mr. Kisayama is president of the Chinnanpo Branch Office of the Chosen Transportation Co., Ltd., holding at the same time membership in the town assembly and the vice-presidency of the Chamber of Commerce there. Coming from a family of high descent in Kagawa prefecture, he is of the English gentleman type and very large-minded.

Among the famous places in HEIAN HOKUDO prefecture are counted the River Yalu, Tokuguntei, Hakubasanjo, Yakusan, Fukenji, Toryukutsu, Koshuchojo, Shogunkutsu and so on. The industries comprise stock-breeding, sericulture, agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc., of which the last named is the most prosperous, and the greater part of the acquatic products and articles made of them are exported to Manchuria. The manufacturing industry has recently been developing rapidly, and in the amount of their products, the cereal cleaning and sawing enterprises are far ahead of the others. Being a frontier prefecture, Heian Hokudo may be called the trading prefecture in Korea.

THE SHOWA YOKO

Proprietor : Wasaburo Kojima
Head Office : No. 1, Fuji-cho, Fuzokuchi,
Mukden (P. O. Box 79, Phone : 2580).
Branch Offices : Mukden (within the walls) Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tsing-tau, Osaka
Agency for the B. S. A. Cycle Co., the Austin Automobile Co., the British Pen Co., the Large Whitworth Co., the Topspeed Coaster Co., the Anchor Bicycle Cash Register Co., the Stedtler Pencil Co., the Fassett Addi Machine Co., the Miyata Bicy Works, the Yamaguchi Bicycle Work the Horii Toshado, the Kuroza Sada Shoten, the Takeuchi S Manufactory, the Nagoya Bicy Manufacturing Co., the Itoki Sho the Asahi Safe Manufacturing C Ltd., the Iwasaki Auto Rear-c Works, and the Goodrich Automob Tyre Co.
Lines of business :
Importation of automobiles, au cycles, jinrikisha, bicycles from vario countries, and their accessories, ty tubes and other rubber goods, sa office supplies of high gra copying-presses, printing supplie all kinds of stationery, and oth miscellaneous goods.





PHOTOS :
1 Mitsukoshi Department Store
2 Dairen Toribikisho
3 Head Office of Showa Yoko
4 Mr. T. Tanabe, President of Dairen Motor-car Co.
5 Mr. Kisayama
6 The Seimeidai Office of the Dairen Motor-car Co.

NAIGAIMEN KABUSHIKIKAISHA
(NAIGAI COTTON CO., LTD.)
Head Office :— OSAKA, JAPAN

Kato Rice-cleaning Mill
Chinnampo, Jinsen, and Fusan

Amazing Progress of Industries in Chosen and Manchuria

No. 4

GENERAL UGAKI,
Governor-General of Chosen

Mr. K. IMAIDA,
Chief of the Civil Administration of Chosen

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL UGAKI'S POLICY

The fundamental principle of the new governor-general's policy lies in harmony of thoughts and stability of livelihood in the peninsula. In accordance with the cause of universal brotherhood, efforts will be made to promote harmony between the Japanese and Chosenese and in the clearing away of racial antipathy. Thoughts going against the times and incompatible with the condition of the people will be strictly controlled. Special attention will be paid to technical education. Further-more, for the self-supply of the necessaries of life and the encouragement of trade, natural resources will be further developed and industries peculiar to Korea will be improved. In order to lessen the gap between rich and poor, sidelines will be encouraged and an industrial spirit will be infused into the minds of the people. To meet the present business depression, efforts will be made toward the alleviation of finance and the betterment of the sales system, and more than ¥65,000,000 is to be devoted to relief work among the poor.

PRESENT CONDITION OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN KOREA

Korea today is a part of our island empire and her problems are very important to the welfare of our country and the peace of the Orient. It is, therefore, an urgent duty today to understand Korea properly. As compared with conditions at the time of her annexation, striking strides have been made in the development of industries and communications, the spread of education, the improvement of sanitation, etc., but for the completion and improvement of local organizations and various social enterprises, the government general still furnishes subsidies. The following table shows the general condition in Korea's industries:

	OUTPUT IN 1929 (,000 omitted)
Agriculture	¥920,626
Stock-breeding	206,098
Forestry	73,819
Fisheries	112,878
Mining	26,488
Manufacturing	327,007
Total	1,666,918
Value of Trade	768,758
Volume of Business	196,058
Capital of Companies	310,620
Population	19,311,000

The position of agriculture in the industries of Korea in 1929 is well shown by the following statistics:

Number of Farmers' Houses	2,815,277
Percentage of Total Number of Houses	80.9%
Farming Population	15,210,204
Percentage of Total Population	78.7%
Agricultural Products	¥920,626,000
Stock-Breeding Products	¥206,098,000
Total Output	¥1,666,918,000
Ratio	67.6%
Agricultural Exports	¥249,609,221
Total Export	¥345,664,056
Ratio	71.9%

The following are the chief farm products:

Rice, soy-beans, wheat, German millet, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, fruits, vegetables, raw cotton, beets, mulberry seedlings, silkworms, cocoons, raw silk.

Chief Stock-farming Products:

Oxen, horses, asses and mules, wool sheep, pigs, domestic fowls, bees.

Manufacturing Industry:

Cotton fabrics, silk goods, hempen textiles, ceramic ware, paper, metals, saké.

Forestry:

Red pine, black pine, Korean pine, cryptomeria, quercus serrata.

Mining:

Gold, silver, iron, coal, black lead, gold dust.

Fisheries: Innumerable varieties of fish, for which Korea is famous.

Trade: Rice, soy-beans, and fish are the three principal exports of Korea, and the next important are iron, cowhide, raw cotton, ginseng, sugar, cocoons, raw silk, gold ore, iron ore, coal, oxen, fertilizer, fish-oil, and laver. Manufactured goods, especially textile goods, are the chief imports.

Korean Rice: Special mention must be made of Korean rice, which has made great progress in quality as well as in quantity since the time of the annexation. The object of the government-general in encouraging the improvement of the quality of the rice was first to meet the whole demand of Korea and then to export the surplus to Japan Proper and Manchuria, and various plans have been studied and practised scientifically and rationally, until at last Korean rice has attained the enviable position it occupies to-day.

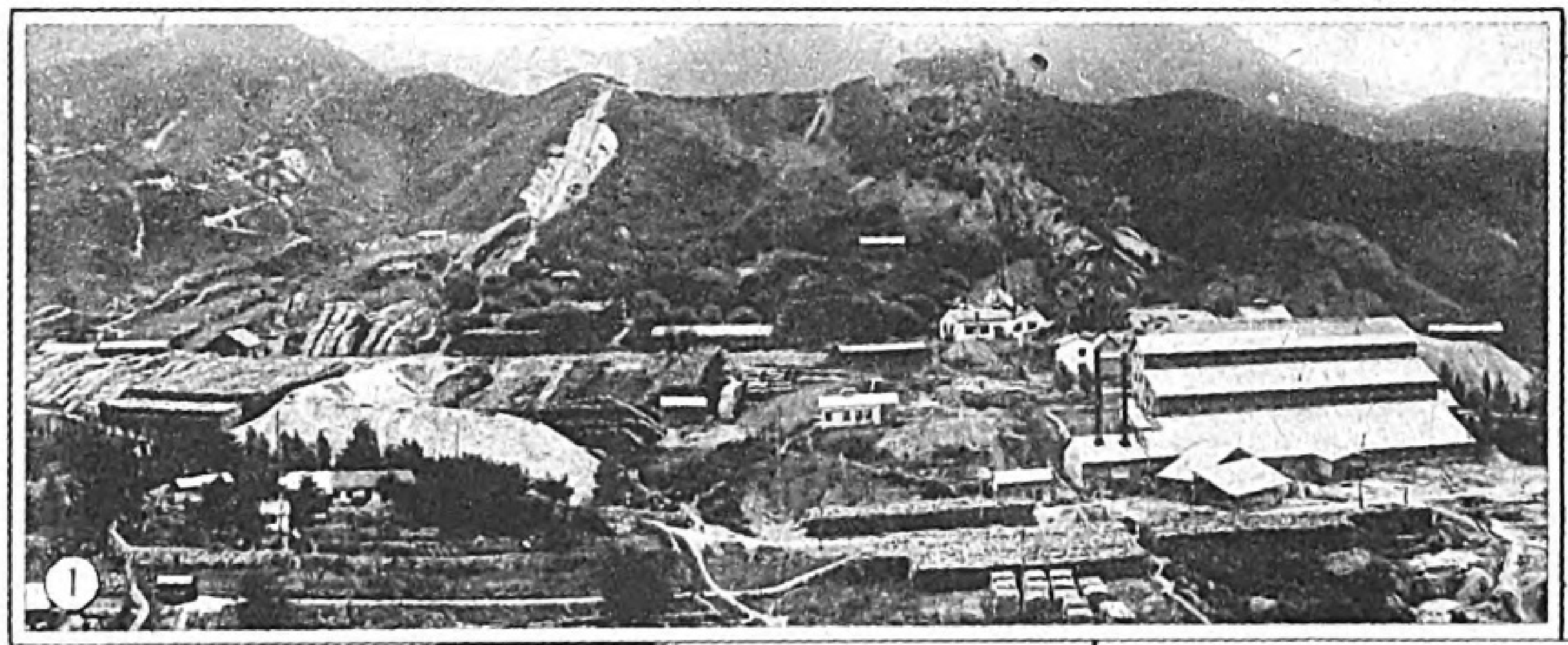
MANCHURIA AND JAPAN

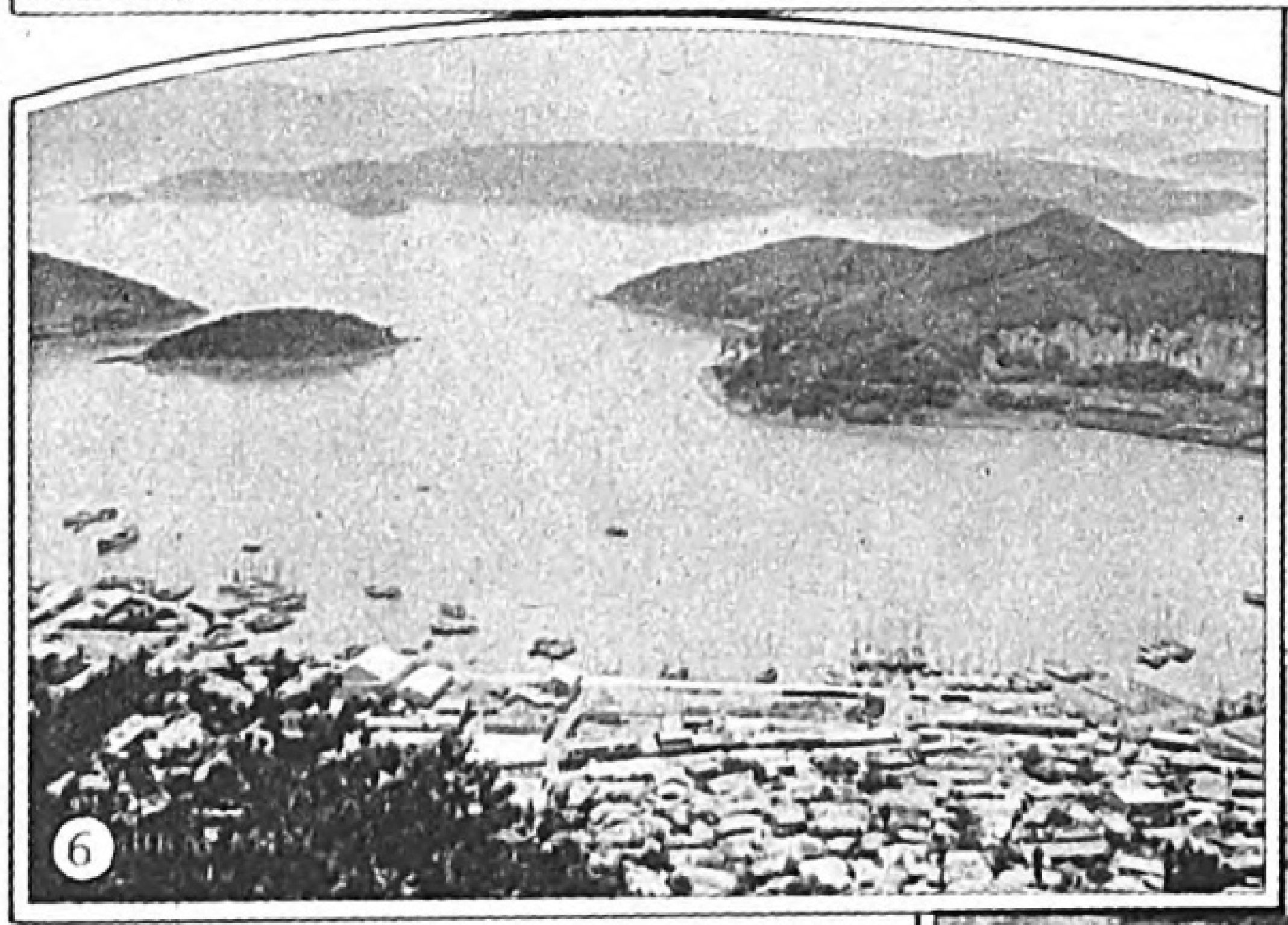
Seiji Tsukamoto, Governor-General of Kwantung Leased Territory

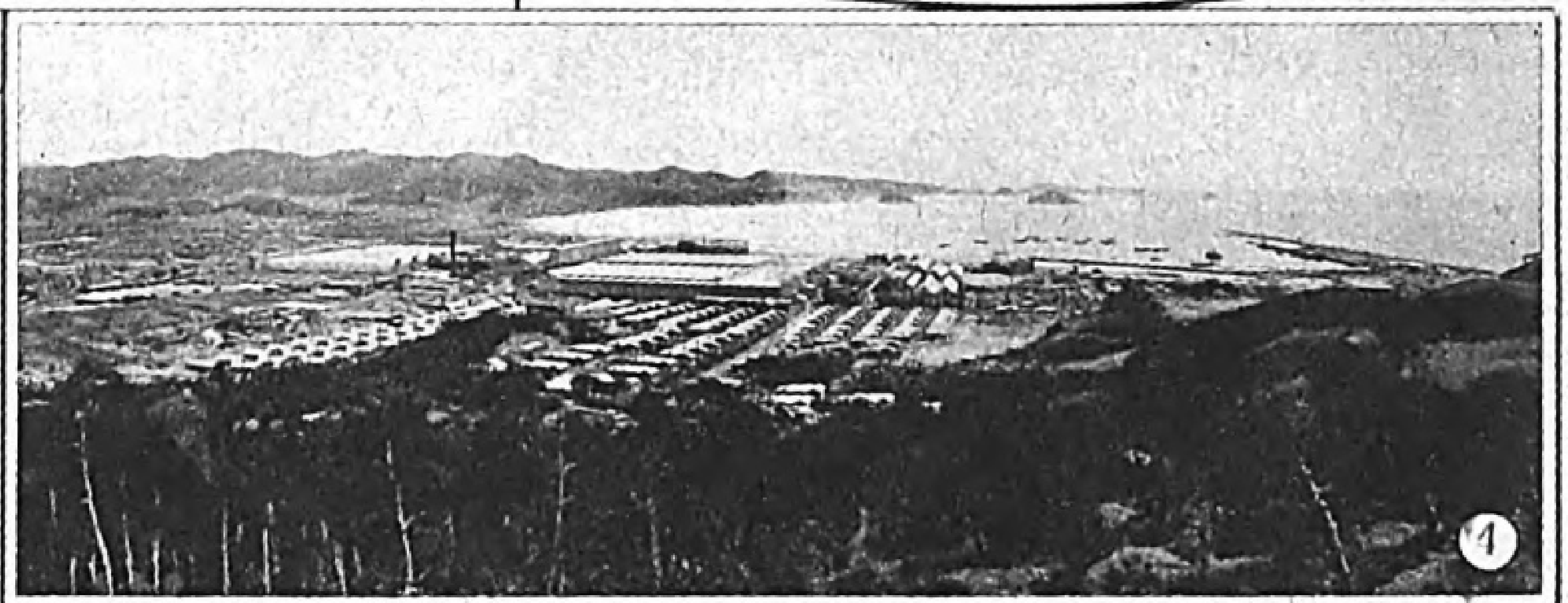
Manchuria is a very important district from the international point of view, as the political and economic interests of China, Japan and Russia intermingle there. At present Japan has under her control, Kwantung Peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway (438 miles), the administration and management of which are entrusted to the Kwantung government and the South Manchuria Railway Company, respectively. In Kwantung Peninsula and the region along the South Manchuria Railway, there are some 200,000 Japanese and 1,000,000 Koreans engaged in all branches of industry. Meanwhile, Westerners living in these districts, as well as the peoples under the Japanese flag, are enjoying a peaceful and happy life, as their lives and property are well protected by the Japanese authorities.

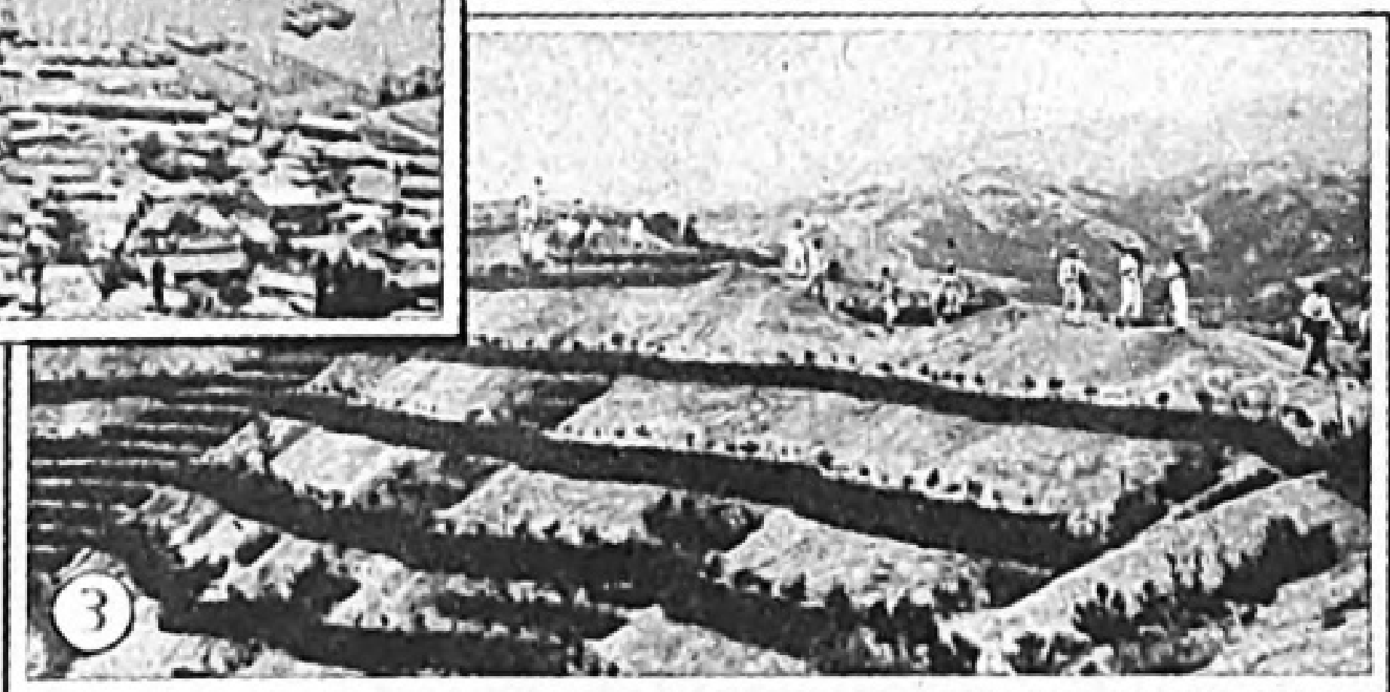
Mr. S. Tsukamoto

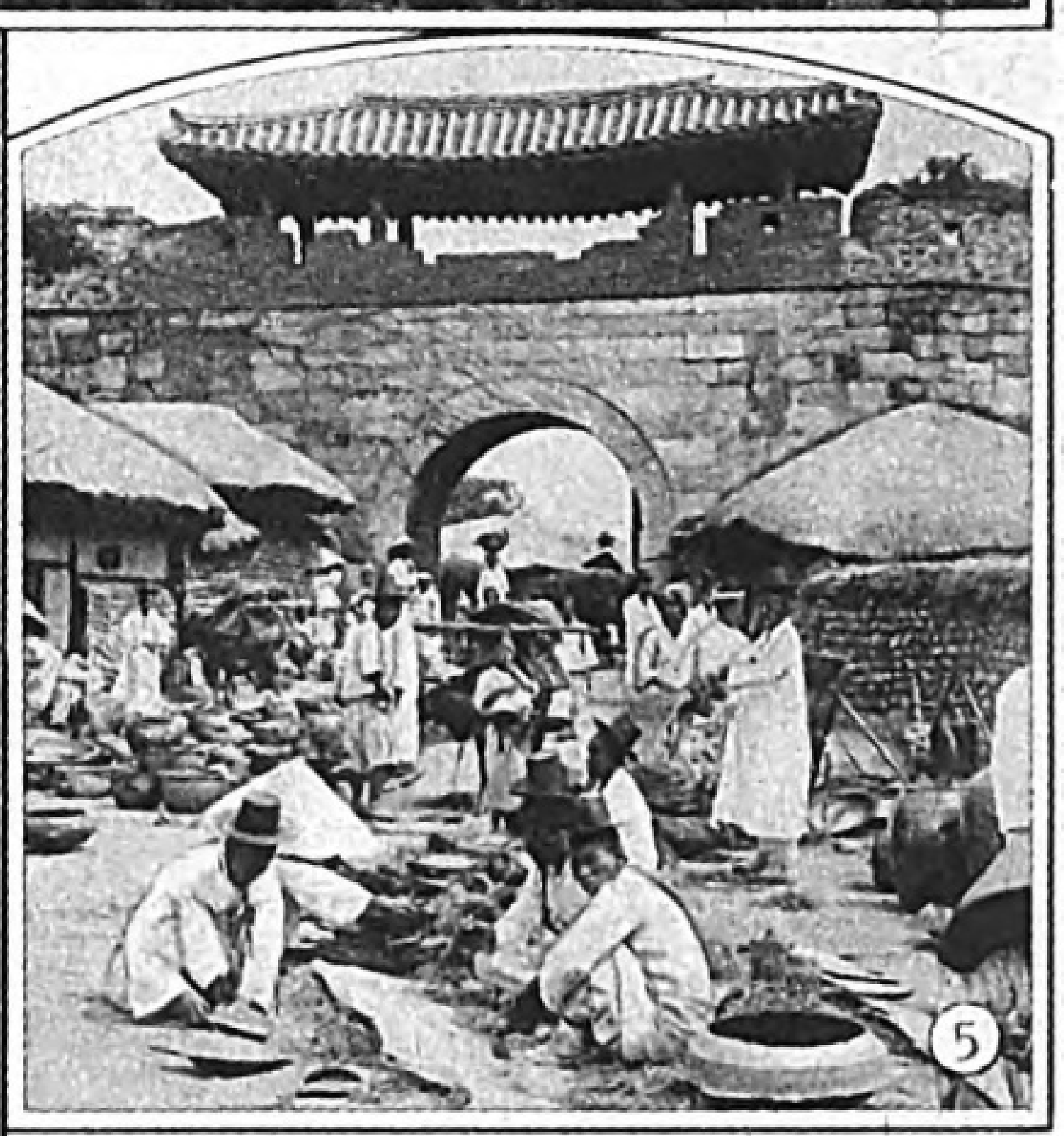
Manchuria is one of the richest storehouses of natural wealth in the world, and only awaits development. We hope it will be offered to all the nations of the globe under the principle of the open-door policy and equal opportunity by the Chinese authorities.

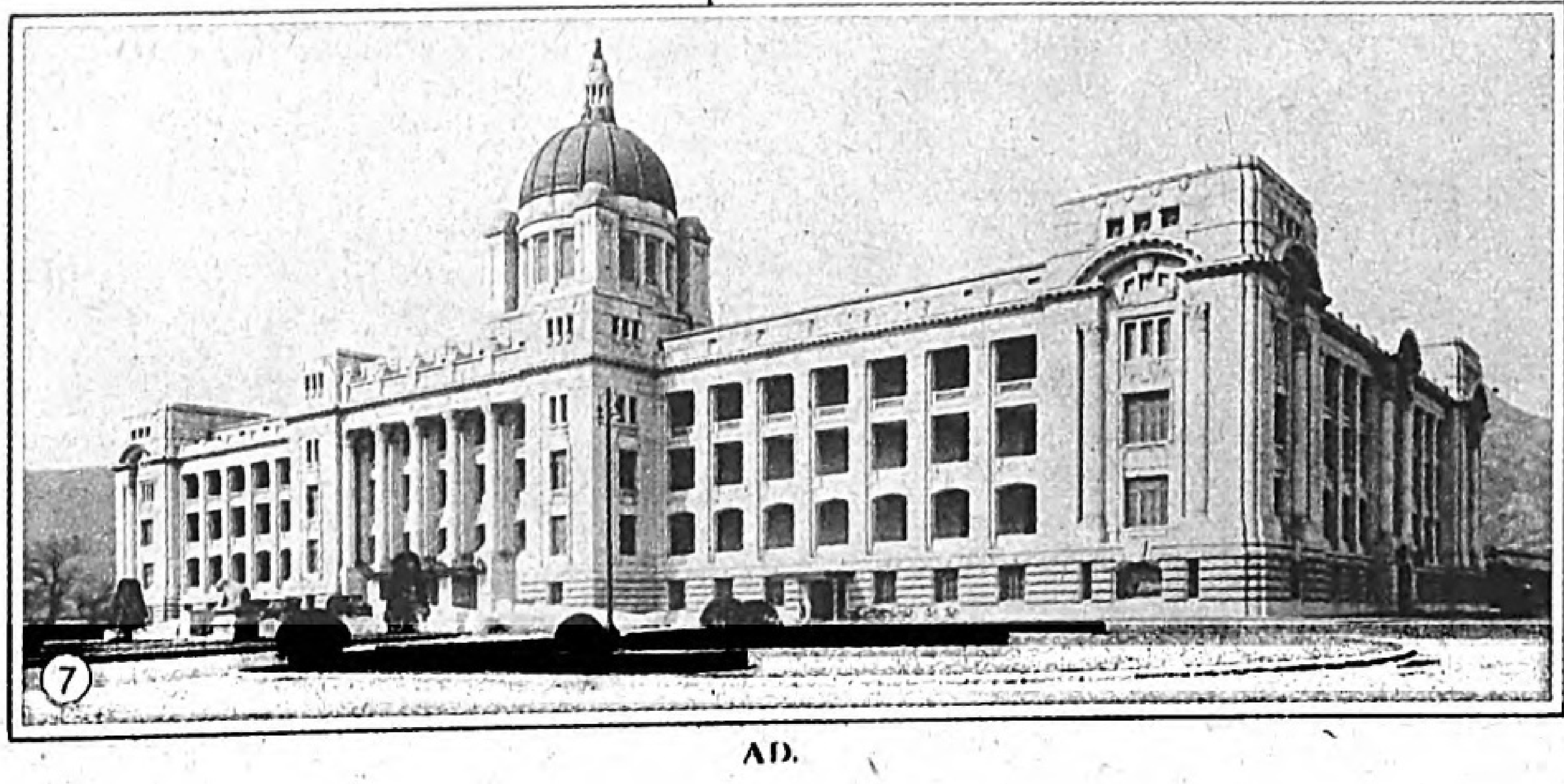








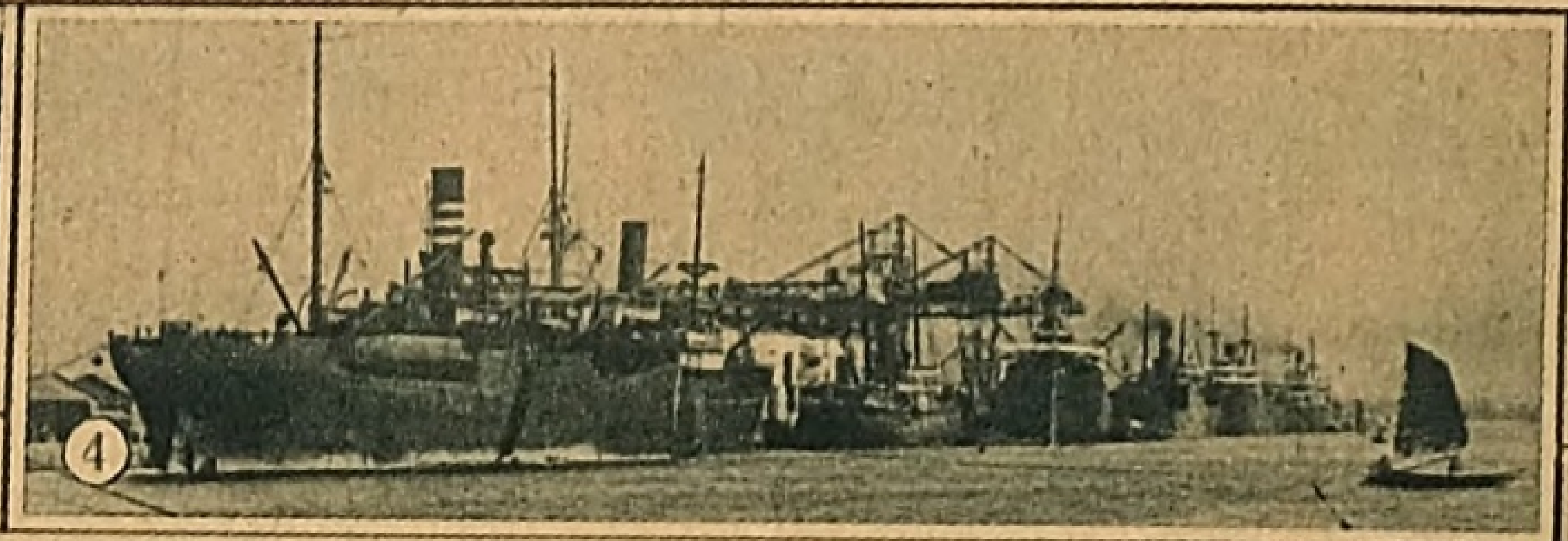


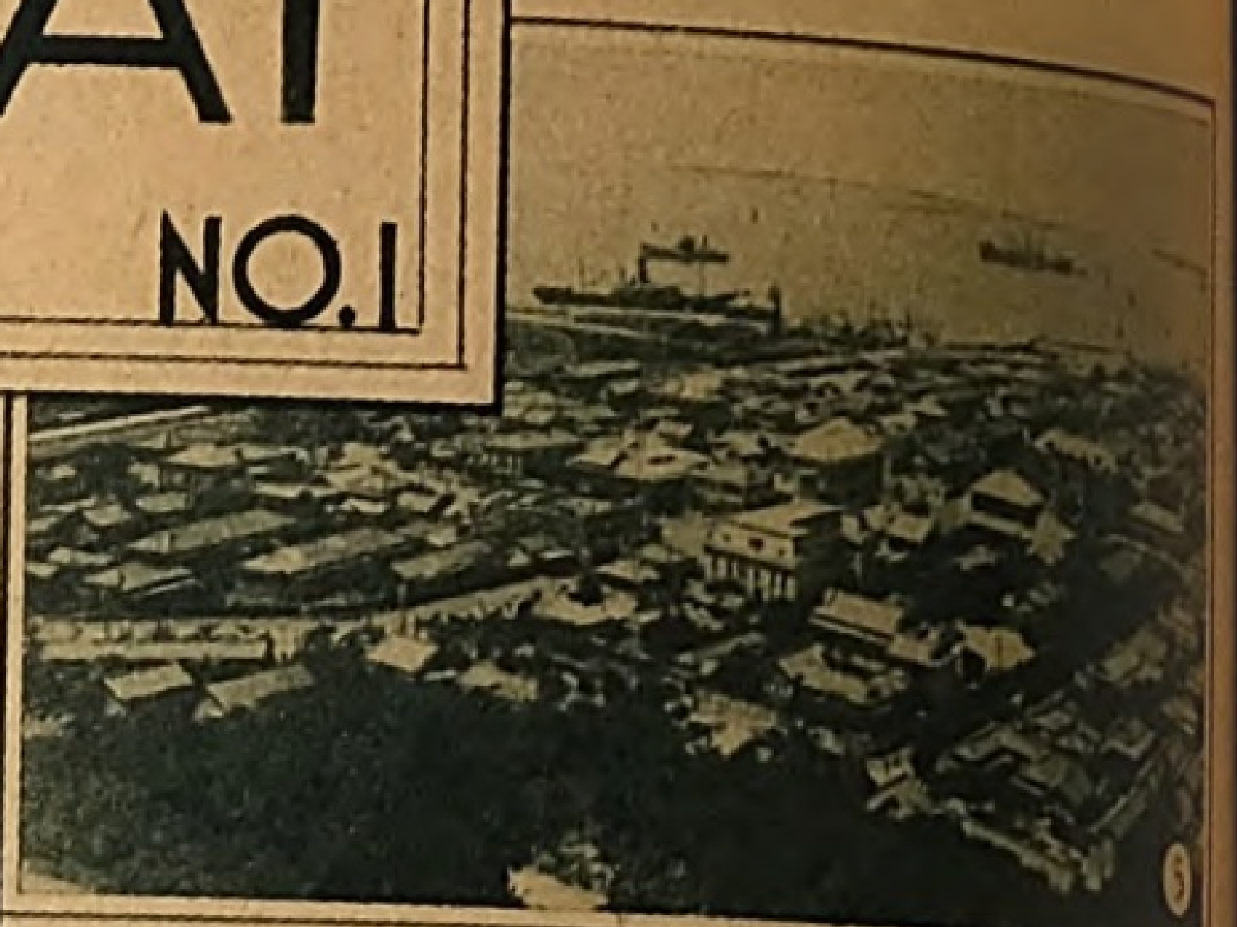


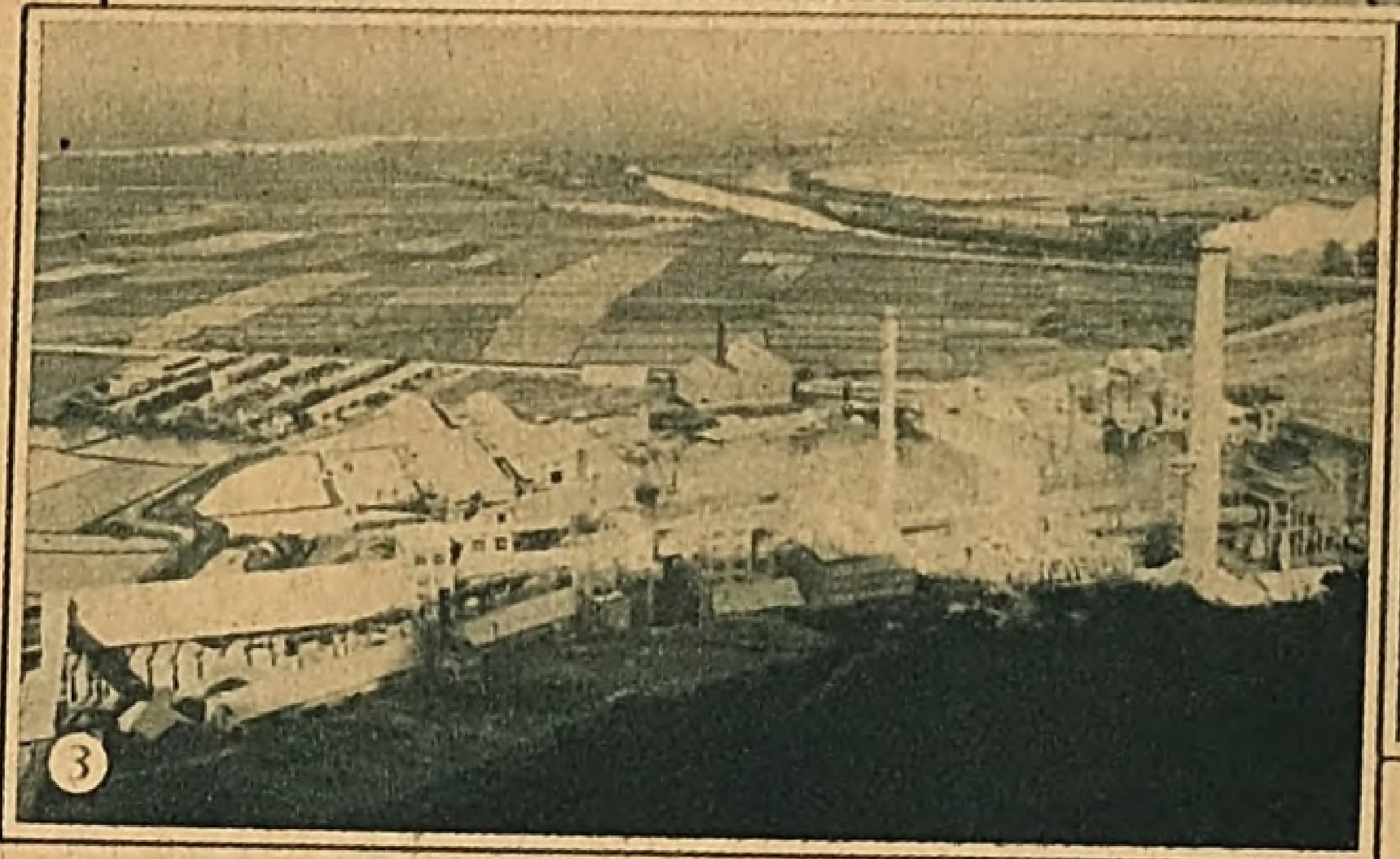
PHOTOS:
1. Comprehensive view of Daigando, in Chosen
2. Exporting cotton at Moppo, in Chosen
3. Sand prevention work, in Chosen
4. The Konan Fertilizer Co., Ltd., in Chosen
5. Koshomon Market, in Chosen
6. Fishing port of Reisui, in Chosen
7. Chosen General Government Office

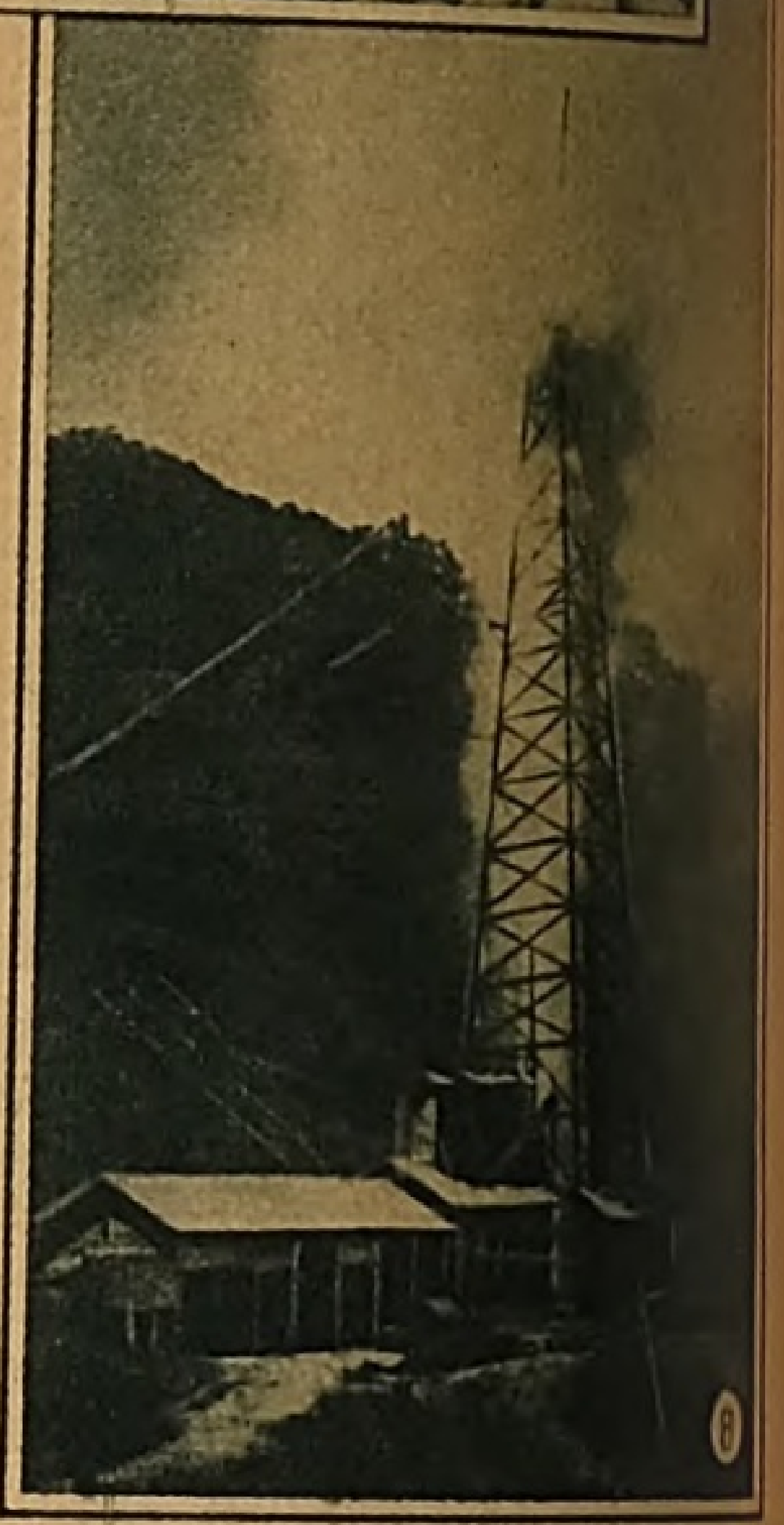
TAIWAN TO-DAY

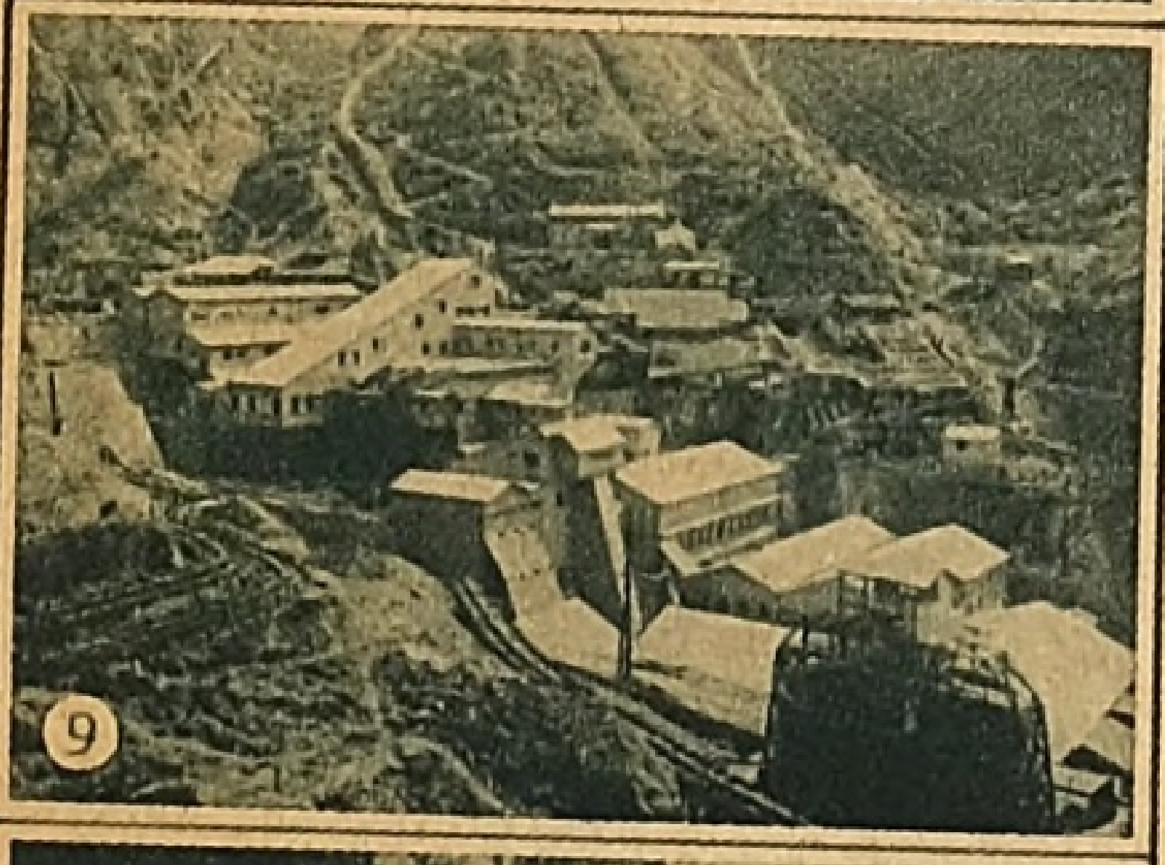
NO.1











NATURAL GAS

The natural gas producing district in Formosa covers a large area, and its output is very great. It is a pity that almost all of the gas in the district is being allowed to escape, in spite of its all being inflammable. There are more than thirty spots where remarkably large quantities are produced. It is almost pure methane and the deposits are considerable. To cite an instance, the prospected well, No. 5, at the Kinsui Oil-field is 800 metres deep and, before it was provided with perfect water-tight equipment, it had emitted gas for about two years amounting to 350,000,000 cubic metres. No. 8 and No. 10 are water-tight, and the former can emit 4,000,000 cubic metres a day, and the latter 800,000 cubic metres. But they are both properly controlled, and a combined quantity of about 2,000,000 cubic metres is emitted from the two, and out of it about 100,000 litres of naphthaare being obtained.

CAMPHOR

Camphor is a special product of the Orient, and Formosa leads the world in its production. The government lets people manufacture camphor and buys it, and after arranging and fixing its qualities, sells it directly to consumers at home and lets private companies sell it abroad.

Seventy per cent. of the camphor produced here is employed in celluloid manufacturing, and the remaining 30% for medicines, spices, insecticides, incenses, etc.

The world demand for camphor amounts to about 12,000,000 pounds a year and Formosa produces 5,000,000 pounds. To keep up the source, camphor trees have been planted since 1900.

The by-products of camphor go into spices and are exported to Europe and America in large quantities. The virtue of natural camphor lies in these by-products.

The Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa.

THE KANAN TAISHU ASSOCIATION

1. Kanan Taishu Association is a public irrigation association, and its irrigated and drained area is about 150,000 hectares. About 400,000 inhabitants are connected with it, and its present manager is Mr. S. Nagayama.

2. The water supplying method adopted by the association is three-year rotational irrigation based on the rotational agriculture for rice, sugar-cane and other crops. Sixty per cent. of sugar-cane and 40 per cent. of rice and others crops are produced in the territory of the association. This method has been adopted because it is best for the maintenance and increase of the richness of the soil, in view of the tropical agriculture.

3. The total amount invested in this enterprise is about ¥54,000,000, of which one half, ¥27,000,000, is a subsidy from the government, and the remaining ¥27,000,000 was borrowed, but this debf it has been reduced year after year till at present (June 1,1930), it stands at ¥24,800,000.

LUMBERING

The timbers produced in various places in Formosa are of but few varieties.

Hinoki and Benihi. These belong to the cypress family. The former has been greatly valued by the Japanese from of old as building material, while the latter is a characteristic product of Formosa. Eighty per cent. of the timber produced in Formosa is hinoki and benihi, which represent the socalled Formosan timbers.

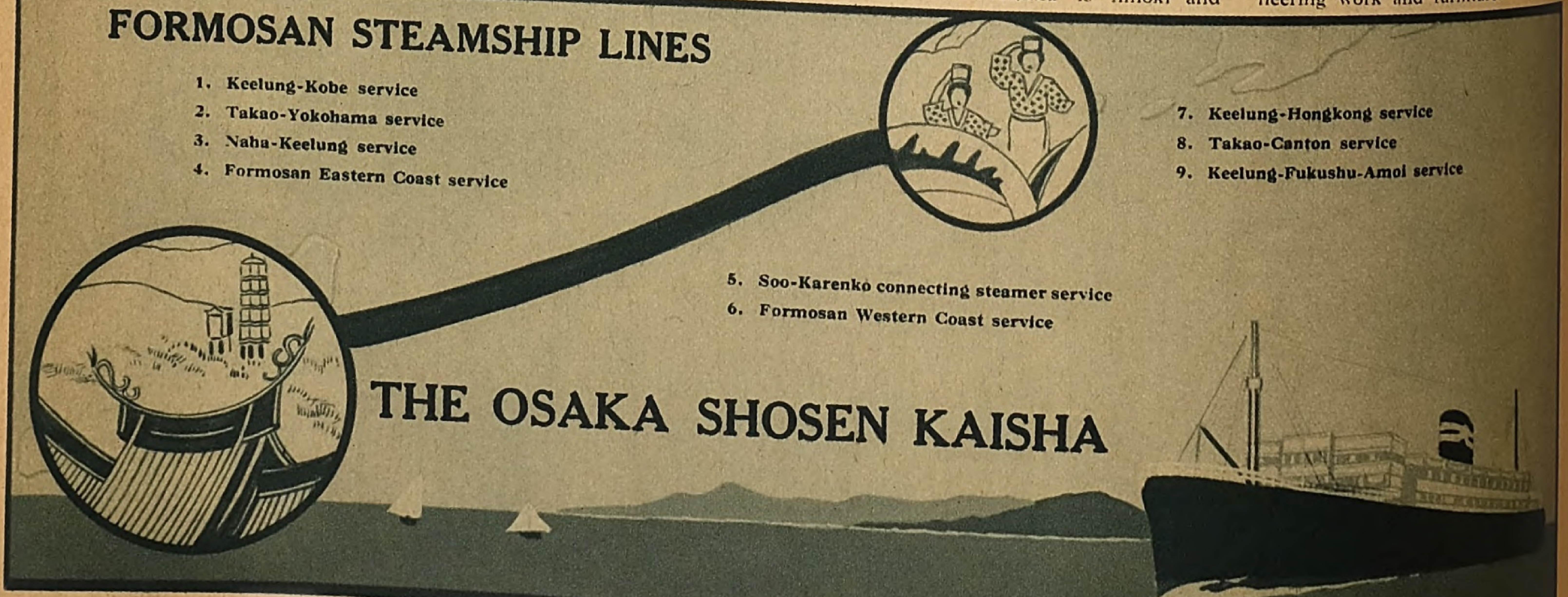
Asan. Another kind of cypress.

Kosan. Very fragrant and perfectly anti-termite.

Tsuga, Tohi, Himekomatsu. Acerose trees. Valued as substitutes for Hinoki and Benihi and used in building, engineering work and furniture.

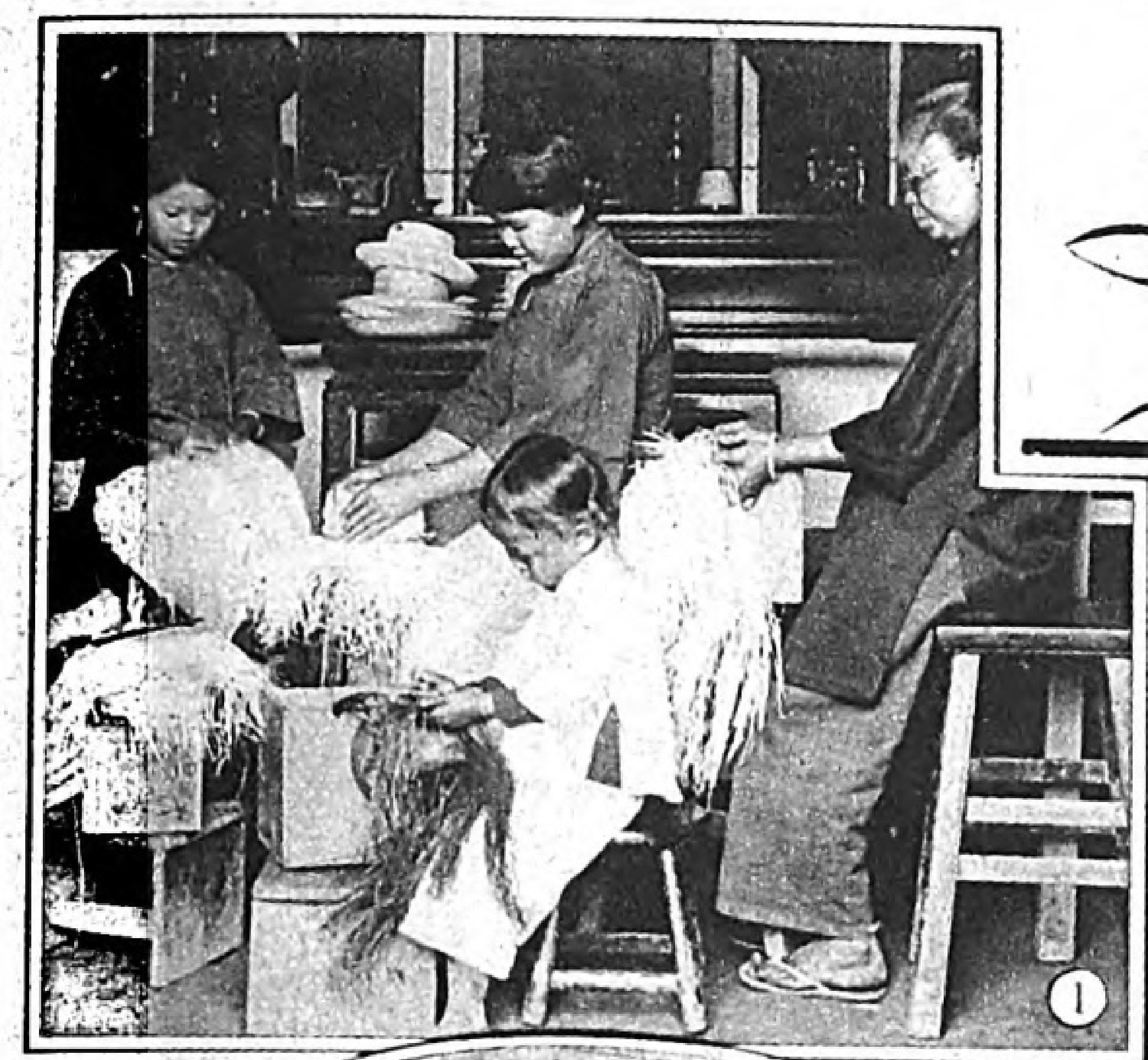
PHOTOS:

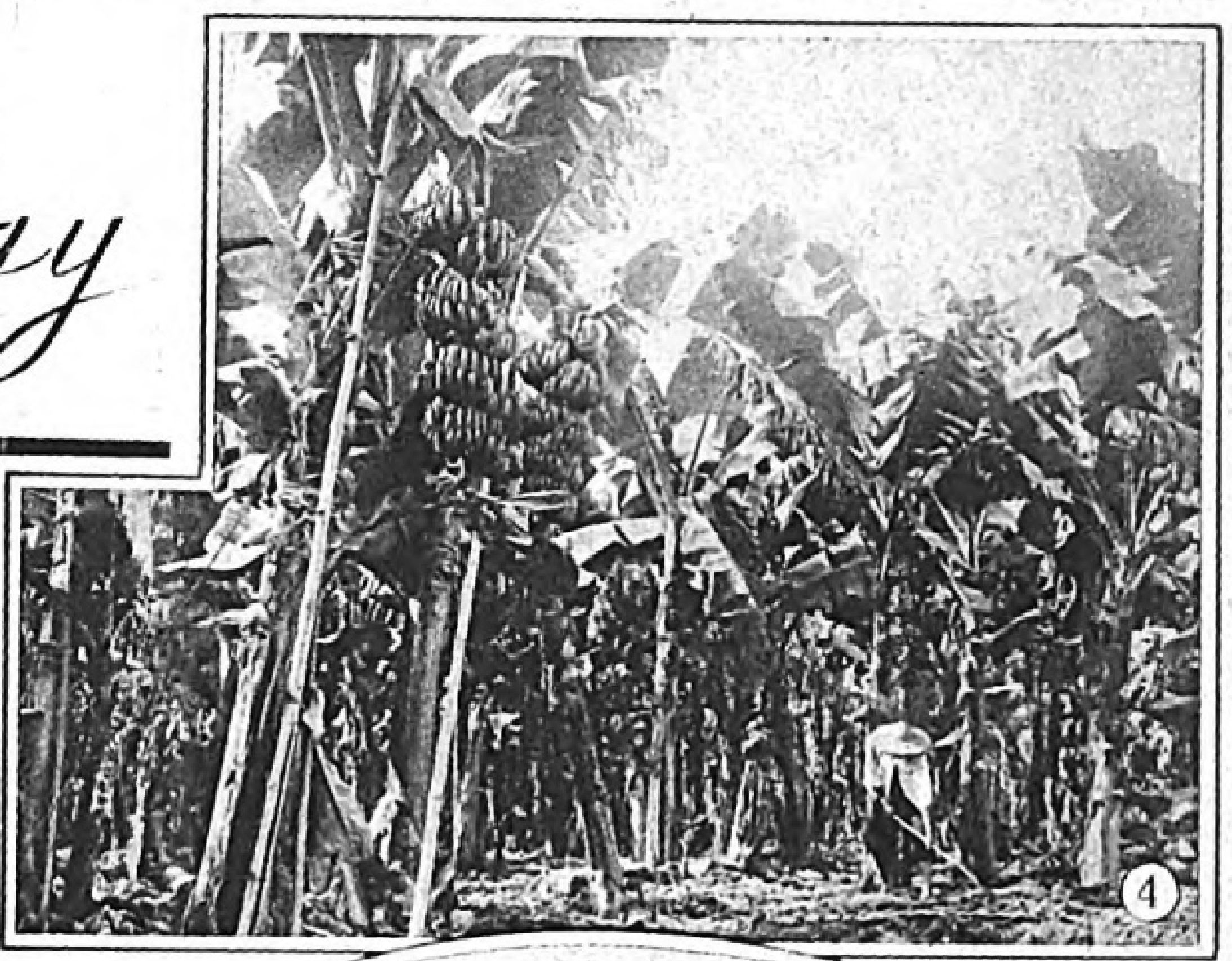
1. Building of the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa
2. Cutting Camphor chips
3. The Asano Cement Factory at Takao
4. Takao Harbour
5. Takao City, gateway to South Formosa
6. Dakusuikei Bridge
7. Sobunkei Bridge as seen from below
8. No. 8 at Kinsui Oilfield (Nippon Petroleum Co.)
9. Kinkaseki Gold-mine (annual output: 9750 kilograms)
10. Timber-carring train
11. Kagi timber store and saw mill


FORMOSAN STEAMSHIP LINES
1. Keelung-Kobe service
2. Takao-Yokohama service
3. Naha-Keelung service
4. Formosan Eastern Coast service
5. Soo-Karenko connecting steamer service
6. Formosan Western Coast service
7. Keelung-Hongkong service
8. Takao-Canton service
9. Keelung-Fukushu-Amoi service
THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Taiwan To-Day

No. 2





HATS

The hand-made hats produced in this island are one of its staple exports. Their variety has increased with the output, Taikobo hats, Rintobo hats, unmixed paper hats, celluloid coated paper hats, viscose hats, and Manila hemp hats being counted among them. The total annual output is valued at ¥8,000,000. A few other kinds of hats besides those mentioned above are also being produced.

The greater part of these hats is exported to America, Europe and the South Seas, and they are further worked up for ladies' use in Europe and America. America consumes more than half of the export.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY

Blessed with sunshine and heat, Formosa is a great natural hothouse, and fruits of every description are grown throughout the breadth and length of the island. Especially pineapples, ruling the world market because of their peculiar fragrance and deliciousness, show a great increase in export, as they can be easily canned. The export in 1929 was more than 1,344,000 dozens, worth ¥4,500,000.

TABLE OF OOLONG TEA EXPORT
IN 1930
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

Countries	Quantity	Value
China	18,984 pounds	¥9,006
Hongkong	6,180	3,270
British India	239	298
Philippines	152	78
England	1,147,804	799,940
France	6,000	3,500
Spain	300	220
U. S. A.	4,035,040	1,753,230
Canada	29,180	15,935
Australia	31,105	22,663
Others	600	500
Total	5,275,584	2,608,639
Japan Proper	22,204	20,060
Grand Total	5,297,788	2,629,699

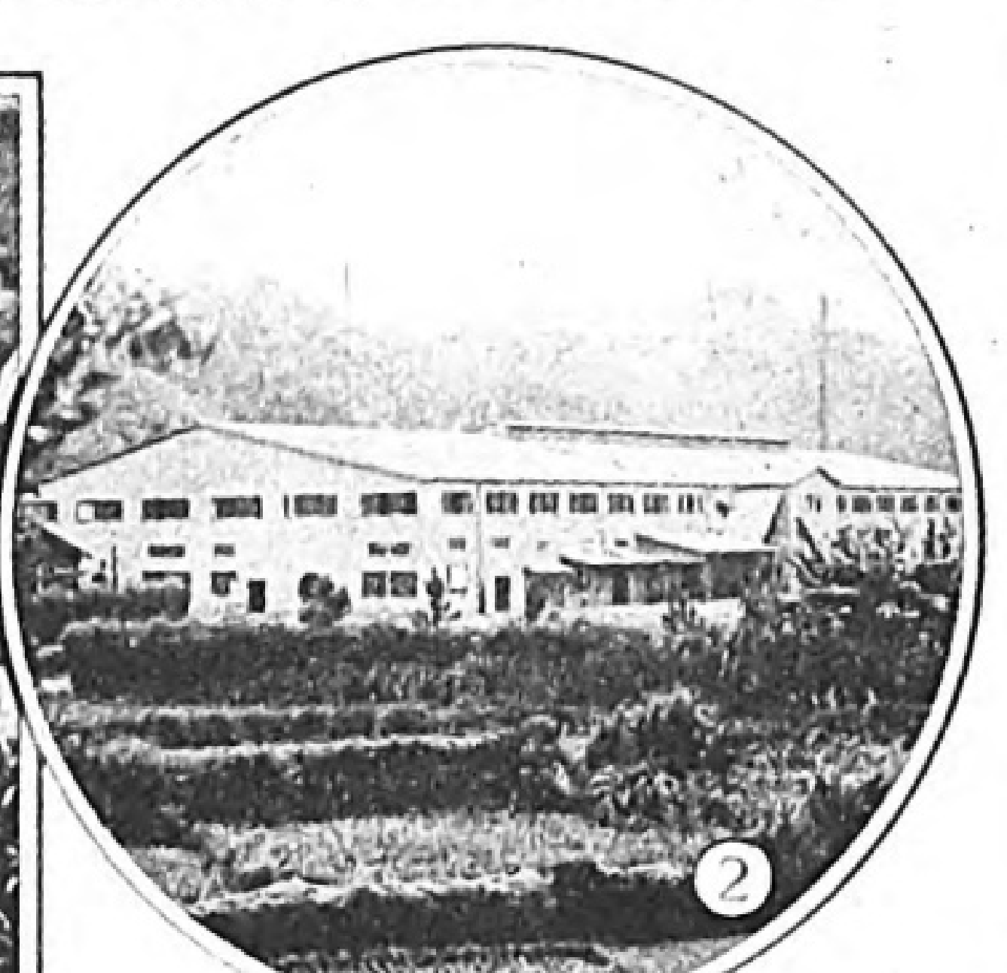
PHOTOS:

1. Formosan woman knitting hats
2. Pineapple fields
3. Turning over the soil with tractors after sugar gathering
4. Banana forests
5. Tea-garden in the uplands of Formosa

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

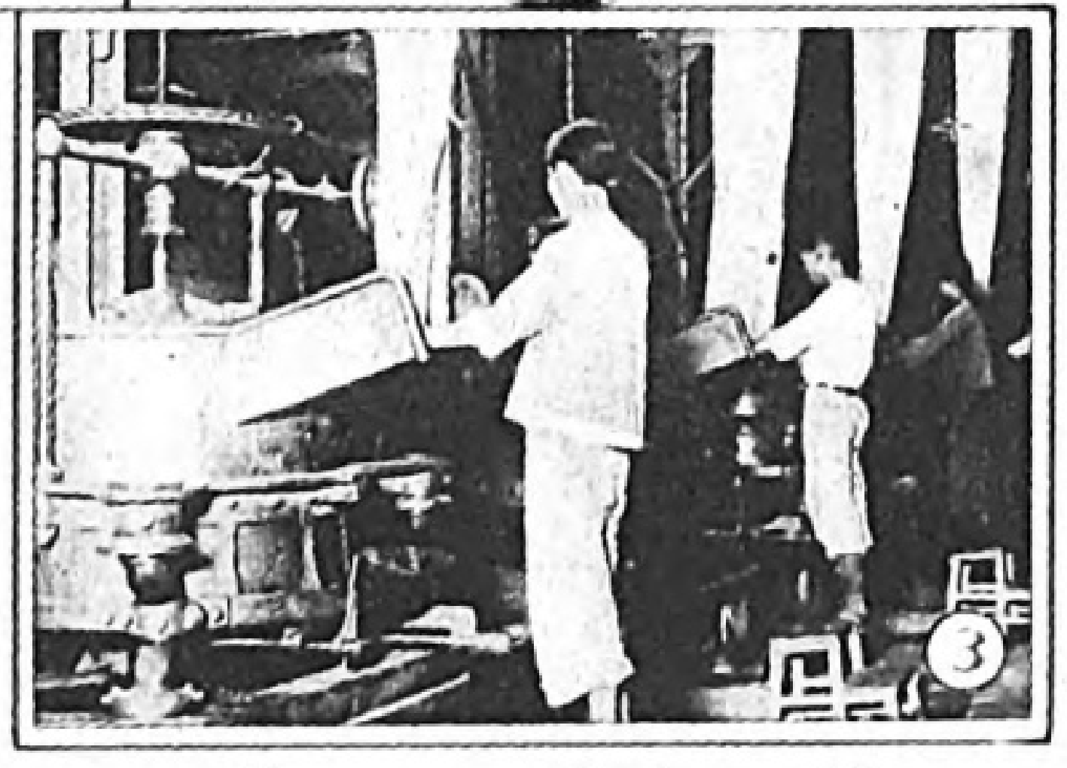
With eleven sugar manufacturing companies, a total capital of ¥245,000,000, 46 modern mills, a compressing capacity of 43,600 tons a day, a cultivated area of about 100,000 hectares and an annual output of 800,000 tons, Formosan sugar supplies more than 90% of the entire demand of the country. Furthermore out of the by-product, treacle, about 33,000,000 litres of alcohol are produced every year, meeting the whole demand of Japan. Various alcohol industries are promoted by it. It is also employed as fuel.

FORMOSA OOLONG-TEA



PHOTOS

1. The tea is picked more than ten times every year from April to October in the northern part of Formosa, chiefly in Taihoku and Shinchiku prefectures. The area devoted to tea gardens is 46,000 hectares.
2. Tea factory:
   There are in Formosa more than 150 factories, employing a new method, which produce 10,000,000 kilograms every year. The greater part of this is exported. Tea has been by far the greatest of the exports of the island.
3. Part of the machines in a tea factory:
   As soon as the tea-leaves are weathered, they are rolled with rollers. The annual capacity of a roller is 30,000 kilograms of leaves.



Formosa Oolong Tea

On the hills of far Formosa
We are gaily picking tea,
Singing songs when we are weary,
Though o'erhead the sun may be.

Sun that burns us, while it flushes
Tender branch with tenderer bud,
Turns to sweetness all the freshness
Brought by monsoons in their flood

Rarest perfume, richest flavour,
Bears our Oolong o'er the sea;
There is none like it will gladden
Or give health so merrily

Drink, oh drink our fragrant Oolong,
And like long to sing its praise,
Till the echo sweeps our Island,
Bringing joy to toilsome days.

EXPORTERS IN TAIHOKU, EORMOSA

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.
Tardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.
Oliver Carter, Macy, Inc.
Tait & Co., Ltd.
Nosawa & Co.
Boyd & Co.

NIPPON SANGYO
NIPPON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Mr. G. IKAWA, President
TOKYO AND OSAKA
JAPAN

THE THIRTY-FOURTH BANK, LTD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: ...... Yen 52,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL: .... Yen 39,700,000
HEAD OFFICE: Koraibashi, 4-chome, OSAKA, JAPAN
Cable Address: "SANSHI GINKO" OSAKA
Branches & Correspondents:
In the Principle cities and town at home and abroad.
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For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Special facilities for Over-Seas Trade.
Every Description of Banking, Foreign Exchange, and Trust Company Business Transacted.

TAIWAN TO-DAY
NO.3

TRIP THROUGH FORMOSA BY EXPRESS TRAIN

Try a trip through the Island of Formosa by express train, starting from Keelung at 7.45. a.m. The train runs at an average speed of 40 kilometres an hour, taking in through its windows fresh morning air and opening up fine scenery of hills of thick verdure and green paddy-fields. We catch sight of white birds flying peacefully and farmhouses with red roofs. The scene is peaceful and tranquil. We soon arrive at Taihoku, 45 minutes from Keelung. Taihoku is the capital of Formosa and the centre of the civilisation of the island. After leaving the Taihoku station, we see on the left the Government Office building towering high into the air and the roofs of famous Ryuzanji temple shining in the morning sun on the right. The train runs on through mountains, and crosses gorges and streams. And in a few hours we reach Taichu, the biggest city in central Formosa and the centre of banana and rice production. The city is beautiful with its well planned streets.

Leaving Taichu we can gigantic mountains more than 10,000 feet high ranging far away on the left and cannot but exclaim "magnificent!" Running along the seashore we immediately cross the long bridge which apans the Daitokei river and are soon in the city of Kagi, the centre of cedar lumbering. From here we can climb Mt. Ari, 8,000 feet high, by mountain train in seven hours. Going further south we find ourselves in the vast plain of Southern Formosa, famous for its rich production of sugar cane. Hereabout we cross the tropic of Cancer, and the landscape assumes a truly tropical aspect. It is a strange sight to see boys riding on the backs of cows and gathering on the shores of ponds. Getting a glimpse of several big sugar mills on the right, we soon arrive at Tainan, the native home of Formosan civilisation.

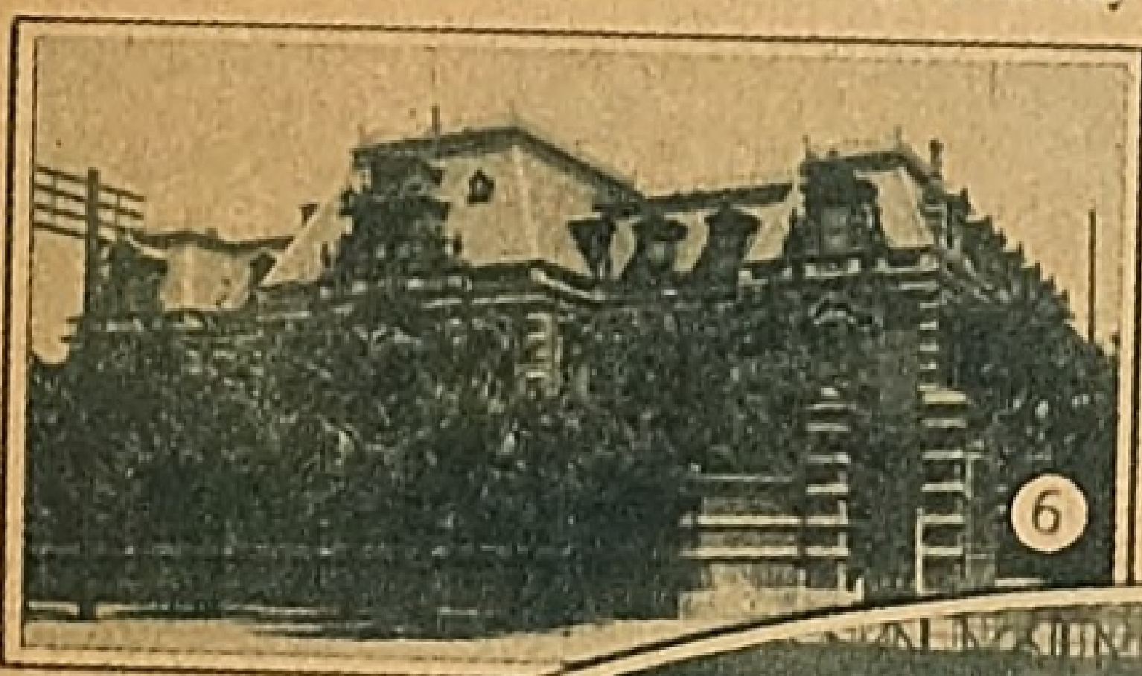
Here in Tainan we can learn the history of Formosa from the time when it was in the possession of the Dutch to the time when it was controlled by the Chinese and then became a part of our country. The train links Tainan with Takao, the terminus, in a few hours. Takao is a growing industrial city and the best port in South Formosa. The white clouds puffed forth by cement mills there symbolise the vigorous industrial activities of the city.

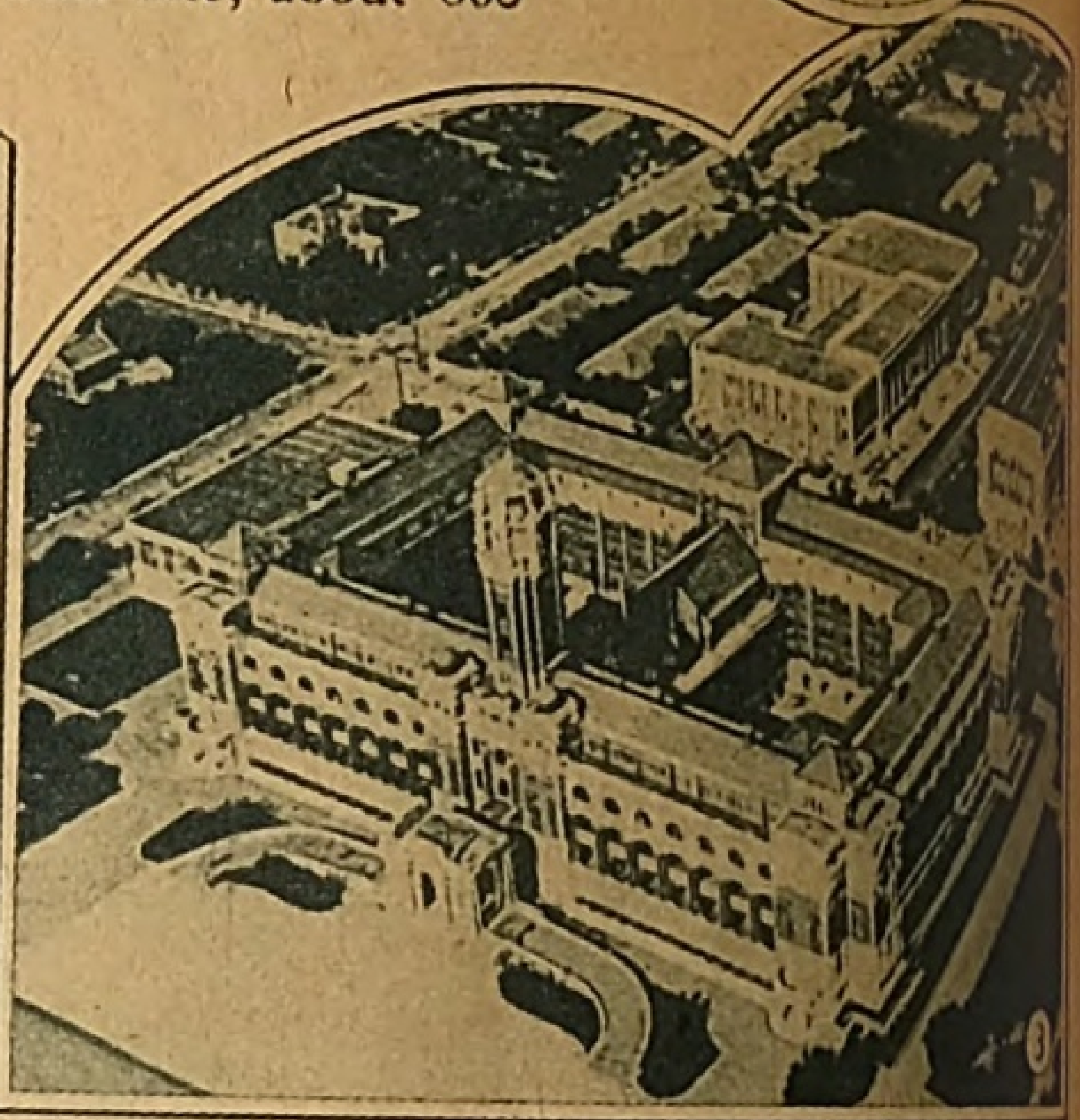
Now we have travelled from Taihoku to Takao, a distance of 400 kilometres, in only about 8 hours and have been able to study the outline of the civilisation and landscape of Formosa. The train, through all classes, is well equipped and the train, men are kind and cordial and we have felt quite at home and comfortable during this eight hour trip.

The Formosan Railway has the following branch lines:

Giran line (Famous for its beautiful seaside views and purely Formosan fashion of life in the district through which it runs.)
Tansui line (Hotsprings and golf links)
Kaigan (Coastal) line (Beautiful seaside views)
Shushu line (Mountain scenery and banana farms)
Choshu line (Tropical scenery and the longest bridge in the Orient)

Total mileage, including the main line, about 860 kilometres.





PHOTOS:
1. Mr. Masahiro Ota, Governor-General of Formosa
2. Mr. M. Takahashi, Chief of Administrative affairs.
3. Government-General Office, Taihoku
4. American Tourists at Ryusanji Temple, Taihoku
5. Jitsugetsutan Lake, the Taiwan Electric Power Company plant now under construction at a cost of $20,000,000. When the work is completed, the company will be able to generate 100,000 k.w.
6. Railway Hotel, Taihoku
7. Express Train on the Formosan Railway

FAMOUS HOTELS AND INNS

HINOMARU RYOKAN
1-chome, Akashicho,
TAIHOKU
Tel. 248, 2351

CHOYO-GO
Honmachi, Taihoku,
Tel. 210, 211

TOMOYE RYOKAN
Sozan Hot-spring,
Taihoku Prefecture

CHIYONOYA HONTEN
In Front of Taichu Station
Tel. 501, 1171

AOYAGI HOTEL
In Front of Kagi Station
Tel. Nos. 31 and 817
Patronized by the Authorities Nicely Arranged, Clean and Comfortable, Excellent Service and Meals Good Connection with Arisan Line

KAGI HOTEL
Seimon-gai, Kagi, Formosa
Tel. 17, 30

NANIWAKAN
Patronised by Businessmen in Midwestern Japan, Tainan
Tel. 919

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FUJI SILK
DAINTY AND DURABLE
Best Suitable for
LADIE'S DRESSES, MEN'S SHIRTS, ETC:,
"PK" stands for durability and satisfaction together with
Be sure to avoid "EQUAL PK", etc. quite foreign and far inferior to the "GENUINE FUJI" made by us.
PAX SCHAPPE PK A REG. TRADE MARK
PAX SCHAPPE SP A REG. TRADE MARK
All Ladies of refinement know that these brands are the best. The Leading Wholesale Houses can supply you.

THE NIPPON KINUORI CO., LTD.
Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama, Japan
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Mr. Rin Yu-ko

Manager:
Mr. Y. Ikenoue

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TAIPEH FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

BRANCHES:
JAPAN —TOKYO, KOBE, OSAKA, YOKOHAMA.
TAIWAN —KEELUNG, KAGI, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKAO AND EIGHT OTHERS.
CHINA —AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
LONDON —NO. 40 OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E. C. II.
NEW YORK—NO. 165 BROADWAY, BENENSON'S BUILD.,
OTHERS —BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SEMARANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA.

People, Industry and Scenery of Shikoku Island

A. The People are Plain, Industrious and Progressive
B. The Products are Abundant and have a Great Future
C. The Scenery is Beautiful: the Districts themselves are National Parks

The City of Tokushima is near Osaka, Kobe and Wakayama, and commercially they are all closely connected. Tokushima has been especially blessed with natural and manufactured products from ancient times, and her silk, tobacco and indigo are counted among the prominent products of our country. The indigo is exported abroad in large quantities under the name of Awa Indigo. Besides the above, fabrics, cotton, rice, wheat, etc. are produced. There are many famous views in the province, and the Tokushima Dance of the capital, Tokushima, is famous for its unusual interest.

Kochi Prefecture is one of the warmest provinces in our country, on account of which crops grow very rapidly. Vegetables and fruits from the prefecture appear in the markets not only of the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto district but of Tokyo and even the North-eastern districts as well. The aquatic products industry is also thriving, and Tosa bonito are widely known in Japan. Another famous product of this prefecture is Tosa paper, a Japanese-style paper. The annual output is worth ¥10,000,000. It is exported abroad in large quantities.

Mr. Mokuma Nomura

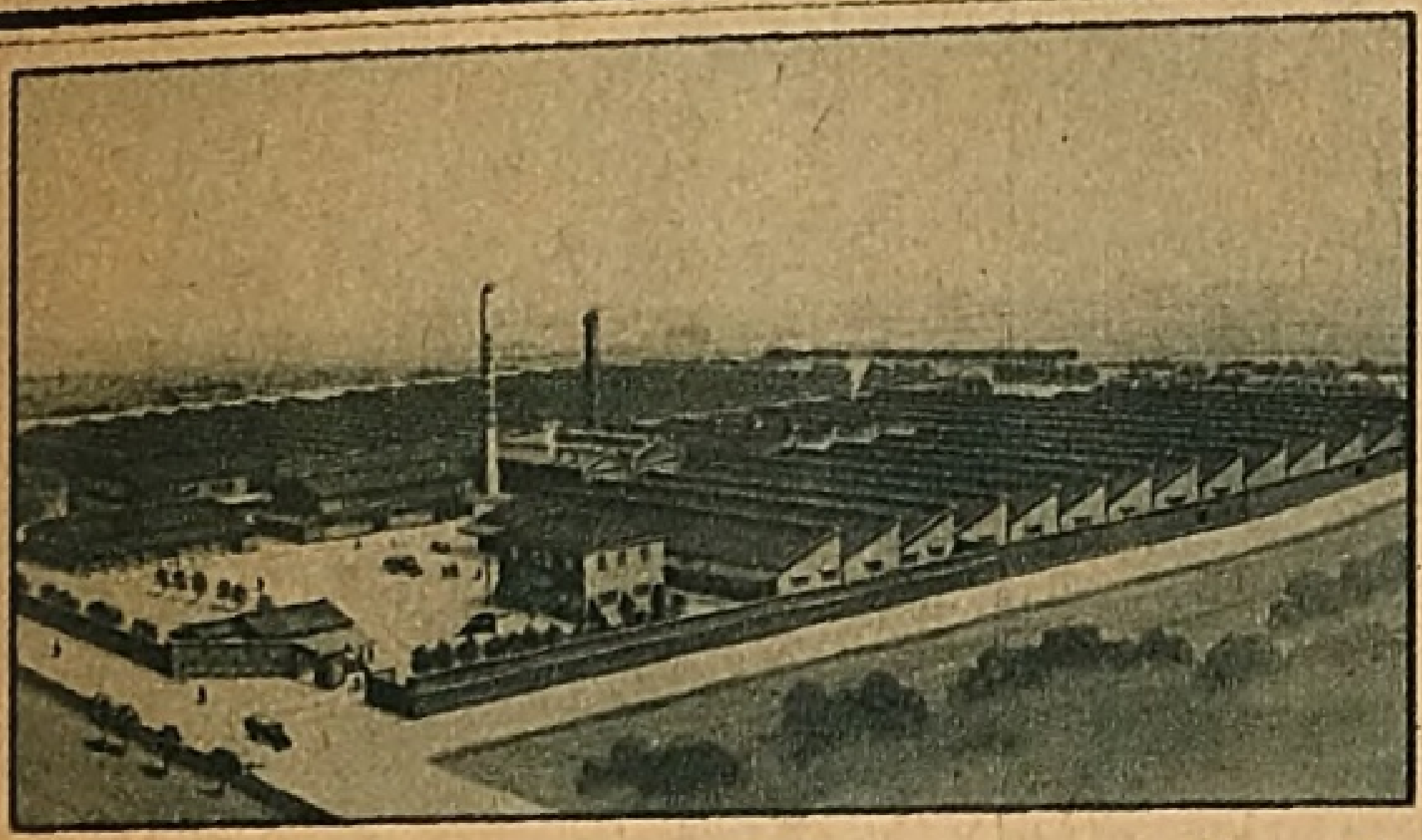
Business Magnate of Shikoku

Mr. Mokuma Nomura

The chief industries in Kochi Prefecture are forestry, hardware manufacturing, manufacturing of Japanese style paper and fishing. The export to other prefectures of horticultural products, the by-products of rural communities, amounts to ¥3,000,000 annually. In the city of Takamatsu, the prefectural capital, lives the business magnate, Mr. Mokuma Nomura. He is the president of the Nomura Automobile Co., the Tosa Confederated Steamship Co., the Tosa Coastwise Steamship Co., the Tosa Warehousing Co., the Sangyogumi Dockyards, the Kochi Railway and the Nomuragumi. The remarkable development of traffic facilities in Shikoku is entirely due to his self-sacrificing efforts. His general manager, Mr. Owaki, is a gentleman of high repute.

Mr. Tatsuji Tanatsugu, a noted manufacturer of gloves and gauntlets of silk and knit goods, living at Utsubo Kamidori, Nishiku, Osaka, is a native of Shiratori Honmachi, Kagawa Prefecture. The knit goods industry in his native town owes much of its development to the wise guidance of Mr. Tanatsugu.

Imabari City. Imabari is a new industrial city in Shikoku. Its principal product is cotton fabrics, the annual output of which is 75,000,000 yards. It also produces 4,500,000 dozen towels every year, the largest output of any one place in Japan. Cotton twill goods of full breadth are exported abroad. The city is an important port on the coast of the Inland Sea and its harbour facilities are excellent.



The Nagao Shoten, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY:
KITASAKO-CHO, TOKUSHIMA

BRANCH FACTORY:
FUKAKUSA-CHO, KYOTO

BRANCH OFFICE (BUSINESS OFFICE):
3-CHOME, HON-MACHI, OSAKA

PRODUCTS:
Hachimai Satin, Gomai Satin, Yatsuaya Twill, Novel Fabrics, Various Kinds of Muslin, Worked Cotton Cloth and Silks.

The Tokiwa Paper Mill

REPRESENTATIVES:
Teruta Kokuto
Yataro Nakatsu

PRODUCTS:
Toiiet-paper, Shoji-paper, Saito paper, Saito Farm Shoji

Messrs. Kokuto and Nakatsu have established the Takamatsu Branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the former acting as Managing Director and the latter as Inspector.

The Kamei Textile Co., Ltd.
Marugame, Kagawa Pref.

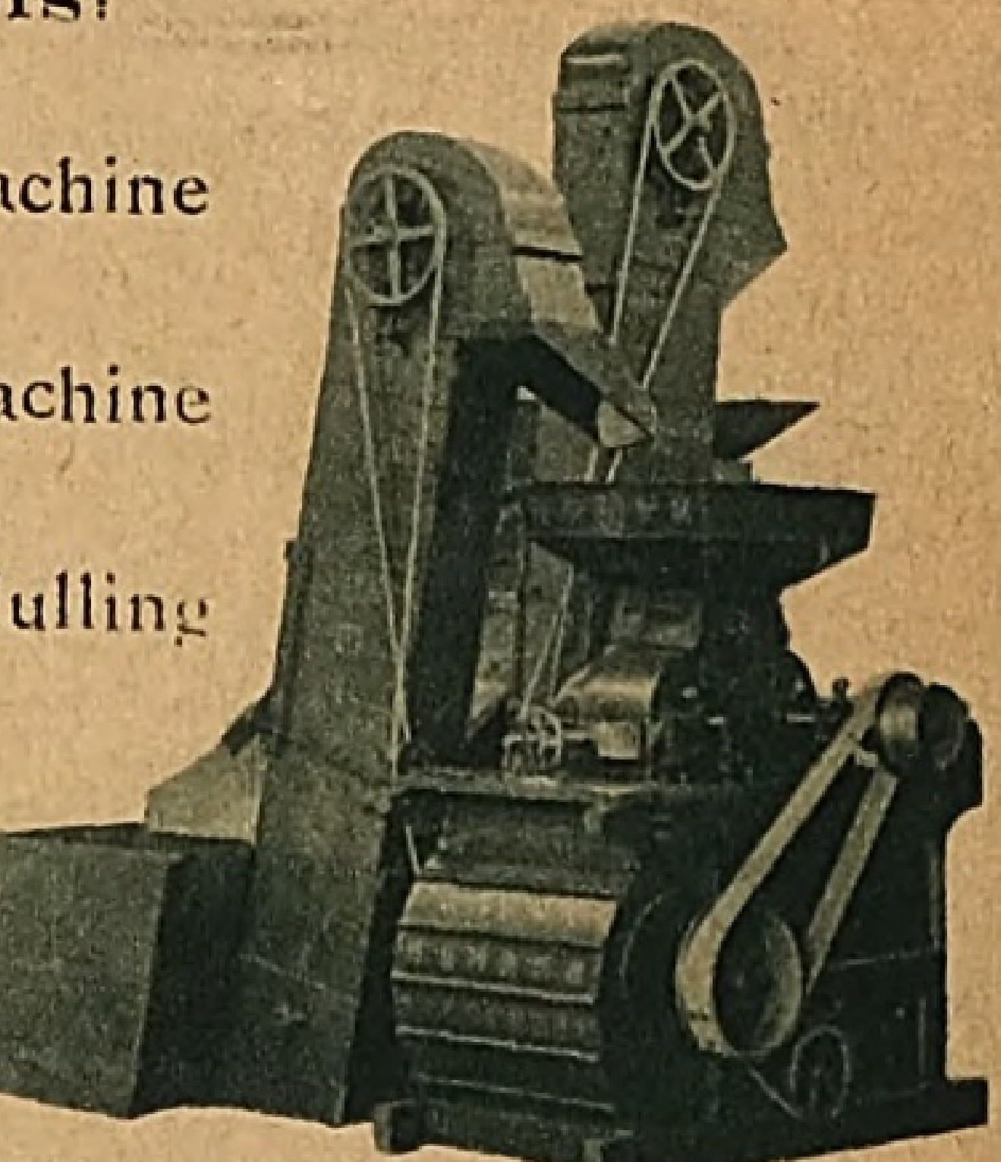
PRODUCTS:
Botaori (White Unfigured Hempen Cloth, Cloth Dyed in Medium-Sized Pattern, Silken Hemp, etc. for Underwear, Sheets, Handkerchiefs, Night-gowns and Summer Clothes)

The Noda Kono Shokai

PRESIDENT:
BUNJIRO NODA

HEAD OFFICE:
KAMOGAWA STATION, KAGAWA PREFECTURE

PRODUCTS:
Noda's Roll Hulling Machine
Noda's Auto Hulling Machine
Noda's Roll Friction Hulling Machine



The Iyo Paper-Manufacturing Co., LIMITED
SAIJO, EHIME PREFECTURE

PRODUCTS:
General Toilet-paper and Papers for Ladies' Toilet Uses.

The Fifty-Second Bank, LIMITED

Capital: - - - - Yen 7,000,000

MATSUYAMA CITY

(*Union Takeshima's Ventilator*)
NISHIMAGO & CO.
HARDWARES
MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

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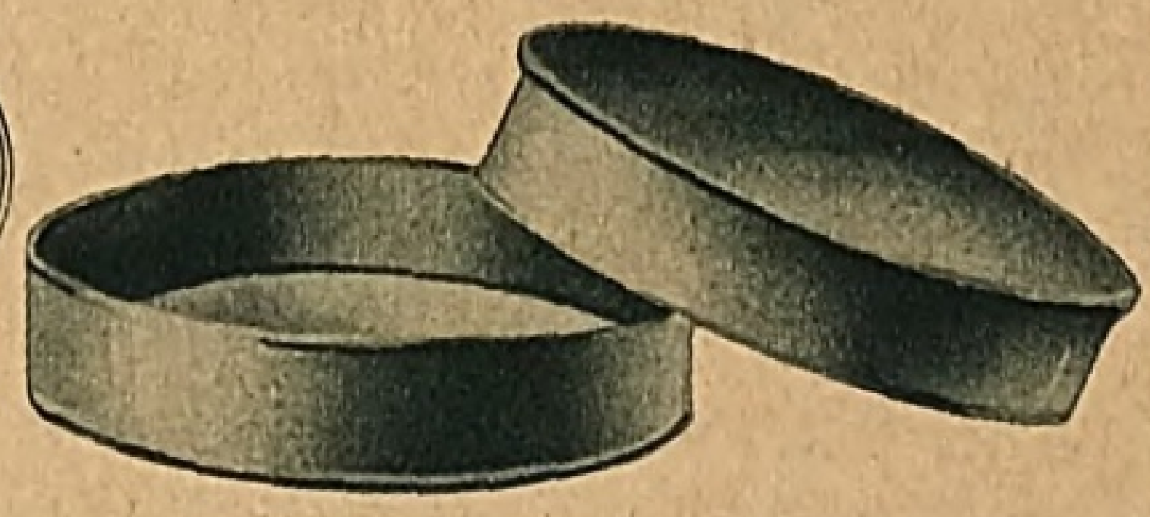
Okada's Comfortable Japanese Chair
Corrector of Posture
No Fatigue
Comfortable to Sit On
Very Suitable for Presents
30 cm. wide 45 cm. deep 45 cm. high
weight 3.75 kilograms
Price: Yen 4.00
The Okada Works
Minami-no-cho, Okijima,
Konohana-ku, Osaka

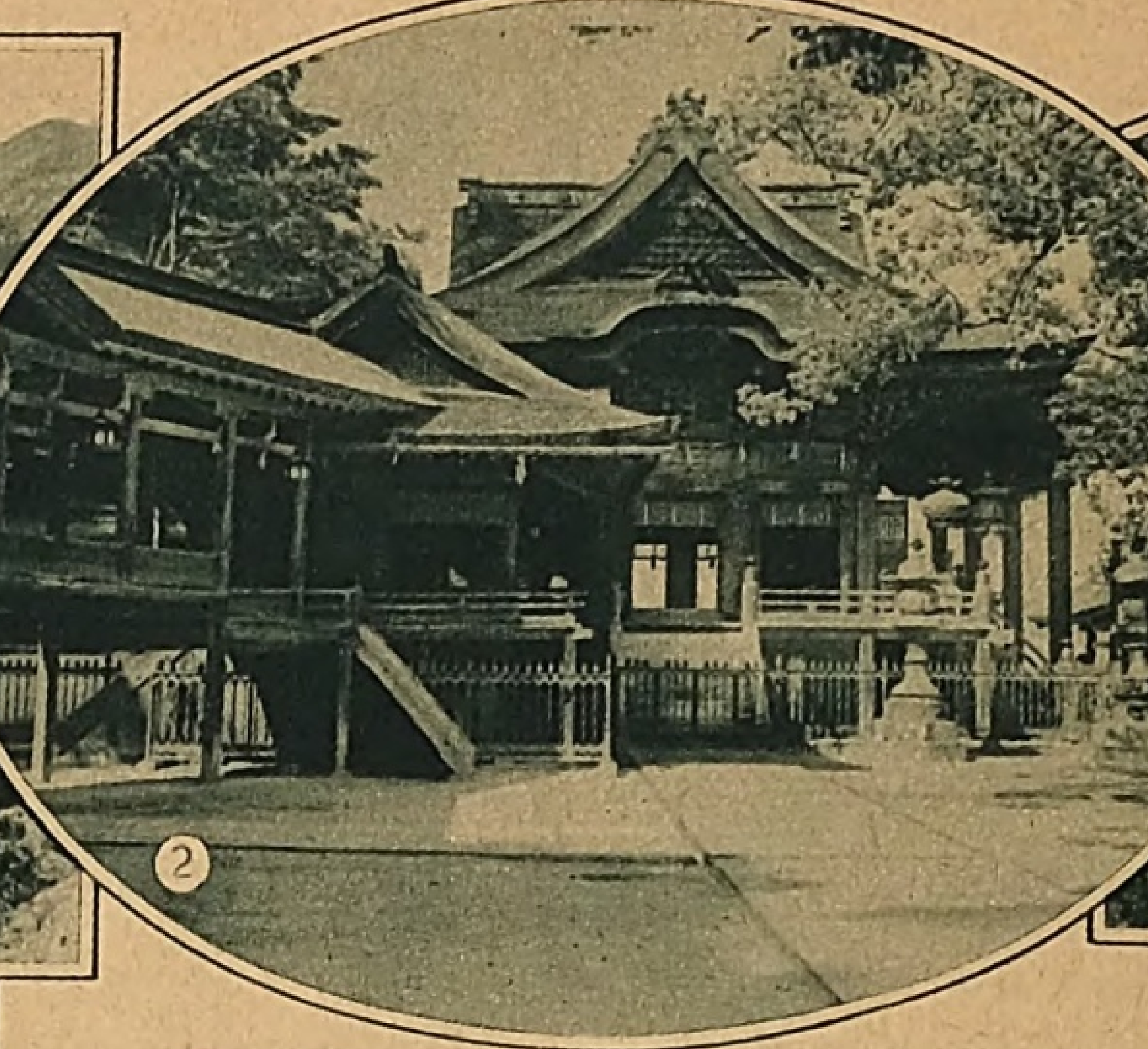


GOLDEN KITE BRAND
"ANTI-ACID POT"
An anti-acid paint is employed and no mercury amalgam is formed.
Sizes: 5 grams, 10 grams, 20 grams
MORIKAWA WORKS
3-chome, Awagi-machi, Osaka

THE NEW LIQUID ANTI-INFLAMMATION PREPARATION FOR STUPING
"XOR"

The remedy is prepared in form of an Emulsion, containing germicidal and antiphrodistical medicaments, such as Oil of Eucalyptus, Methyl Salicylate, Oil of Peppermint, Tymol, Boracic Acid, Almium Lactate, Glycerine, etc.

Prepared by
Wakodo & Co., Ltd.
TOKYO OSAKA



World Famous Pleasure Resorts In Shikoku

Along the coast of the Inland Sea on the Shikoku side, in a district which may be made a marine national park, there are numerous scenic spots rich in traditions and history.

Yashima An acient battle-field. The view from the roof-shaped summit is magnificent. It can be reached from Takamatsu by the Yashima Pleasure Electric Railway and the Yashima Cable-car.

Ritsurin Park Is in the southern part of the city of Takamatsu. Its elaborate landscape-gardening is wonderful

Kotohira Shrine Can be reached from Takamatsu by the Kotohira Electric Railway in an hour. Kompira Sama, the Japanese Neptune is visited by three million worshippers every year.

Shionoe Hotspring Can be reached by the Shionoe Hotspring Railway from Busshozan on the Kotohira Electric Railway line. Hotel accommodation is excellent, with a dance-hall, foreign-style rooms, stages for performances, etc. Golf-links covering 1,650 area are planned.

Dogo Hotspring Is near Matsuyama. It has been famous for a thousand years. There are near the place many famous views, which may be reached by the cars of the Iyo Electric Railway Company.

Hashikura Temple Is on Mt. Hashikura near Ikeda and can be reached by the Cable-Car of Hashikura Tozan Tetsudo.

Komatsujima Watering-place A perfectly equipped bathing resort. It can be reached from Osaka by liners of the Awa-kuhi Kyodo Kisen Kaisha.

PHOTOS:

1. View from the Top of Yashima
2. Kotohira Shrine
3. Ritsurin Park
4. Komatsujima Watering-place
5. Shionoe Hotspring (Hanaya Hotel)
6. Hashikura Shrine
7. Dogo Hotspring (Matsuyama)
8. Takamatsu Branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store.

MR. M. OKUBO

Highest Standard Sake
"Dokuritsu Otokoyama"
OKUBO MASUKICHI CO. LTD.
Toyohama-cho, Kagawa Prefecture

President: Katsumi Okubo
(Son of Masukichi Okubo.)
Mr. M. Okubo is also a social worker, and in January this year, he contributed to the twon the Toyohama Public Auditorium.

The Nippon Wheat-Gluten Company Limited

Largest in Japan

Head Office: *Tamiya, near Tokushima*
Capital: *¥600,000*
Products: *Maruto Millet-Jelly*
(Cake Material)
Naruto Glucose

The Imabari Hospital for Brain Diseases

Hiyoshi-cho, Imabari City
Director: Dr. Kokichi Mifuji

The Toyohama Textile Co., Ltd.
(*Patronized by the Navy and Railway Depts.*)
Toyohama, Kagawa Prefecture
PRODUCTS:
Mineral-dyed Unsai Suren, Mineral-dyed Heavy Water-proof Cloth, Other Dyed Goods, Bleached and Worked Goods, etc.

Highest Grade Sake
"TAKIARASHI"
INOBE SHOTEN
Kochi City

Highest Class Sake
"Tsukasa Botan"
THE SAGAWA BREWERY, LTD.
Sagawa, Kochi Prefecture

Japan Green Tea—An Old Favorite Drink—Constant Acceleration of Quality is Now Drawing Universal Attention

Tea was regarded by the ancients as a godsend. As the knowledge spread, the precious beverage was eagerly sought after by successive generations and today it is an important food auxiliary, all over the world.

The European pioneers who first arrived Japan in the middle of the 16th century, when the tea ceremony was flourishing, were greeted with a cup of tea everywhere they travelled within the country. The Dutch took a special interest in tea and as early as 1602 they imported Japan green tea into Europe. Later the Dutch at Nagasaki continued to make shipments via Batavia. In the early history of Japan's foreign trade, after 1859, tea played a most important part and contributed greatly to the advancement of the commerce. Nearly all pioneer foreign traders, at Yokohama and Kobe, were more or less interested in tea which they received in exchange with their own imported articles, such as calicos, broadcloths, lamps, clocks, etc. Japan green tea soon found its outlet into the United States and Canada where the permanent markets were gradually established and demands are still strong there today.

Constant improvement in quality of Japan green tea is at present drawing the universal attention. Modern methods have been applied to cultivation and manufacture, by co-operation of scientists. Besides the long established markets in the North America, appreciable demands for Japan tea are newly springing up in the Near East and North Africa. Soviet Russia is already proving to be a large buying factor in Japan market and this season a larger quantity of tea than before has been contracted for Moroccan market.

Japan green tea is a mild and fragrant drink, pleasing to taste. When infused, the liquor presents sparkling amber color, and the leaf the natural green tint. People drink Japan green tea because they like it, but a new meaning is now attached that a startling discovery was made by scientsts in Japan green tea as to its containing a high percentage of health giving element, Vitamin C.

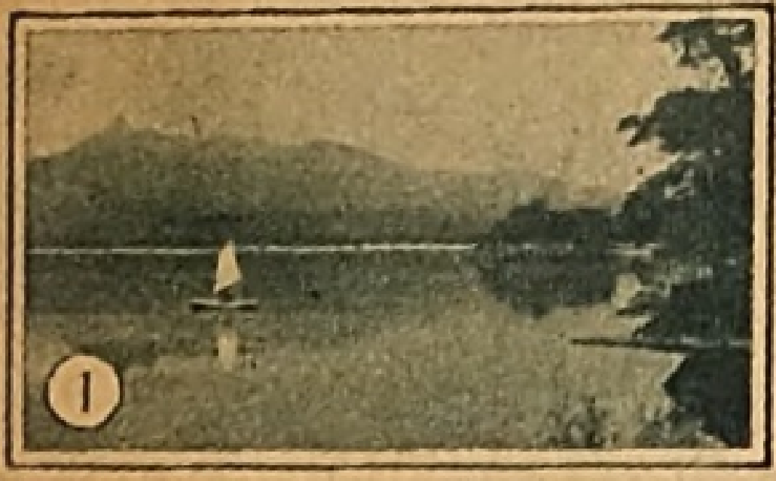
The Total tea area in Japan is about 106,000 acres, prodcuing annually approximately 90,000,000 lbs of manufactured tea. Out of same, about 1/4 is exported to the foreign countries and the balance of 3/4 is consumed at home. The export trade is mostly carried on at Shizuoka City and foreign shipments are made from Shimizu Port, both places being situated in Shizuoka Prefecture, where nearly one half of the Japan's total tea crop is produced.

The Japan Central Tea Association
TOKYO
The Shizuokaken Tea Association
SHIZUOKA

DIRECTION FOR MAKING A PERFECT CUP OF JAPAN GREEN TEA

1—Buy a good grade of Japan Green Tea. One pound will make 250 to 300 cups of moderate strength. The best you can buy will only cost a fraction of a cent per cup, therefore, there is no real economy in buying cheap tea.
2—An earthen teapot is the best and should be scalded before using.
3—Put in the pot a teaspoonful of tea for each cup.
4—Be sure that the water is thoroughly boiled and let it cool down for a minute, before pouring it into the teapot.
5—After three to five minutes, the tea is ready. Tea, prepared in this way, is the most fragrant and delicious.
6—Serve it with or without lemon, milk or sugar, according to taste.
7—For Iced Tea, make the tea in the regular way, using double the quantity of tea. Pour off the infusion into another vessel and add ice.

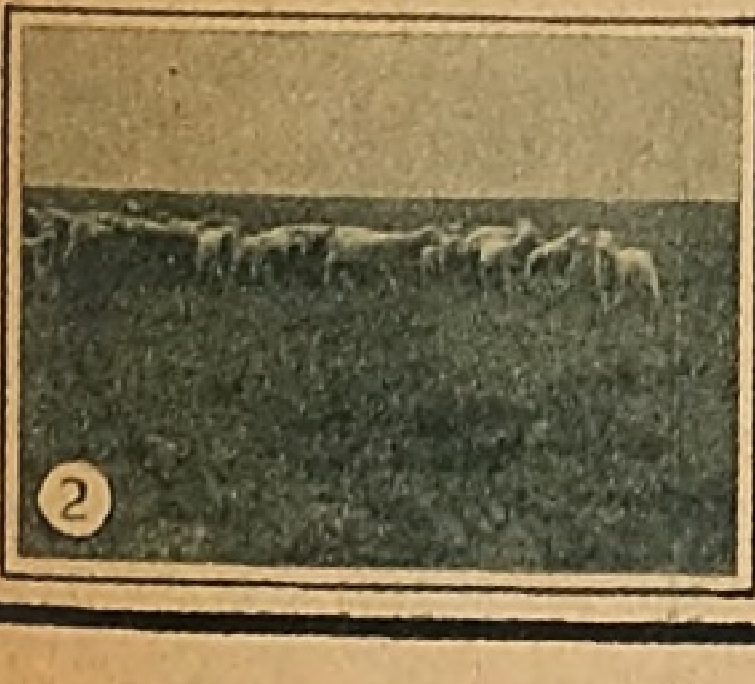
HOKKAIDO AND ITS STATUS



Hokkaido has been regarded as a territory of narrow area, without justice to its real dimensions. The exact area of Hokkaido and the Chishima Islands, known as the Kuriles, is 5,735 square ri, or about two and a half times that of Formosa. This vast territory has been given well-arranged traffic facilities through railways, road-making, the construction of ports and harbors and the perfection of shipping services and communications, and the land is developed for beyond the general belief.

As for industrial growth, Hokkaido has immense natural resources. Its coast-line extends 1,350 ri and Hokkaido is known as one of the three greatest fishing grounds in the world. The land has a vast area of 3,000,000 chobu, adapted to agriculture and stock-farming, and immense untouched forests. Moreover, the mineral deposits, including coal, are abundant. Hokkaido is a natural treasure island at Japan's northern gate. The production increases year after year and in 1928 totaled ¥526,400,000.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the colonial development of Hokkaido. The agricultural households number 175,000 in all, making 38 per cent. of the total number of households in Hokkaido. The area of cultivated land is about 800,000 chobu, and the total production in 1928 reached ¥157,000,000. The principal agricultural products are rice, oats, beans, mungo beans, garden peas, pulse, potatoes, corn, flax, peppermint, pyrethrum, onions, squashes, radishes, feeding grass, and beet-sugar. Rice above all has yielded a heavily increased crop in recent years, and in 1928 a record crop of 2,700,000 koku was harvested. The rapid growth in beet-sugar cultivation in line with the policy of encouraging the sugar manufacturing industry is a feature of Japanese agricultural circles. Green pulse, garden peas, peppermint and pyrethrum are among Hokkaido's unique and staple export products, occupying an important position in Japan's international trade.



Hokkaido is the only district in Japan where the cattle-raising industry is worthy of the name. It has a large area of 970,000 chobu suited to pasturage. Abundance of feeding grass and a suitable climate are the natural endowment for cattle raising.

Hokkaido is a sea-girt territory with a total coast-line of 1,350 ri. One of the world's three largest fishing grounds, its acquatic production for 1928 totaled 99,570,000 yen. Sardines form the premier product with yearly catches amounting to 110,000,000 kwan, worth 12,420,000 yen.

The forest area of Hokkaido is 6,000,000 chobu occupying 66 per cent. of the total area of the land. The majority of the forests are untouched, and the total amount of timber in them is estimated at 2,300,000,000 kobu. The forestry production is now worth 30,000,000 yen a year. Woods of different kinds, materials for firewood and charcoal, paper-making pulp and railway ties are supplied to China, America and Europe. Hokkaido's leading industries are paper milling, beer brewing, hemp manufacturing, steel making, wire manufacturing, sugar manufacturing, wheat flour milling, and sake and soy sauce brewing, in a prosperous state.

PHOTOS :—(1) Onuma Park (2) Tsukisabu Sheep-Raising Yard (3) Swarms of Hokkaido Salmon (4) Forests Unknown to Human Explation

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BILLIARD CLOTH: MUSLIN including "Kinsha" Cloth, No. 3000, No. 110, No. 300
WORSTED YARN

Manufactured by
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Nakatsuhama-dori, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Osaka City
Branches at Nakatsu, Tonouchi, O-i, Imatsu, Ogaki, Minami-Senju

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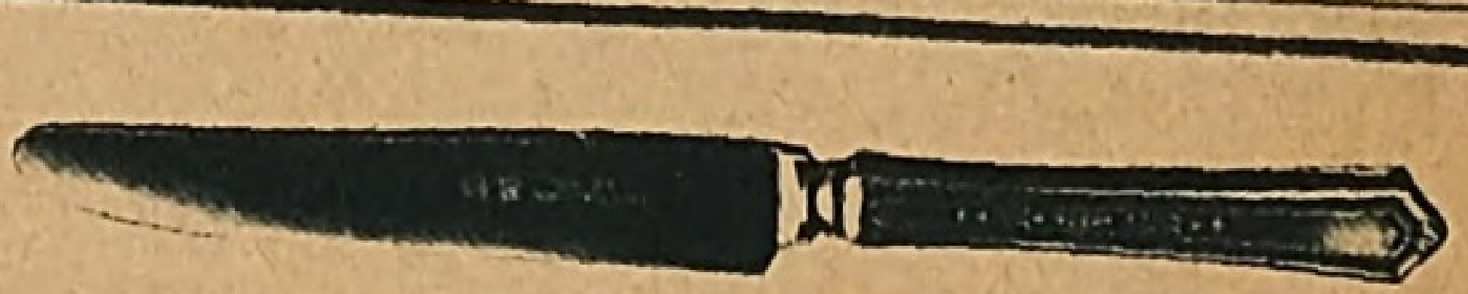

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Large Scale—Complete Equipment
The Best in the Orient
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Sekimachi, Gifu Prefecture
President: Buhei Hayashi
Director and Chief Engineer: Takeshi Shiina
Sold by
The Goshi Kaisha Showa Shokai
No. 7, Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

(MITSUI & COMPANY, LTD.)
in Europe & America

Capital Paid-up: Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Funds: Yen 65,100,000

Head Office: TOKYO

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Dairen, Antungsien, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Saigon, Singapore, Medan, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Sydney, Melbourne, London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Tronto, Cape Town, etc., etc.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed . . Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up . . . Yen 60,000,000
Reserve Funds . . . . Yen 65,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: No. 1, Surugacho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

HOME BRANCHES:

Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihombashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK BANKERS:

Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank. National City Bank of New York.

The
Toshin Soko Kaisha, Limited.

Warehousemen, Stevedores, Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents, and Customs Brokers.

Capital: - - - - - - - - - Yen 15,000,000
Warehousing Area: - - - 100,000 Tsubo

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 1, Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, & Shimonoseki.

The
Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Capital: - - - - - - - - Yen 100,000,000
Reserves: - - - - - - - Yen 25,533,229

Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Spelter, Coal, Coke, Dyestuffs, By-products, Mining Machinery, Etc.

(Annual Coal Production Equal to One-quarter of the Total Output in Japan)

The
Mitsui Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, Honkawaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku,
TOKYO.

BRANCHES:
Osaka, Sendai, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Otaru, Hiroshima, Fukuoka.

The
Mitsui Trust Co., Ltd.

Capital: - - - - - - - - - Yen 30,000,000
Properties Held in Trust - Yen 390,000,000

TOKYO OFFICE:
No. 1, Surugacho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

OSAKA BRANCH:
No. 1, 3-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

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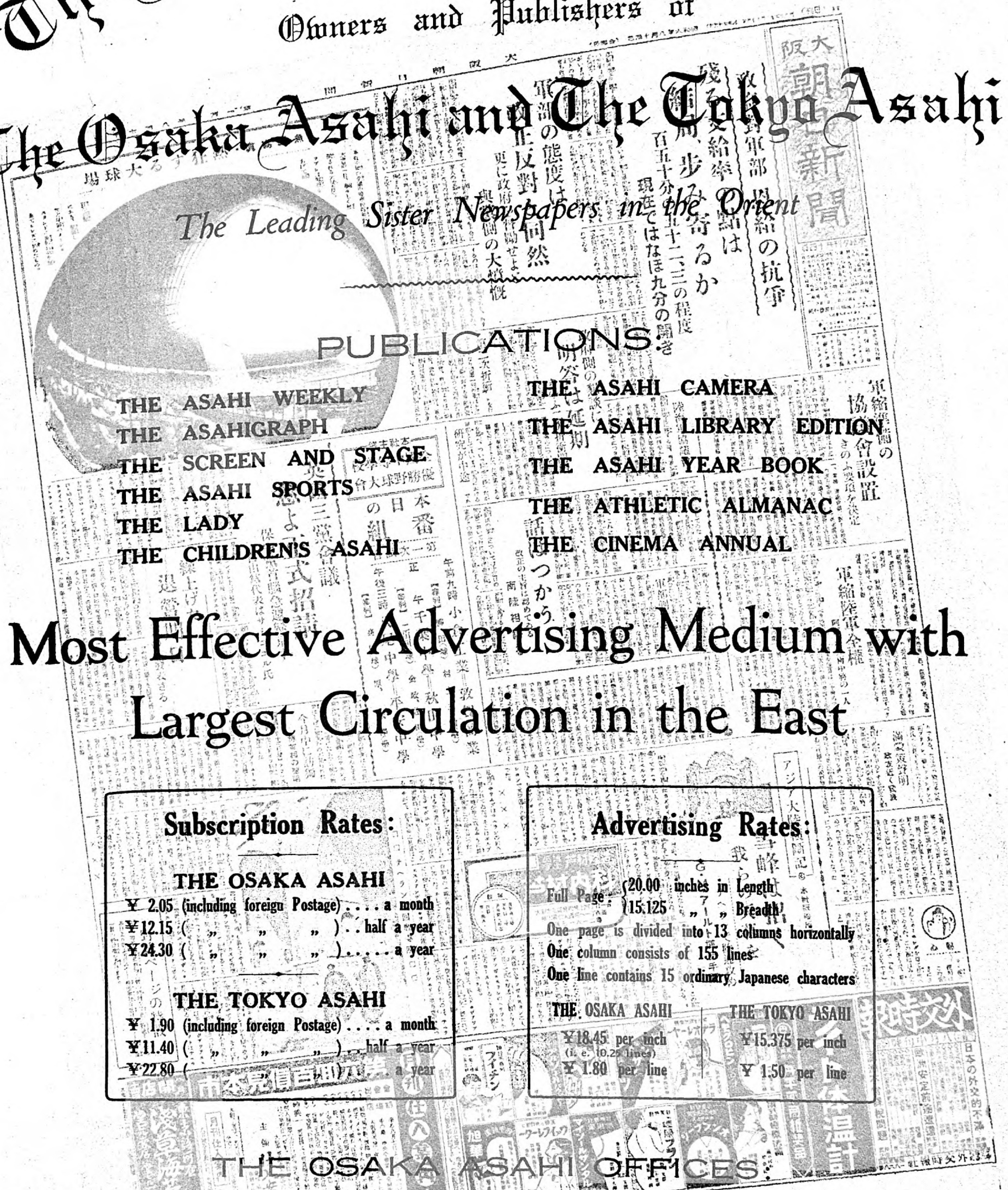

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